"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; little temperature change; northwest winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,346. • • • NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 30 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

"BIG FOUR" DEADLOCKED IN PARIS; FRENCH BLAMED FOR TREATY DELAY; GERMANS UNITE TO HOLD DANZIG

ROOT SUGGESTS SIX AMENDMENTS TO LEAGUE DRAFT

Approves Covenant as Drawn in the Main, but Sees Defects Needing Correction.

WOULD PROTECT AMERICA

Reservation of Monroe Doctrine and Immigration from Control of League.

ADVOCATES TIME LIMITS

Would Include Provision for Withdrawal—Views Given at Request of Hays.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Responding to a request by Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, for a statement of his views on the League of Nations, Elihu Root, ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of State, today addressed a letter to Mr. Hays in which he approved the project for a League of Nations and in the main the League covenant prepared at the Peace Conference in Paris, and in addition suggested certain amendments for the perfection of the plan. The suggested amendments, six in number, provide:

1. For limiting international arbitration to justiciable questions, excluding political questions, and defining justiciable disputes.

2. For the holding of general conferences from time to time for the codification and development of international law.

3. For reserving purely American questions, such as the Monroe Doctrine and immigration, from League control.

4. For the right of any nation to terminate at the end of five years, by giving one year's notice, its obligation to help maintain territorial and political integrity.

5. For verification of limitation of armaments.

6. For the revision of the League covenant within from five to ten years after the signing of the treaty and for the right of any nation, then or thereafter, on one year's notice, to withdraw from the League.

The correspondence was given out by the Republican National Committee at its headquarters here. Following is the letter of Mr. Hays to Mr. Root:

Washington, D. C.,
March 24, 1919.

Hon. Elihu Root,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Senator Root:

Americans are seeking earnestly for further light on the question of the so-called League of Nations.

In the same spirit in which Republicans during the recent war measured their every act by how they could contribute most to effective action, so now they are determined to meet this new phase of the war problem in that revived spirit of fervent Americanism which is the glorified result of our experience of fire and blood, moving with a full appreciation of this country's duty as a responsible factor in the world of today and tomorrow and with the earnest determination to do all that can possibly be done toward the maintenance of peace without sacrificing our own supreme nationalism, the preservation of which in its integrity is the greatest safeguard for the future not only for the citizens of this country but for all peoples everywhere.

With a seriousness commensurate with the magnitude and complexity of the problem, the people are seeking the fullest information and best judgment to enable them to reach a correct conclusion. I know that I express the feeling of great numbers of your fellow citizens when I say that they will be under real obligation to you if you will present your views upon this vital subject.

Trusting you may see your way clear to meet this obvious demand, I am, with great respect, sincerely yours,

WILL H. HAYS, Chairman.

MR. ROOT'S LETTER.

Mr. Root's reply was as follows:

New York, March 29, 1919.

Honorable Will H. Hays,
Chairman Republican National Committee.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of March 24, and I give you herewith at perhaps inordinate length my views regarding the proposed Convention for a League of Nations.

I am sure that all of us earnestly desire that there shall be an effective international organization to preserve the peace of the world, and that our country shall do its full share toward the establishment and maintenance of such an organization. I do not see much real controversy about that among the American people, either between parties or within parties, or otherwise.

There is, however, a serious question whether the particular proposed agreement which is now under discussion by the Peace Conference in Paris under the title a "Constitution of a League of Nations" will accomplish that end in its present form, and whether it cannot be made more effective and free from objection. A careful study of the paper under the urging of intense interest in the subject has led me to the conclusion that a large part of its provisions will be of great value; but that it has very serious faults, which may lead to the ultimate failure of the whole scheme unless they are remedied, and some faults which unnecessarily and without

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Seven British Officers Killed, British Homes Looted, in Egypt

LONDON, March 30, (via Montreal.)—Official communications referring to the outbreak in the southern provinces of Egypt have been received here from Cairo. They say that a train from Luxor was attacked at Minich March 15 and partially sacked. The bodies of seven British officers who had been murdered were found in the guard's car.

On March 15 at Beni-Souef a crowd invaded the courts during their sitting, drove out the officials, and made an attempt to seize the British Judge. Failing, they wrecked various Government offices and attacked the residence of the Governor. Eventually, on March 18, the revolutionists were driven back by a small body of Indian troops.

There was considerable looting of the homes of the British in Fayum, where the Bedouins were active for several days. A large force of Bedouins attacked the garrison at Medinet March 19, but eventually were driven off after having suffered 400 casualties.

2,600 QUIT STRIKE OF HARBOR WORKERS

Tidewater Union Compromises Its Demands, Winning an Increase in Wages.

INSURES SUPPLY OF COAL

Six Thousand Men Still Remain Idle, and Leader Predicts That They Will Win.

The Tidewater Boatmen's Union, whose members number more than one-quarter of the harbor workers on strike, voted yesterday to break away from the Marine Workers' Affiliation and accept compromise terms offered by the private boatowners. About 2,600 members of this union have been on strike. Originally 16,000 harbor workers struck, but nearly half of the number went back to work for Government departments, which granted the strikers' terms. For the past two weeks the strikers have numbered about 8,500 and, with the return of the tidewater boatmen today, those still on strike number about 6,000.

The tidewater boatmen were getting $90 a month when they struck. The Railroad Administration insisted for two days that the harbor workers should abide by the Government award rendered by V. Everit Macy, but then conceded the strikers' demands, raising wages from $90 to $125 and adding $1.50 a night to the compensation of the boatmen when they remained overnight on their craft.

The private boatowners asserted that to grant such increases was to add to the cost of freight handling in New York Harbor so as to create a differential against it and divert commerce to other ports. They refused the repeated pleas of Government agents who succeeded V. Everit Macy, the Government's mediator, to make terms on this basis. Last week they offered the tidewater boatmen the flat rate of $110 a month, with no change in hours or additional payment for night [illegible] board the boats. The boatmen decided yesterday to accept this flat increase of $20 a month in wages and abandon all demands for reduction of hours and "extras."

In making terms independently the tidewater boatmen rejected the control of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, composed of seven large harbor organizations, thus striking the first heavy blow at the authority of the Affiliation, which has carried on the strike from the beginning. Leaders of the strike asserted last night that the other six organizations would stand fast and that the strike would be won, in spite of the defection of the tidewater boatmen, but the private boatowners were convinced that other unions would follow the example of the tidewater boatmen.

Ends Coal Difficulties.

The return to work of these 2,600 men is especially important to the City of New York, for the reason that they are in charge of the coal boats. The difficulty in coaling public utilities, factories, and large buildings in the city will be at an end. There should be no repetition of the difficulty over coaling steamships, which has caused the loss of many days by ships bringing soldiers home, and which has diverted a number of ships to other ports.

Private boat owners believed yesterday that a collapse of the strike would be hastened by the withdrawal of support by the longshoremen. The Tidewater Boatmen hold their charter as a union from the International Longshoremen's Association. The lighter Captains also hold a charter from the Longshoremen's Association. The private boat owners have offered considerable increases in wages to the lighter Captains and engineers, and believe that their terms may be accepted this week.

Officials of the Longshoremen's Association and of the Marine Affiliation came to an open break last week. T. V. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Association, took the position that the eight-hour day was an impossibility in occupations depending on the hours of tide and sought to induce the strikers to reach a compromise, which should put aside the demand for the eight-hour day. He was denounced by President Thomas L. Delahunty of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, who attacked his loyalty to the strikers. President O'Connor asserted that he was justified in trying to end the strike in the interest of 20,000 longshoremen who had been thrown out of work. Officials of the Marine Affiliation asserted that, if it came to open warfare between the two sets of labor leaders, President O'Connor would be repudiated by his

Continued on Page Five.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES. Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

JAPANESE OBTAIN LOWER CALIFORNIA LAND CONCESSIONS

Carranza Official Declares They Do Not Violate the Monroe Doctrine.

GOVERNMENT OWNS LANDS

Asserts They Are Situated Too Far in Interior to Cause Controversy.

WASHINGTON NOT INFORMED

Property Apparently Is Not That Whose Sale Was Protested by Senator Phelan.

MEXICO CITY, March 29.—That Japanese corporations have received concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California was the statement made late today by General Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of Development and Agriculture, although the Japanese Legation here denies having official knowledge of a proposal to purchase Mexican lands.

The affirmation was made, however, that the concessions were fully authorized by the provisions of the Mexican Constitution regarding the area and position of the territory in relation to the ocean shore and the frontier line.

There was nothing in the concessions, it was asserted by the Under Secretary, that might possibly lead to difficulties so far as the Monroe Doctrine was concerned.

In an earlier statement reports that there was a possibility of international controversy over the attempted acquisition of land in Lower California by Japanese were said to be absurd by General Aguirre.

"It is absurd to give credit to or take seriously the news published today that there is imminent an international conflict because of the fact that Japanese subjects or companies are arranging to acquire lands in Lower California, said to belong to the California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles," said General Aguirre in his first statement.

"In the first place, the lands, which were given by a concession in 1884 to the Mexican Land Company, were declared the property of the pre-Constitutional Government on April 7, 1917, which action renders void the concession granted to the Mexican Land Company. Since then the Government has appointed a commission to divide these lands and sell them to Mexicans in small lots.

"Moreover, even though Japanese companies do propose to acquire, as is alleged, huge tracts of land in Lower California, they cannot be aided by our Government, since the Mexican Constitution, in Article XXVII., expressly states that no foreigner can acquire land in a [illegible] 100 kilometers wi[illegible] from a foreign frontier [illegible] 50 kilometers wide along the shores of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. Even though the Japanese subjects secure Mexican citizenship, they could not acquire 800,000 acres of land, as it is declared they seek to buy. This equals nearly 400,000 hectares, which is far above the legal limit placed on the purchase of lands, which restricts all persons and companies to a maximum of 2,800 hectares."

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Officials tonight were greatly interested in the announcement yesterday in Mexico City by General Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of Development and Agriculture in the Mexican Cabinet, that concessions to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California had been granted to Japanese corporations. It was stated that no advices had reached the department since the recent communication to the California and Mexican Land Company, and in the absence of such advices high officials declined to comment on the Aguirre announcement.

It was presumed, however, that requests for information would be made to the American Embassy in Mexico City, pending the receipt of which no further steps would be taken. Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, is in Washington, and it was pointed out that the Government would have the direct advantage of his knowledge should the occasion arise for further action by the State Department.

The attention of the State Department was called about two weeks ago to the reported proposal of Japanese interests to acquire a large tract of land in Lower California from the California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles, in telegrams forwarded to the Department by Senator Phelan of California.

The attitude of the United States Government toward any such move by foreign interests was set forth in a communication sent at that time by the Department to the Los Angeles Company. The company was referred specifically to two documents, the Lodge resolution in the Sixty-second Congress and a message by President Taft, both in 1912, and each of which was inspired by the proposal of Japanese fishing interests to establish a base on Magdalena Bay.

The Lodge resolution declared that sales of property by Americans to any nation which might use the tract as a base to threaten the United States could not be viewed without grave concern by this Government. The message of President Taft transmitted a report by Secretary Knox, in response to a Senate resolution. The message and report were similar to the Lodge resolution in content.

Paulist Choristers—Final Season Concert Hippodrome—Sunday evening, April 6th.—Advt.

Allies Declare Fiume in a State of Siege

FIUME, March 30.—The commander of the allied troops has declared Fiume, Austria's big port on the Adriatic, to be in a state of siege, according to the South Slav Press Bureau.

SENATORS DISCUSS FATE OF EX-KAISER

Borah and Watson See in Suicide the Easiest Way Out for Him.

OTHERS IN FAVOR OF TRIAL

Hitchcock Hopes Decision of Commission on Responsibility for the War Will Prevail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Divergent views were expressed by Senators at the Capitol today over the decision of the Paris Commission on Responsibility for the war to urge the establishment of a tribunal to try the ex-Kaiser for the outrages perpetrated by the Germanic Powers during the war. Some Senators thought nothing would be gained by a trial of the ex-Kaiser, as Prussianism, and not an individual, was responsible for the crimes of the Germanic régimes. Others regarded the move of the commission as a distinct step toward fixing responsibility upon individuals for misdeeds that would throw a world into strife.

Keen interest was manifested in the interview with the former Kaiser published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning, in which the deposed ruler of Germany declared that, rather than endure the indignity of a trial, he would commit suicide. Senators Borah of Idaho and Watson of Indiana voiced the opinion that the Kaiser, by taking his own life, might find the easiest way out.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he felt that the Paris commission had come to a wise decision in urging that a tribunal be created to put the ex-Kaiser on trial.

"I hope the decision of the commission will be ratified by the council," said Senator Hitchcock. "The moral of a trial of the ex-Kaiser would go a long way toward establishing the principle of international justice and law. The fact that the former German Emperor was put on trial would not mean, of course, that he would be convicted. But to allow him or others responsible for the crimes of the world war to escape punishment would be to condone them.

"To establish a tribunal to try the ex-Kaiser would mean that men in responsible places would, in future, know that they would be held accountable for their misdeeds against humanity. There might be difficulty in establishing the necessary jurisdiction for such a trial, but I think it could finally be determined and that the trial would proceed to its end.

"At least, it would be a start in international law."

Senator Hitchcock said he preferred not to discuss the threat of the ex-Kaiser to commit suicide rather than to submit to trial.

"I feel that the trial is the natural process to establish responsibility, whether it be the Prussian system or individuals that were at fault," said Mr. Hitchcock. "The ex-Kaiser's threats do not concern me."

Senator Borah never had believed, he said, that a trial of the former Kaiser would establish adequately the responsibility for the war.

"It would not be a trial at all," he said. "Judgment would be made up in advance, and before the trial was ended the verdict would be known. The trial would be a mockery.

"If they want to go out and get the ex-Kaiser and shoot him, that's one thing, but don't call it a trial. To execute the German Emperor would not execute the thing that was responsible for the war with its hideous cruelties. The Kaiser was a mere cog, and by no means the most important one, in the armed system with which we were at war.

"The Kaiser was the figurehead of Prussianism, but not Prussianism itself. If we are building for the good of the human race and for the future, we will address ourselves to the most practicable way to rid ourselves and the world of the system that was at fault, and we cannot do that by executing individuals.

"If the Peace Conference will devote itself entirely to a quick completion of a peace treaty that will be effective, so that Germany will not undertake another war of the character we have passed through, it will bestow a greater benefit than through anything else it could do.

"I am more interested with dealing with principles and clearing up the situation that the Germanic powers have brought about than I am in dealing with individuals.

"If as the ex-Kaiser indicates in THE NEW YORK TIMES interview, he wants to relieve the world of his presence without our taking any part in it, let him do so. Indeed, I think that, in all probability, the severest punishment that could be inflicted upon him would be to leave him to a settlement with himself."

Senator Watson spoke of the "Germanic philosophy of world superiority" as the animating motive for the war, and this, he said, would have to be crushed out before Germany would be chastened.

"To understand the animus of the German people," he said, "one must go

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SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

DANZIG CRISIS AT WEIMAR

Pressure of German Opinion Makes the Situation Tense.

ALLIES CALL NEW PARLEY

Delegates Are Asked to Hasten to Spa to Confer with Marshal Foch.

POWER TO GIVE GUARANTEES

German Protest on Polish Port Will Fail, Paris Paper Says.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 28.—The development of the Danzig question is regarded here as bringing about a crisis of very serious gravity. That is also the view taken of the situation created by the Entente note in Government circles at Weimar.

Just as all political parties, including the Independent Socialists, support the Government, the whole press is at one in agreeing that the answer was the only one which could have been returned. Vorwärts declares that Danzig is a matter of prestige for the Poles, and that the Entente apparently wishes them to have the triumph of securing it regardless of the resultant dangers in the East and of imperiling the conclusion of peace. The Journal adds:

"The Entente threatens Germany with a termination of the armistice, but we scarcely believe that the people of the Entente countries would greet very enthusiastically the reopening of the world war just because the Poles, out of six possible routes open to them, prefer just that one which they deem politically advantageous to them to use. Hungary should have taught the Entente, just as Brest-Litovsk taught us, that it is not only inhuman but also unwise to treat defeated opponents as slaves without wills, upon whom any dishonor may be thrown."

Fears "Smashing of Germany."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that the Entente note breathes a spirit which demands the smashing of Germany.

The Lokal-Anzeiger declares that the whole German people are behind the Government in its attitude, and that Paris must know that the answer is not bluff but an act by the consequences of which the country will stand or fall.

The Berliner Tagblatt denies that the Poles can be regarded as belonging to the Entente, as they are not one of the Powers with whom Germany concluded the armistice. It maintains that the Germans have every reason to believe that it is not merely the intention that the Polish army should go through Danzig, but that it should be taken possession of by them before the conclusion of peace. In support of that assertion, it quotes from a memorandum of Ernest Denis, head of the Polish Commission at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to show that in that document the march through was not spoken of but that Polish possession for a shorter or longer period was referred to.

"The Entente," adds the journal, "has experienced a Hungarian surprise. It must see that the German people are not content to subscribe to a peace which for an indeterminate time will condemn them to the work of slaves and which, in its brutal denial of the right of self-determination and of popular liberty, will deal in German land and in German people after the old manner, as if they were so much goods or so many cattle."

The Tägliche Rundschau and the Deutsche Zeitung call on the Government to stand firm. The latter characterizes the reply to the note as the first firm act of a weak Government. A landing at Danzig, it declares, would be the signal for a Polish insurrection in West Prussia, where the Polish minority is well armed, and in the face of that the German population could not remain inactive. Other papers point to the danger of civil war on the front which is facing the Russian Bolsheviki.

New Conference Called.

LONDON, March 30.—Germany has been invited to send delegates with all speed to Spa to meet Marshal Foch concerning the Danzig difficulty. This announcement is made in a Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News.

AMSTERDAM, March 30.—In response to Germany's note on the subject of Danzig, Marshal Foch has offered to give personally at Spa to a German plenipotentiary, fully empowered to decide within twenty-four hours, full particulars and required guarantees concerning the landing of General Haller's troops.

The German Government, according to Berlin advices, has decided to send Ma-

Continued on Page Two.

REMEMBER VENUS PENCILS Remember Venus Pencils.—Advt.

Prussia Decides to Send No Food To Districts Where Men Are on Strike

LONDON, March 30, (Associated Press.)—In the Prussian Diet on Saturday Herr Schmidt, Minister of Foreign Supplies, announcing the Government's plans for distributing food received from abroad, said, according to a Copenhagen dispatch, that the chief industrial districts would receive first consideration, except Dortmund and other places where general strikes have been proclaimed. These places, Herr Schmidt added, would be cut off from supplies as long as the strikes continued.

Additional German liners and other large German steamers, all sailing under the armistice flag, have arrived off Deal during the week-end, to be placed under Entente control. French pilots will navigate these vessels into French ports. Most of them are to be taken to Havre.

Dr. Bauer, Minister of Labor in the German Cabinet, has notified the miners who are on strike in the coal districts that their demand for a six-hour day is utterly impossible if Germany's economic welfare is to be taken into consideration. The Minister pointed out that hundreds of thousands of persons were idle because there was no coal for the industries.

Germany, Dr. Bauer said, expected to pay for food with coal. Consequently an increased production was necessary instead of a decrease, which would result from the men working fewer hours a day.

Herr Stoessel, a member of the German Majority Socialist Party, addressing the Council of Soldiers and Workmen at Bromberg, Prussia, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, threatened that if the Entente Powers enforced an oppressive peace the workers of Germany would cease work and let the Allies come and make what they wanted for themselves.

"We in the Executive Committee," Herr Stoessel is quoted as saying, "are resolved that in given circumstances we may follow the example of Hungary. We also can ally ourselves with Russia."

RED CHIEF BOASTS OF NEW HUNGARY

Bela Kun Tells Berlin Soviet That Great Overturn Has Taken Place.

SAYS MASSES WILL FIGHT

Banks Address Clients as 'Comrades,' and Socialist Mottoes Head Business Letters.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 29.—The Berlin Workers' Council has received from Bela Kun a highly colored and enthusiastic communication enumerating a few of the things which the Hungarian Soviet régime has done and is doing. It expresses "boundless enthusiasm" for the work done by the Berlin Council, and goes on alluringly to say:

"The dictatorship of the proletariat in Hungary flew into our lap as the ripe fruit of our struggles and sufferings. Blow upon blow shatters one after another of the capitalistic citadels. The fetters of wage slavery have been shattered into a thousand pieces, and we have begun to build up a new world.

"The stigma of 'illegal marriages' and that on illegitimate children have been removed. Air, light, and cleanliness, former privileges of children of the bourgeoisie, can now benefit the young of the proletariat. The cinemas and theatres, which until now have mainly served for the amusement of the rich, are kept in the service of art, but are fully open to the proletariat. The press, the most important organ of capitalism for influencing proletarian minds, is in our service.

"With enthusiasm the proletarian masses rush to form Red Guards in order to defend their freedom from capitalistic slavery with their hearts' blood. The twilight of the gods descends upon capitalistic society. The hour has struck in which the expropriator is being expropriated."

Messages from Budapest also say that the banks are under complete control. All the bank Directors adhere to the new Government and receive salaries of 3,000 kronen monthly for each, with the privilege of acting as financial advisers to the Government.

The banks in their letters address their clients as "comrades" and they must conclude their communications "with proletarian greetings." Every business letter must be headed by a motto taken from the works of Marx, Lassalle or Lenine.

The Osepeier Cartridge Factory, the biggest munition factory in the country, has been renamed "the Arsenal of the Dictatorship."

The workers' councils in Munich have addressed a telegram of admiration and congratulation to the new Hungarian Government, pledging themselves to "remain true to the Russian and Hungarian examples until also in Bavaria the working people are sovereign and social justice and brotherhood unite them with Russia and Hungary."

German Reds Renew Threats.

March 28.—As far as the political situation in Berlin is concerned, the chief feature is, of course, Spartacide activity. The Spartacides admit that the last general strike did not enable them to obtain political power in the capital. In a handbill which I have before me they declare—acting on the principle that it is always well not to be associated with failure—that the recent fighting in the city was carried on by people not belonging to the Spartacides and that it had no political significance.

The manifesto adds that the moment for the Spartacides to seize power will

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

MANGIN'S FRONT FROM SEA TO SEA

Polish Army May Be Included in French General's Operations Against Hungary.

POLAND JOINS ENTENTE

Ukrainians Offer to Cease Fighting if Allies Will Fix Demarcation Line.

PARIS, March 30.—The extension of the authority of General Mangin, who, according to report, will be chosen to direct the allied operations against Hungary, to include the Polish army will be considered by the allied military authorities, says Le Matin, in order to establish under one command a front from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.

LONDON, March 30.—Russian Bolshevist forces have evacuated Kiev and are turning their attention to the Rumanians, according to reports from Stanislau, Galicia, transmitted to London from Vienna under date of March 28 by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

WARSAW, March 29, (via Paris, March 30.)—The Polish Chamber of Deputies today voted unanimously, amid great enthusiasm and applause, for a treaty of alliance with the Entente Powers. Members of the Inter-Allied Commission to Poland were present at the session and at its conclusion thanked the chamber for their reception.

The Inter-Allied Commission will leave Warsaw on Sunday for Paris. Premier Paderewski also is going to the French capital, according to an announcement made here today, to make arrangements for the alliance between Poland and the Entente.

BERNE, March 30.—The commander of the Ukrainian forces has sent a message by wireless telegraphy to the allied Governments stating that the Ukrainians are ready to enter into negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities with the Poles on condition that the Allies set a line of demarkation in accordance with the present battlefront.

A high American officer and his staff, consequently, have arrived at Stanislau, seventy miles southeast of Lemberg, to negotiate jointly with the members of the Allied Military Mission to Poland and the Poles and Ukrainians at a city southwest of Lemberg.

BUDAPEST SOVIET DROPS BELLICOSE TONE

Bela Kun Insists That Relations with the Entente Allies Are "Good."

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 29.—There has evidently been some fresh development in Hungary which has caused the Soviet Government to change its bellicose tone. Bela Kun, the People's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, denies today that a state of war exists between the Entente and Hungary and makes the declaration:

"Our relations with the Entente are good. We are also on a good footing with German Austria and shall try to meet the need of its people for food. The same applies to Germany. Hungary recognizes no economic frontiers against other nations—neither against France, Germany, nor Russia."

Further, the Commissioner charged with socialization assures the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that Berlin's foreign liabilities are to be unconditionally ac-

Continued on Page Three.

DISPUTE OVER REPARATIONS

French Renewal of Demands for Saar Valley Irritates Americans.

FULL CESSION CALLED FOR

American Position Is That This Would Violate Principle of Self-Determination.

HINT OF 'GREAT SENSATION'

Conference Situation Characterized as Serious, with Possibilities of Grave Happenings.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 29.—Unless conditions in the Peace Conference change for the better the world is likely to be treated to a great sensation. A considerable number of those intimately concerned in the peace negotiations feel that nothing is to be gained by concealing the true situation, but they refrain from advocating that an official statement be made, setting forth what, in their opinion, is the underlying cause for the delay in effecting a settlement.

The truth of the matter is that an impasse has been reached in the sessions of the so-called Big Four. This means President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando. This entire week has been wasted. The program to speed up is merely a jocular memory. The thing nearly came to a head yesterday, and the condition grows worse instead of better.

Early in the week it was thought that an agreement on the subject of reparations had been reached, which left the way clear for the satisfactory adjustment of the remaining major questions. All concerned were tremendously encouraged. The French accepted the American principle that reparation should be gauged by the amount of damage the Allies had suffered at the hands of Germany, and that the amount which Germany should be called upon to pay should be limited by her ability to pay.

These principles having been accepted, it was evident from the reports of economic and financial experts that, while such damages amounted to between $35,000,000,000 and $45,000,000,000, Germany would hardly be in condition to pay anything like that amount within a reasonable period of years. It was, therefore, equally evident that the amount of reparational damages Germany would be called upon to pay the victorious Allies would be probably between $20,000,000,000 and $30,000,000,000.

Reparation a Stumbling Block.

The question of reparation has been one of the great stumbling blocks to peace. Everything that pertains to financial settlements has received the closest attention by the French representatives, who have shown a disposition to accept no adjustment that did not in a large measure approximate their demands. So it was felt that when the French agreed to the American method of adjusting the reparation problems peace might be said to be almost in sight.

But yesterday the whole situation was changed. In some way not yet fully understood outside of the inner council, Premier Clemenceau insisted upon making the reparational agreement dependent upon the territorial question affecting the Saar Valley. The French position was that the whole Valley of the Saar should be ceded outright to France by Germany as part compensation for the French coal fields which Germany destroyed.

While there is no information of what took place, it is to be assumed that both Wilson and Lloyd George protested. The American position is that the Allies have adopted the principle that peoples are not to be parceled out and shifted from this national authority to that without their consent.

But details of what occurred are not necessary to an understanding of the true situation that confronts the Peace Conference. The big men of the world, whose decision to make an earnest effort to adjust all question affecting peace—which they agreed had been deferred too long—caused the greatest optimism, are in a deadlock, and their tempers are not of the best.

It is conceivable that dissatisfaction in America over the delays in making peace may influence President Wilson. It is conceivable that if there should develop in America a conviction that the settlement of non-American questions was none of America's business, and that American interests would best be served if Mr. Wilson and his associates returned home, leaving European statesmen to adjust their own affairs, the President might be greatly impressed. It is conceivable that he would give earnest attention to American sentiment of that character.

It would not be surprising if he had begun to wonder if the best interests of his country were being served by his remaining here under present conditions, with most of his time taken up in trying to overcome obstructive tactics which delay the conclusion of peace.

French Accused of Causing Delay.

Should the President or some other American authority decide to make a statement on the subject of these delays, that statement would be either directly or inferentially an indictment of the French Peace representatives. The feeling has now reached a point where it is being said openly that every important instance of delay has been due to the French.

The most exasperating feature of their attitude, it is said, is the frequency with which, after having apparently agreed to a certain mode of settlement, they propose other means inconsistent with that agreement or decline to live up to the original arrangement. This course, it is asserted, was followed on several occasions in the effort to arrange for the sending of food into Germany in exchange for German merchant ships and raw material.

The whole story of delays, due to causes of the same general character, would be very long and would not be pleasant reading for those who are anxious to have the great Powers agree upon the peace terms and let the world return to a normal state as soon as possible. Meanwhile, conditions in Eastern Europe have become so bad that many people concerned in the peace negotiations doubt the ability of the Allies to overcome them.

The truth of the matter is that the situation in the Peace Conference is serious. Unless there is a quick change for the better sensational happenings are possible.

PARIS LOOKS TO WILSON TO EXPEDITE TREATY

Hope Expressed That It May Be Considered in Plenary Session Saturday.

PARIS, March 30, (Associated Press.)—Persistent efforts, principally by the American delegates, but seconded for the most part by the British and Italians, to speed up the work of the various councils and commissions preparing the details of the peace treaty, resulted in better progress during the closing days of the last week. That most important results will be attained during the present week is predicted by those who are in a position to speak, including the disposition of the Monroe Doctrine and reparations, the two subjects which have been the main obstacles to the completion of the treaty.

It is learned that there has recently been a revival of certain propositions and arguments which has tried the patience of some of the participants in the deliberations. But apparently new ideas have been exhausted, and there are signs of the rapid approach of the end of the discussions. Therefore, it is expected that President Wilson, whom some of the French newspapers, as well as some influential British papers, have held responsible in a measure for the delays, is about to exercise the power, which goes with the responsibility, to make an end of the delays.

The most stubbornly contested subject was that of reparations, and it is suggested that the delay in this case cannot be charged up to the Americans, but rather to the pre-election promises of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau to make the Germans pay the whole cost of the war, which have led to some embarrassment because of the patent inability of the enemy to pay more than a fraction of the enormous indemnity that will be required for that purpose.

However, real progress has been made in bringing about an agreement on the total amount of indemnity and the terms of payment on the basis of painstaking studies of the exact state of German industries and resources at the present time and their prospects for the future made by the Financial Commissions of the Conference. The American representatives on these commissions have convinced their foreign colleagues of the danger of forcing Germany to sign conditions they honestly believe beyond the ability of Germany to meet, pointing out that such a peace would surely never be permanent, but would result in repudiation at some future day when Germany felt she had the sympathy of the majority of the nations or was strong enough from a military point of view.

The Intransigeant prints the report that the indemnity which Germany must pay has been fixed at a figure between $30,000,000,000 and $50,000,000,000. The yearly payments will increase as Germany's economic life revives.

Although President Wilson has stated that the League of Nations covenant did not delay the progress of the treaty, because the work of the other commissions was equally essential to its completion, the covenant has been the subject of much anxiety and close study during the last week. The desire of the American delegates to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine and to insert other amendments to meet home criticism has temporarily prevented the report of the revised covenant from being submitted to a plenary meeting of the Conference. The meeting of the commission on Thursday, however, gave the finishing touches to the formula, which is now believed to be satisfactory to the Council of Four, and a plenary session will probably be held next Saturday.

It has been decided to avoid controversy over the guarantee of religious freedom by remitting the subject to special treaties, which must be made with all the new States that have arisen through the war. The Japanese delegates are expected to complete their record by calling for an expression of sentiment by the Council of Ten and perhaps the Plenary Conference on their declaration of equality before the law of all nationals in the League of Nations.

Signs that the directing forces of the Conference look for the early completion of the first peace treaty are found in the preparations now going on at Versailles for a meeting of the Peace Conference or its representatives with the German Commissioners. Telegraph and telephone lines are being installed, and accommodations have been provided for the large secretariat which must handle the details of the treaty-making.

Privately, confidence is expressed by the leading delegates that the Germans will sign the treaty, although not, of course, without strenuous objection over many details.

It is realized that, unless it is handled discreetly, out of such an incident as an attempt to land Polish troops at Danzig serious situations may arise. But it is understood that the Germans are to receive assurance that these troops will be landed in small detachments only and will be immediately transferred into Poland, and that there will be no attempt to seize the city itself under the armistice, nor at all, unless the peace treaty to which the Germans subscribe deprives them of that port.

The Chamber of Deputies remained in session far into the early morning hours today discussing the Government's policy in Russia. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Deputy Léon Abrami engaged in debate until after midnight.

Minister Pichon in the course of his speech said that he would submit the conditions of the preliminary peace treaty with Germany to the Chamber in a few days.

The violence which characterized last Wednesday's session showed itself again in intermittent protests by representatives of both parties.

CONGRESSMEN SEE WILSON,

But President Does Not Commit Himself on Conference Issues.

PARIS, March 30, (Associated Press.)—Except for an hour of conversation with the American members of Congress in Paris and a brief period for study, President Wilson rested today. The President and Mrs. Wilson attended church in the forenoon and motored about the city during the afternoon.

The representatives who called on Mr. Wilson after luncheon today were Tom Connally and Hatton W. Summers of Texas, William A. Ashbrook of Ohio, William R. Green of Iowa, Addison T. Smith of Idaho, John E. Raker of California, Ladislas Lazaro of Louisiana, James P. Glynn of Connecticut, William W. Hastings of Oklahoma, Burton L. French of Idaho, and C. W. Ramseyer of Iowa.

The conversations were general and it is said that the representatives assured President Wilson of their belief in his ability to effect an early adjustment of the situation. The representatives are reported not to have displayed any spirit of antagonism against the attitude of President Wilson.

The war and its effects and the problems incident to arranging peace were freely discussed. But President Wilson did not commit himself on any point at issue between the United States and the Allies.

The President assured his callers that it was his intention to get the American troops home quickly. He expressed an optimistic view concerning the Peace Conference and the issues affecting the covenant of the League of Nations and the Monroe Doctrine.

The Representatives will visit the battlefronts, beginning at Château-Thierry, and will also go to Coblenz.

PRAISES LEAGUE COVENANT.

It Is More Specific That the Constitution, Untermyer Asserts.

In an address on the League of Nations, which was read for him yesterday before the Free Synagogue by Rabbi Herbert Goldstein because illness compelled his absence, Samuel Untermyer said the preliminary covenant was unequaled for directness and simplicity even by the Declaration of Independence and was more specific than the Constitution, and that, since the document was intended as the organic law of nations, it was not proper or practicable for it to go into detailed regulations. He favored the League, Mr. Untermyer went on, but felt it would be worse than foolhardy to ignore the criticisms of "many sincere, patriotic leaders of thought." National isolation, he said, might be desirable, but we must accept the responsibility of the greatness which had been thrust upon us.

Mr. Untermyer wrote that he believed the League offered the hope of enforcing an everlasting peace, unless we were prepared to assume that the time would come when a majority in number and power of the civilized nations would deliberately insist upon an unrighteous war. One objection, hitherto unmentioned, he thought might lie in Article XVIII., which places the general supervision of trade in arms and armament in the League, since such a provision might not lie within the treaty-making power. It might well be argued, he wrote, that it was an intrusion upon our purely domestic policies as affecting industry. Such manufacture in this country, he said, might be purely for domestic use, and yet its supervision would be vested in the League without restriction.

ELKUS SPEAKS FOR LEAGUE

War in Vain Without It, He Tells Jewish Society.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Unqualifiedly indorsing the proposed League of Nations as the "perpetuation of the ideals for which our boys died," Abram I. Elkus of New York, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, today won the approval of 200 members of the Jewish Publication Society at their annual meeting here. In addition, Mr. Elkus demanded that the physical deficiencies of Young America, as revealed by the draft examinations, be eradicated by giving every boy and girl the proper start in the battle of life by the installation of physical training in all the schools.

Speaking of the League of Nations plan, Mr. Elkus said: "Every life that was laid down in the war would have been offered in vain if we were to forget that the principles for which the boys fought were to be maintained. Thus when we think of the 7,000,000 dead and the untold suffering caused by this war, we instinctively turn to the means by which the causes of war may be minimized, and we turn to that conclave of distinguished men now meeting across the seas."

The following officers were elected: Simon Miller, President; Abram I. Elkus, New York, First Vice-President; Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Second Vice-President; Henry Fernberger, Philadelphia, Treasurer; George Dobsevage, Secretary. Trustees for three years: Hart Blumenthal, Philadelphia; Leo M. Brown, Mobile, Ala.; Ephraim Lederer, Philadelphia; Simon Miller, Philadelphia; Sigmund B. Sonnenborn, Baltimore; Louis James Rosenberg, Detroit; William B. Rosskam, Philadelphia. Alphonse B. Miller of this city was chosen Trustee for two years.

COHALAN CRITICISES LEAGUE

Tells Boston Audience Article X. Is Inimical to Ireland.

BOSTON, March 30.—Article X. of the covenant for a League of Nations was criticised tonight by Judge Daniel F. Cohalan of New York, as making the proposed League a "League to Preserve the British Empire." Speaking at a meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom at Faneuil Hall, Judge Cohalan said that, unless the Peace Conference recognized the Irish Republic, there could be no peace, "only a temporary truce, and the old fight will go on."

"The people of Ireland," he added, "present today a front of race solidarity such as the world previously has never known, determined that the great truth that President Wilson laid down shall not be withdrawn by any man or any nation."

Mgr. M. J. Splaine, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Boston, introduced as the representative of Cardinal O'Connell, told the meeting that "the Church and the priesthood will stand by Ireland in its fight for liberty."

Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter of Chicago, President of the woman's auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, said the Sinn Fein movement in this country had come to be as much "America for Americans" as "Ireland for the Irish," and she pledged the resources of the organization to the republic of Ireland.

The meeting adopted resolutions expressing confidence in Judge Cohalan and appreciation of his work for Irish freedom, demanding that President Wilson "keep his promise that nations be permitted to select their own forms of government" and opposing any league of nations that does not provide for the independence of Ireland.

PLAN MOBILIZATION AGAINST COVENANT

League for Preservation of American Independence Outlines Campaign.

EIGHT REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Declaration of Principles Cites Ten Reasons Why Paris Draft Should Be Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—George Wharton Pepper, a lawyer of Philadelphia, today authorized the announcement here that the newly formed League for the Preservation of American Independence, of which the organization has been completed, will make a fight throughout the country against the adoption of the League of Nations as at present drawn.

Colonel Henry Watterson is named as the head of the new League. Mr. Pepper is Chairman of the Executive Committee. Other details of the personnel of the organization were withheld, but the statement was authorized that the organization would be made "so complete that no American can fail to heed the facts the new organization plans to get before the public," and that the organization would have eight regional Vice Presidents "in charge of the mobilization of American thought in their eight sections, and the organization will reach down until every voter will have thrust upon him the necessity for thinking over the issues involved and giving consideration to the American rights which the "declaration of principles" insists are at stake and for which the country has fought more than once."

"If we succeed in getting the American people to think this matter over," asserted Mr. Pepper, "and find out for themselves what it means, we will have accomplished our purpose. Just as soon as the people realize what it is, the League of Nations, as now proposed, is doomed, so far as this country is concerned."

Mr. Pepper made public the "declaration of principles" of the new organization, as follows:

I.

"We insist that the treaty of peace should at once be concluded, that our boys should promptly be returned to their homes, and that the proposed constitution of the League of Nations should then be considered by the Senate of the United States, with due care and with reasonable opportunity for needed amendment.

II.

"No matter how wise and disinterested the diplomats may be who have framed the proposed constitution, the people of the United States must do some independent thinking on this subject or forfeit their right to call this Government a democracy.

III.

"In the interest of world peace and of any international arrangement that would tend to promote it we are opposed to the constitution of the League in its present form, because:

"First: It legalizes war in seven cases and makes it compulsory in three.

"Second: By binding us to protect distant nations from aggression it will force us, in the event of trouble between any two League members, either to default on our promise as to the price of peace, or again to send our boys to fight overseas, no matter what we may think of the merits of the quarrel.

"Third: By forcing us to abandon the Monroe Doctrine it binds us to submit ourselves to the decision of an international council in case a foreign nation were to gain a foothold on this continent by acquiring Cuba or Mexico, or were to menace our Pacific coast by securing a naval base at Magdalena Bay.

"Fourth: It contemplates such a delegation of power to an international council as is inconsistent with the independence and sovereignty of the United States. The grant of powers to the council is worded with such subtlety as to threaten us with the future claim that we have yielded our sovereignty and independence in ways additional to those in which we are now plainly required to surrender them.

"Fifth: The delegation of powers to the International Council is such as may at any time force us into a war between other nations without even the right on our part to determine on which side we shall fight.

"Sixth: It gives to the League the power to determine questions of international concern respecting American labor and to force upon the American workingman the conclusions of an international labor bureau as to the conditions under which he should do his daily work.

"Seventh: It gives to the League such undefined power over commercial intercourse between nations as may prevent us from protecting ourselves against undesirable immigration and against the importation of foreign labor.

"Eighth: It makes no definite or effective provision for such publicity in international communications as will destroy secret diplomacy and disclose international differences before they have reached the acute stage.

"Ninth: The constitution not only contains no provisions specifically recognizing the right of a League member to withdraw at pleasure, but creates reciprocal obligations such that a provision for withdrawal would be repugnant to the whole theory of the organization.

"Tenth: A League based upon a constitution open to the foregoing objections is typical of the permanent and entangling foreign alliances against which Washington and Jefferson pronounced their solemn warnings.

"Eleventh: If the constitution is not intended by its framers to mean what fair interpretation finds in it then its ambiguity, vagueness, and uncertainty are such as to require its thorough reconstruction or prompt rejection."

30,000 TO SPEAK FOR LEAGUE

Volunteer Orators Being Organized by League to Enforce Peace.

More than 30,000 volunteer speakers are being organized to explain the entire League of Nations plan to the American people, according to a report made public yesterday by the Extension Department of the League to Enforce Peace, through T. J. Meek, Extension Secretary.

"Speakers are told that loyalty to the movement and to the organization does not demand their approval of every word in the Paris covenant," the report reads, "but after the covenant is amended and adopted at the Peace Conference and comes before the United States Senate they are expected to urge its ratification, even if certain minor points do not meet their personal views. They are advised to point out that the treaty is not unalterable, that if we are to have a League of Nations we must begin some time, and the sooner we start the more progress we shall make toward the perfect world organization.

"Our speakers are not encouraged to make personal attacks, although they are expected to answer the opposing arguments of Senators representing their States. It is not the business of the League to weigh or question the motives of the enemies of the movement. In our educational work with speakers we discuss the League as a practical problem in its effect upon the various activities of American life.

"The Extension Department has bureaus which deal with labor, agriculture, the churches, and women's organizations. Each of these is under a special secretary. Proof of the effectiveness of this work is the fact that the leading organizations representing these groups—for example, the American Federation of Labor, the Farmers' National Council, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the National Educational Association, and many of the well-known national women's organizations—have approved the League."

DANZIG CRISIS AT WEIMAR

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

thias Erzberger as plenipotentiary to meet Marshal Foch.

PARIS, March 30.—The Temps today says that the allied and associated Governments seem to have decided to disregard the German objections concerning Danzig and to land, by force if necessary, Polish troops at that Baltic Sea port.

This move, says The Temps, would not necessarily imply in the mind of the Allies the union of Danzig to Poland. The newspaper adds that concerning the question of the Polish frontier the allied Governments seem inclined to create about Danzig a neutral state, in order to avoid attaching that part of the coast either to Germany or Poland.

POLISH ENVOY FEARS DANGER TO CABINET

Says Danzig Question Is One of Confidence in the Paderewski Government.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 30.—"The ports of Memel, Libau, and Königsberg proposed by the Germans for the landing of Polish troops are quite impossible from a military viewpoint," said Jean de Vlodek, Polish Chargé d'Affaires to the Netherlands, speaking to The New York Times correspondent.

"Every army needs military bases for supplying food, and in this case especially munitions and clothes. If the troops arrived via a port and through a country purely German, there would be great danger that the route by which the army could be supplied would be cut off by strikers or by Spartacide riots."

The Times correspondent asked about the political significance of the refusal of Danzig.

"President Wilson's words were always understood throughout Poland," was the reply, "as meaning that Danzig would be the port of United Poland, reached through a corridor of Polish territory. This question is one of confidence of the Polish people in the present Government, which is supported by the whole bourgeois element, including the moderate Socialists. If the question of Danzig is not soon settled, Paderewski's Government may have difficulties.

"The Polish people understood that with the support of the Allies, especially of President Wilson, they would have 'free and secure access to the sea.' If the question of Danzig is settled favorably for Poland, one more pretext for Bolshevist agitation against Paderewski's Government will have been removed."

"Do you consider that there is any real danger of Bolshevism in Poland?" asked the correspondent.

"There is little danger of that," answered Mr. de Vlodek, "but there is a big exterior danger menacing Poland, not only from Russia, but from the Ukraine and Hungary, and this is one more reason why Poland should receive help for her armies. As for the danger of civil war, to which the Germans refer, that is only one more proof that Danzig's hinterland is Polish, desiring union with Poland. A third political point is that, if Poland is lacking in all raw materials, the Germans may prevent the supplying of Polish industries with the idea of propagating Bolshevism among the unemployed."

DEMAND DANZIG FOR POLES.

Speakers Declare Strong Independent State Only Hope for Peace.

Polish control of the port of Danzig was urged by speakers at the dinner of appreciation given at the McAlpin last night by the Polish Citizens' Committee of New York and the vicinity. John F. Smulski, President of the National Polish Department, struck the keynote when he asserted: "Poland without Danzig is impossible as an independent economic State, and Europe without a strong independent Poland can never be other than a war-ridden country."

"The Vistula is a Polish river; it is Poland's natural highway," said Mr. Smulski. "The offer of the ports of Königsberg, Bremen, or Stettin instead of Danzig is as stupid as it is impudent. Should the delegates at the Peace Conference agree to any territorial program which would deprive Poland of Danzig, they will have played into the hands of the cunning German leaders, and it will only be a question of time when there will be no independent State east of the Vistula. The vast eastern territory will be only a German vassal land."

Other speakers included Edward S. Witkowski, who presided; Ethan Allan, W. O. Gorski, H. J. Rogers, and Albert W. Staub.

DENIES PEACE DISSENSION.

Knecht Says France Seeks Justice for All at Conference.

Speaking last night at a benefit entertainment for St. Joseph's Maronite Mission at the Hotel Plaza, Marcel Knecht, Director of the Official Bureau of French Information in the United States and member of the French High Commission, denied that there recently had been a rift in opinion between the French Foreign Minister and the American delegates to the Peace Conference. M. Knecht said he wished to make clear the attitude of his Government toward Syria.

"Let me assure you on behalf of France," he said, "that in the Syrian question, as in the peace treaty, League of Nations, and left bank of the Rhine maters, our Government only wishes justice for all. Some have said and printed that Foreign Minister Pichon was not in harmony with the American Peace Delegates and that Prime Minister Clemenceau thought of tendering his resignation. These stories are absolutely false, and we contribute to hasten real peace in denying them. We have not naturally the same views on all matters, but our delegates and yours have always understood one another and reached until now the same conclusions.

"The marvelous response of our Mohammedan citizens of Algeria and Morocco in the war, the sympathy of Venizelos and of Greece for France, have convinced the various races of Syria that France does not only cherish her former friends, the Maronites, but also respects all Syrians."

SAYS PEOPLE WANT LEAGUE.

Aswell of Louisiana Criticises "Pin-Headed Statesmen" Who Oppose It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative J. B. Aswell of Louisiana, who has just returned from a speaking tour, said today he was convinced the people of the United States wanted a League of Nations written into the peace treaty and were behind the President.

"Certain gentlemen in both houses who hate the President because he did not let them name 'the patronage' in their States or in the interest of factional politics," he said, "may successfully convince themselves within the walls of their little offices that they are killing the League of Nations by oratorically pointing out 'very grave and serious dangers to the Monroe Doctrine and to our liberties in freedom of action, while personally and politically they are not fighting the League of Nations. They are fighting Woodrow Wilson, the one man whom they most fear, and therefore logically hate to the fullest, because they know the country knows he is their superior.

"It is a pin-headed statesman who believes the American people can be fooled. The mothers and fathers of the men who suffered or died in France are vastly more important than any Senator or other politician. They have no patience with delays and silly bickerings for this or that amendment. They want sane action now to give hope of permanent peace.

JAPAN'S PLAN TO CURB REDS

Said to Have Offered to Invade Russia if French Ceded Indo-China.

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PARIS, March 30.—The Japanese General Staff has made an offer to Premier Clemenceau to stamp out Bolshevism throughout Russia, but has asked as the price that France give Indo-China to Japan. I learn on the best authority that when the United States refused to sanction an interallied expeditionary force against the Bolsheviki Premier Clemenceau asked Viscount Chinda what Japan could do about crushing Bolshevism.

Chinda cabled to Tokio and received a reply that the General Staff could map out operations for ending the control of Lenine and Trotzky in Russia within two months. The French then asked the Japanese if a slice of Siberia would be acceptable as payment.

The Japanese replied in the negative, saying that Japan was friendly to Russia and did not wish to incur Russian enmity by taking any Russian territory but would undertake to set up a stable Russian Government, which would repay the French loans and protect French finance, in return for France ceding Indo-China to Japan.

This proposition was not acceptable to France, so the deal fell through.

* * *

It is reported that Japan has made an offer to England to send troops to Russia and bear the expenses of the expedition alone if she receives a mandate for Indo-China. The French received the former German colonies as compensation.

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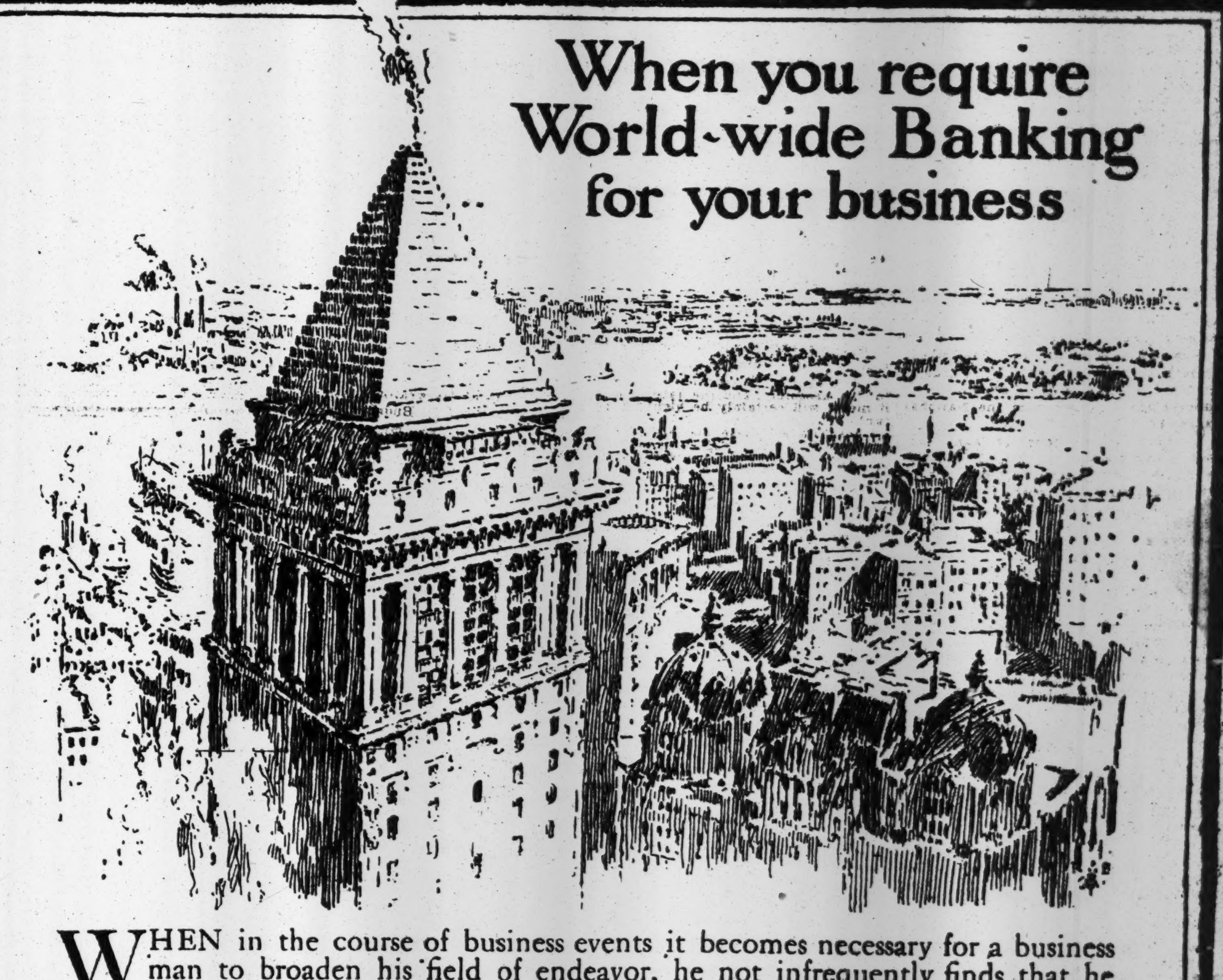

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PREDICT SPARTACIDE OUTBREAK THIS WEEK

Grave Reports Received by the American Army of Occupation.

FRENCH TROOPS KEEP ORDER

Threats of Spartacides to Use Bombs Against the Present Government.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, March 30.—Reports have reached Coblenz in the last twenty-four hours predicting serious Spartacide troubles this week. These reports come not only to the local newspapers and authorities, but through the channels of information of the American Army of Occupation.

While there are no fears of disturbances in the area occupied by the Americans, in the last two weeks evidence has been given here of widespread work by Communist trouble makers, and there is not the slightest doubt that if the allied armies had not been in the Rhineland this rich district would be rent by Bolshevist endeavors.

From all parts of Germany come reports of Spartacide activity on an intensive scale. Telegrams from Berlin published in the Coblenzer Zeitung today tell at length of what is called a new Spartacide threat.

Strikers in many sections have the same demands—a six-hour work day, more pay, and more food. Other demands include the disarming of the police and the guards, the withdrawal of Government troops from the strike areas and the permanent installation of the Soviet system.

In Upper Silesia the Spartacides are using airplanes to distribute propaganda. From Wilhelmshaven comes a report of a new movement which is to start in May. More than 50,000 workers in the Saar mines have struck, but French troops have prevented disorder there. A dispatch tells of a threat by the Spartacides to use air bombs in the next effort against the present Government.

In many dispatches runs a strain of complaint that American food is not yet available in the great centres of population, and repeatedly attention is called to the allegation that the lack of promised food is the biggest factor in causing the disturbances.

In this district sentiment increases in favor of the Centrists' withdrawal from the Government. This does not tend to increase the Government's strength at a time when it may be seriously taxed again.

INDEPENDENTS WIN IN BERLIN.

Elect Majority of Soviet Delegates—Move to Free Ledebour.

BERLIN, March 28, (Associated Press.)—The Independent Socialists have triumphed in the elections of the Berlin Workmen's and Soldiers' Council for the Second Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Councils by winning nine seats to five for the Majority Socialists and two for the Democrats.

The council voted to take steps to secure the immediate release of Georg Ledebour, the former Social Democratic leader, who was taken into custody at the time of the recent Spartacide disorders.

WEIMAR, March 28, (Associated Press.)—Apropos of Hugo Haase's speech in the National Assembly, urging a restoration of cordial relations between Germany and Russia, the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin says that Haase secretly visited Riga late in 1918 and got in touch with the Bolsheviki there. When the Russian Soviet troops were repulsed and Haase found agents of the Lettish Government on his trail, the newspaper says, Haase disappeared.

The Bolshevist movement was then directed against the Germans, and Haase is alleged to have been helping the Russians, though he himself was a member of the German Government at that time.

AUSTRIAN STRIKE OFF.

Allied Mission's Efforts Aided Government to Avert It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 28 (via Geneva, March 29.)—The general railway strike was settled tonight, the Government agreeing to an increase in wages aggregating 275,000,000 kroner, and traffic will be resumed tomorrow morning. Thus at the last moment the situation has been saved. This success is partly due to the exertions of the Foreign Mission, and especially of the American Captain Campagnoli. The Vienna communists tried to hold a meeting at the Arsenal, but could not effect an entrance.

TO AID STRANDED SAILORS.

Navy Department Opens Office Here for That Purpose.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Assistance will be given to discharged sailors who may be stranded without funds in New York by the maintenance there of an office at which applications for transportation and claims for the $60 bonus may be submitted.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt, in announcing today the establishment of the office at 1,244 Broadway, said that advices had reached the Navy Department that a few discharged sailors were in New York without funds to purchase railroad tickets to their homes, and were making personal appeals to charitable organizations for assistance.

KOREAN MOB BURNS SAMGA TOWN HALL

Crowd of 100,000 Cut Telegraph Wires and Fight Police and Troops with Scythes.

TALES OF CRUELTIES TOLD

Japanese Representative Doubts Them, but Missionaries Give Them Credence.

SEOUL, March 26, (Associated Press.)—Serious disorders have occurred at Samga, a village in Southeastern Korea, according to dispatches received here. It is said that Koreans numbering 100,000 gathered there, cut telegraph wires, and set fire to the Town Hall. Armed with scythes, the mob is reported to have attacked the Post Office and police stations. There was severe fighting, and many casualties were inflicted in the clash between the mob and the police and a small detachment of troops. Strong reinforcements have been sent to Samga. Unrest continues throughout the country.

M. Hishmidzu, chief representative here of the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs, deprecates, in a statement given out here today, rumors that foreigners have taken part in the riots, and asks Consuls to warn their nationals not to approach scenes of rioting, because of the danger of their actions being misunderstood. The recent insinuation that Ransford S. Miller, American Consul General, was implicated in disorders in this city was a gross injustice, he pointed out. Mr. Miller merely motored past a point where a demonstration was going on.

Alluding to charges of cruelty preferred by the semi-official Korean press against Japanese troops, M. Hishmidzu said that the police and soldiers may have dealt harshly with rioters "while excited," but added he found it hard to believe that Japanese "acted like the Huns in Belgium." Some stories, he remarked, were so shocking that they could not be believed, but nevertheless many missionaries appeared to place credence in them.

"This is not surprising," he said, "because they associate constantly with the Koreans, with whom they converse freely. On the other hand, they rarely come in contact with Japanese, not knowing our language. Thus, they hear a one-sided story. It is a notorious fact that the average Korean is a great liar. It is possible the Koreans are telling their foreign friends distorted stories, painting the Japanese in the blackest colors. Thus the missionaries, pinning their faith on the people they regard as their friends, are forming an incorrect judgment."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Demonstrations throughout Korea are growing stronger, 32,000 persons having been imprisoned, 100,000 injured, including children, and Christian churches, schools and stores have been closed, according to a cablegram received today by the headquarters of the Korean National Association here from the Rev. Hyun Soon, special representative of the Korean Independent Union at Shanghai.

C. H. Ahn, President of the Korean National Association, has sent from here a cablegram to President Wilson, Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, and the Chinese peace delegation at Paris submitting Korea's case.

CHARLES'S LIFE SAVED BY BRITISH OFFICERS

Ex-Emperor Forced to Leave Austria to Escape Plot Hatched by Hungarian Reds.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 29.—A member of the staff of former Emperor Charles from Rorschach, Lake Constance, says that without the aid of strong measures taken by the British officers attached to the fallen Austrian monarch the latter would probably have been assassinated, as a plot not only against him, but the entire Hapsburg family, similar to that in the case of the Romanoffs, had been discovered at Budapest.

It is known that Charles left Austria for Switzerland with his family against his wishes, but the situation, inflamed by the Socialists and Bolsheviki, had become untenable.

The royal family lost half its fortune, while 100 crowns are now worth only 20 francs in Switzerland.

The report that former Kaiser Wilhelm is coming to reside in his castle, five miles away from Charles's château at Wartegg, appears to be true.

OPPOSES FOOD FOR RUSSIA.

Former Consul at Petrograd Wants Bolshevism Suppressed First.

Dr. J. E. Connor, former American Consul at Petrograd, spoke on the menace of Bolshevism in the Washington Square Methodist Church last night, and urged that it should be dealt with sternly. Before relief is extended to Russia in the form of bread, he said, law and order should be restored. While order is being restored the only people in Russia who should be fed are those who sympathize with and support the Allies. The real Bolshevik Dr. Connor denounced as an enemy of the United States, who seeks not only the control of Russia but all other countries as well.

The Bolshevist movement is not Russian but alien in inception. He said that it is true that among the Bolshevist agitators in Russia and in the Argentine are many Jews. The same is true in this country. President Wilson's plan to stop Bolshevism with food, Dr. Connor said, is the wrong theory to proceed on. Berlin stopped it and did it with bullets. As the first step toward the ending of the Bolshevist menace, Dr. Connor said that the Allies should send arms and ammunition to the loyal Russians who are ready to fight Lenine and Trotzky. These and these only should be fed. After Bolshevism is overthrown will be time to talk about feeding the enemy.

After he finished his speech Dr. Connor was questioned by several people, among them some of apparent Bolshevist sympathies.

BUDAPEST SOVIET DROPS WARLIKE TONE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ognized and that special measures have been taken for the protection of the lives and property of all foreigners in Hungary. The same official represents that so far as internal developments are concerned all Soviet ideals have been realized and everything is taking a peaceful course.

How this "peace" was achieved is another question, but some illumination is afforded by the following telegram reaching Berlin today from Budapest via Vienna:

"The Government has decided to suppress to a great extent the bourgeois press. The principal organ of the former Government, the Pest Hirlap, is forbidden to appear, and the Government has given notice of a similar ban on other bourgeois newspapers. It gives as a reason the shortage of paper, but this is known not to be true."

So-called Socialistic measures which have already been put into effect include the bringing of all doctors under the control of the Government, from whom they receive fixed salaries and are required to render service to any citizen who demands it.

"All villas," declares the Commissioner, "have been already taken over by the Government and filled with children of the proletariat." But he refrains from stating what happened to the former inhabitants. This, too, throws light on the manner in which the Soviet ideals have been realized and on the treatment of those classes not recognized as belonging to the proletariat. All industries with materials and buildings have been declared the property of the State and each factory is controlled by a so-called Council of Laborers.

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—The Vienna Volkszeitung's Budapest correspondent says the Hungarian Government has offered to ally itself with the German Government against the Entente, according to a dispatch received here. A telegram of the Wolff Bureau says, however, that nothing is known in official quarters in Berlin concerning such an offer.

May Have Sleeping Sickness.

Sidney Rogers, a mechanic, was taken from the Mills Hotel at West 36th Street and 7th Avenue yesterday to the New York Hospital, apparently suffering from the malady known as sleeping sickness. Physicians at the hospital said that Rogers apparently had the malady but no positive diagnosis could be made for twenty-four hours.

FEAR AGRARIAN ARMY WILL RESTORE KAISER

Germans Hear Persistent Rumors of a Plot Which Food Crisis May Strengthen.

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BERLIN, March 28, (via Berne and Paris.)—There are persistent rumors of a plot to bring back the old régime and put either a Hohenzollern or a representative of some other royal house on the throne of Germany.

Some conjectures are that William II. will return, or that Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, is the hope of the Royalists. Most people say that the Royalist plotters will not choose a Hohenzollern, but dark horses are now being groomed for the great event.

In the newspapers for several days has appeared this advertisement:

"Students, ensigns, schoolboys and cadets, your country calls you. Join the Volunteer Corps for the defense of the agricultural estates and farms."

This appeal to the youth of the upper classes is declared by many well-informed persons to be an attempt to gather an army for a last ditch fight for "My Monarchy" to re-establish itself.

It is thought that the food situation must soon lead to a crisis. Then the Government will have to ask those who until now have had plenty, to distribute more food among the city dwellers. But the farmers probably will not obey this demand, which may lead to riots and the sending of expeditions to the country to obtain food.

This will be "Der Tag" for the Militarists, who then, according to those who think the Royalists have a plot on foot, will arm the country people, always supporters of the old régime, and march into the cities, disarm the workmen, overthrow the Government and bring in an Emperor.

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RED CHIEF BOASTS OF NEW HUNGARY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

not come while Berlin, Leipsig, and other places act independently, but when the whole country strikes. Last week, it says, brought that event miles nearer, and it concludes with "Down with the Government! Down with the National Assembly!"

The Spartacides have certainly not been discouraged by their ill-success, and their propaganda in Berlin and in industrial regions is greater than ever. It is ominous that it is in the eastern parts of the country that the greatest efforts are being made. In East Prussia the Spartacide movement takes on more and more definitely the character of Russian Bolshevism. The Spartacides are endeavoring to get into and preserve touch with the Russian Reds, and hope is entertained of bringing about a movement of Russian Bolshevist troops toward and into Germany.

The recent defeats of the Red Army have perhaps postponed such a movement for a time, but the danger cannot be said to have been removed. Some sort of connection has been already effected with Russian "comrades," and it is obvious that there is considerable activity on both sides to achieve this end.

Blocking Russian Connection.

Recent events in Königsberg, for example, have not received a great deal of attention. The world heard of the occupation of the city by German Government troops and of some street fighting, &c., without attributing great importance to the matter. The Russian Bolsheviki boast of their "Close alliance with the German Spartacides," and the action in Königsberg was undoubtedly undertaken to combat the establishment of communications by way of Kovno and Königsberg between the Spartacides and Bolsheviki.

The action taken by the Government in that quarter, therefore, was timely and highly important. Otherwise the Russian Bolsheviki would have been able, if not to march eventually into German territory, at least to exercise greater influence in an important region of the country. The Independent Socialist organ, Die Freiheit, ridicules such fears, but the Socialists in that region see that the danger is real.

It must be remembered, too, that the Russian Bolsheviki lack food and it is feared in Eastern Germany that that is just what may force them to move into Poland and East Prussia. The Red Army is mainly situated at Riga, Mittau, and Vilna, and it is rapidly eating up the supplies of Courland and Lithuania.

Change in Koenigsberg Vote.

In Königsberg, too, the army of unemployed grows, and with it the army of Spartacides. In January some 60,000 electors voted on the Majority Socialist side. At the elections for the National Assembly in March and at local elections the number of votes cast for the Majority Socialist candidates fell to 20,000.

These are interesting and remarkable figures. Indeed, the whole eastern question is causing anxiety which the recent trend of events regarding Poland has greatly tended to increase.

The Polish question is much discussed in the press here. The Government attitude appears to be not to regard the breaking off of negotiations with the Entente Commission at Posen as highly serious.

But von Gerlach, lately Prussian Under Secretary for Home Affairs, has published a statement in which he says that part of the Province of Posen must go from Germany and that part includes the town of Posen. He expressed the wish that "Germans, after having accepted President Wilson's fourteen points, would look the facts in the face and not harbor the fiction that Posen is a German town."

Teutonic Union More Doubtful.

A good deal of disappointment, too, is caused by the dwindling prospects of any union between Germany and Austria. The state of other parts of the country involves questions which complicate the general situation, and over and above all there is the question of the signature of the peace treaty.

That will certainly be a serious problem for the Government. To sign may mean overthrow. Not to sign may be equally or more disastrous.

Then, on April 8, the second Congress of Soldiers and Workers' Councils will meet. The extremists are making every endeavor to extend their influence in that assembly, and the date in which it meets will certainly be highly important.

I mention all these matters in order to show how complicated the situation in Germany is at the present moment. It is of no use speculating and criticising. Indeed, I think criticism is at present quite out of place. There is surely a certain community of interest between the Entente and the present German Government. The present Government is the only stable one as far as can possibly be seen, so it is well to point out the dangers which surround it.

FOOD MOVING TO HUNGARY.

Hoover May Restore 250,000 Hogs Taken from That Country.

PARIS, March 30, (Associated Press.)—Hungary's increasing need of food, especially fats, is causing the American Relief Administration to give serious consideration to the problem of restoring the 250,000 hogs lost to the people of that country by the fixation of new boundaries. In the closing days of the war the Austro-Hungarian authorities sent these animals to the southern provinces for fattening and all of them still are in the hands of the Jugoslavs.

American officials have opened negotiations to determine whether by purchase or barter the hogs will be returned when most needed.

A greater part of the difficulties created by the blockades and threatened blockade along the Italian frontier disappeared in the last week and as a result food is moving to Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary in greater volume.

The distribution in Vienna and Budapest is progressing satisfactorily and the success of the United States Signal Corps in re-establishing widespread communication will go far in preventing any further hitch.

It is now possible to telephone between Trieste and Vienna, and there is an American operator at each end. Between Vienna and Budapest there is a direct American controlled telephone. From Vienna to Prague a commercial line is open to the Americans under an agreement giving food messages priority. Communication with Belgrade is possible with only one telegraphic relay. There has been established through the navy telegraphic communication with Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, and down the Adriatic coast.

Advices received from Captain Thomas C. Gregory of the United States Food Administration at Trieste, dated last Thursday, are to the effect that quiet prevails in Hungary, and that the receipt of food supplies might prevent further trouble. This news came through Lieutenant Smith, who arrived in Vienna from Budapest Thursday morning. When Lieutenant Smith left Budapest only the drug stores and a few cafés were open. There was a feeling of great uneasiness among the highest classes. The new Government, it is stated, will consist of a Council of Fifteen, with Bela Kun, the leader of the revolution, at its head.

Professor Brown and Lieutenant White of the American Mission are still in Budapest. The British and French Missions left for Belgrade, Serbia, Wednesday, and the Italian Mission departed the same day for Vienna. Professor Brown expressed the opinion that the prompt shipment of foodstuffs would do much to ameliorate the situation. He added that the confidence of the populace would be restored if the Entente made it known that Hungary is not to be dismembered.

EXODUS FROM HUNGARY.

Thousands of Refugees Reported to be Traveling Toward Vienna.

VIENNA, March 29, (Associated Press.)—Following the practice put into effect by the Russian Soviet Government at Moscow, bank Presidents in Budapest have become mere figureheads while Soviet clerks administer the business. Rents no longer are paid to landlords, but to the Government, which is represented by the janitors. The stores have been nationalized and the heads of factories have been replaced by those elected by the workmen.

The banking business is being handicapped under the new regulations. No one is allowed to draw out more than $100 except in the payment of salaries. A check must be signed by all the trustees before it is submitted to a bank, where it is honored on the condition that the trustees of the institution are shown to be employes.

During the period in which inventories are being taken all stores are closed except for the sale of food and drugs.

Thousands of refugees are traveling toward Vienna. All are deprived of their belongings at the frontier if they attempt to pass the border without being searched.

Members of the wealthy class have resolved to tarry in Budapest and await events. Countess Mary Karolyi, a cousin of Count Karolyi, who recently resigned as Provisional President of Hungary, is quoted as saying:

"We have been reduced to fifteen acres of land and one horse. It is better to have that than roam over the world homeless. We have got to live somewhere, so it will be here."

There are but two classes in Hungary—aristocrats and peasants. The republic seemingly is more Russian than German.

All estates have been appropriated by the Government.

American officials are being well treated by the Hungarian officials and American couriers are allowed to pass in and out of Budapest without hindrance. Telegraphic service is restricted and slow.

Count Karolyi's position has not been damaged by the new régime, according to political observers, who say he cleverly vacated his position as Provisional President by shifting responsibility for the course of events to the Allies and then urging resistance against the Entente, which resulted in a union of the Social Democrats and the Communists.

The railway strike in Hungary was followed by the engineers leaving their trains at whatever place they happened to be when the strike was called. Trains loaded with hundreds of passengers were left standing in the loneliest places.

In Czechoslovakia it is reported that uprisings have occurred. News of the Hungarian Bolshevism has spread rapidly, and the revolutionary spirit in West Ukraine and Rumania is said to be increasing.

Archduke Joseph Caught at Border.

GENEVA, March 30.—Two persons dressed as peasants who were trying to cross the Hungarian frontier into Germany were betrayed by their hands, which were not in keeping with the costumes they wore. Their fingernails were manicured and the hands generally clean and showing no signs of hard work.

The Socialist Commandant, Herr Keszthoig, sent the arrested men to Budapest, where they were identified as the former Archduke Joseph Francis and a former millionaire named Julius Ommeich. Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, ordered both men imprisoned.

German West Hungary Repels Reds.

COPENHAGEN, March 29, (Associated Press.)—Communist troops invaded German West Hungary, but were repulsed after several conflicts with the inhabitants, according to a dispatch from Berlin quoting the Vossische Zeitung as stating that a deputation from West Hungary arrived yesterday in Vienna to report to Secretary of State Bauer concerning the invasion. Many houses were plundered and burned.

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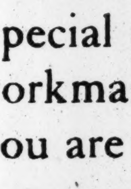

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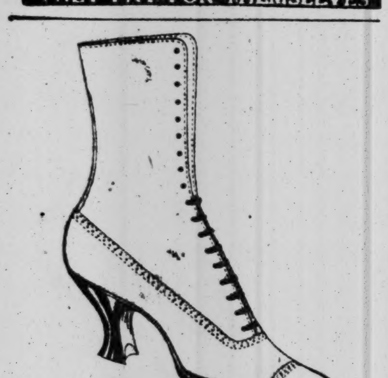

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CLEAR DUTY TO ACCEPT LEAGUE IF PROPERLY AMENDED, SAYS ROOT

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

any benefit whatever to the project tend to embarrass and hinder the United States in giving its full support to the scheme.

I think there should be several very important amendments to the agreement.

This seems to be the general view. Mr. Taft, who joined the President in advocating the agreement, says it ought to be amended almost as strongly as his former Secretary of State, Senator Knox, says the same thing. When Mr. Lodge and Mr. Lowell had their great debate in Boston, both said the agreement ought to be amended.

A discussion of the merits and faults of the scheme with a view to amendment is now the regular order of business. It was to give an opportunity for such a discussion that the paper was reported to the Paris Conference and made public by the Committee that prepared it.

Invitation of Criticism.

At the time of the report, Lord Robert Cecil, who represented Great Britain in the Committee, said: "I rejoice very much that the course which has been taken this afternoon has been pursued. It seems to be a good omen for the great project in which we are engaged that before its final completion it should have been published to the world and laid before all its people for their service and for their criticism."

Signor Orlando, who represented Italy, said: "We all expect from the discussion and development of the present act a renewal of the whole world, but, as the present debate has for its object to bring the whole scheme before the public opinion of the world, I wish to bring to that debate my personal contribution."

M. Leon Bourgeois, who represented France in the committee, said: "Lord Robert Cecil has said, 'We now present to the Conference and to the world the result of our work,' but we do not present it as something that is final, but only as the result of an honest effort to be discussed and to be examined not only by this Conference but the public opinion of the world."

At that very time M. Bourgeois suggested an amendment about which I shall say something presently, and he went on to say: "The observations we have made on some points will, we hope, be of some value in the further discussions, since we are at the beginning of the examination of the whole plan."

These gentlemen represented all the great Allies by whose side we have been fighting in Europe, and it is plain that they expected and wished that the scheme which they had reported should be subjected to public discussion and criticism in their own countries and in ours. It is also plain that they saw no reason why the proposed agreement should be rushed through in such haste that there would not be an opportunity for public discussion and criticism and for communicating the results to the Conference.

Under our Constitution it is the business of the Senate to take the lead in such a discussion, to compare the different opinions expressed in the several States, and to draft in proper form the amendments which the public judgment seems to call for. It is unfortunate that the Senate has not been permitted to perform that duty in this case. It seems to me that the Senate ought to have been convened for that purpose immediately after the 4th of March. In addition to the regular and extra sessions of Congress the Senate has been convened separately in special session forty-two times since it was first organized, ordinarily to confirm a few appointments or pass on unimportant treaties, never for any reason more important than exists now.

Public Responsibility.

There is a special reason why the Senate should consider this proposed agreement. Ordinarily, treaties are negotiated by Ambassadors, Ministers, or delegates, and their work is supervised and corrected if need be by the President and Secretary of State at Washington, who from their different point of view frequently see things the actual negotiators overlook. In this case, since the President himself is negotiating the treaty in Paris, there is no one in Washington to supervise the negotiation, and there is no one with authority to give the negotiators the benefit of independent official judgment, unless the Senate is to perform that function.

This situation throws upon the people of the country the duty to answer the expectations of the conference by studying and discussing and expressing their opinions on the various provisions of the proposed agreement, and to make their expressions of opinion heard the best way they can.

The avowed object of the agreement is to prevent future wars. That is what interests us. We are not trying to get anything for ourselves from the Paris conference. We are not asking any help from the other nations who are in the conference, but we would like to do our part toward preventing future wars. How does the proposed scheme undertake to do that?

To answer that question one must call to mind the conditions to which the scheme is to be applied.

All the causes of war fall in two distinct classes.

One class consists of controversies about rights under the law of nations and under treaties. In a general way these are described as justiciable or judicial questions. They are similar to the questions between individuals which courts are all the time deciding. They cover by far the greater number of questions upon which controversies between nations arise.

For more than half a century the American Government has been urging upon the world the settlement of all such questions by arbitration. Presidents Grant, Arthur, Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft strongly approved the establishment of a system of arbitration in their messages to Congress. Thirty years ago our Congress adopted a resolution requesting the President to invite negotiations with every other Government "to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means."

President McKinley in his first inagural declared: "The adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than force of arms has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history."

We have illustrated the benefits of this method of settling disputes by the Alabama Arbitration in 1872, the Bering Sea Arbitration in 1893, the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903, and the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration in 1910.

Obligatory Arbitration.

The two great international conferences at The Hague in 1899 and in 1907 established a permanent Court of Arbitration and rules of procedure. They also made great progress in agreeing upon and codifying the rules of international law which this court was to administer.

There was a weakness in the system devised by The Hague Conference. It was that arbitration of these justiciable questions was not made obligatory, so that no nation could bring another before the court unless the defendant was willing to come, and there was no way to enforce a judgment.

But the public opinion of the world grew. Nations began to make obligatory treaties of arbitration with one another. Hundreds of such treaties were made. The United States made some thirty such treaties with most of the principal countries in the world, agreeing absolutely to arbitrate questions arising under international law and upon the interpretation of treaties. A strong opinion arose in favor of establishing an international court composed of judges who would devote their entire time to the business of the court. The Second Hague Conference adopted a plan for such a court, and while Mr. Knox was Secretary of State he negotiated a treaty with the other great powers for its effective establishment. It became evident that the world was ready for obligatory arbitration of justiciable questions.

After the great war began, the American League to Enforce Peace, at the head of which are Mr. Taft and Mr. Lowell, made the first plank in its platform that "all justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers not settled by negotiation shall—subject to the limitation of treaties—be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment." &c.

A similar group in Great Britain, of which Lord Bryce was a leading spirit, made the first plank in its platform the following:

"The signatory powers to agree to refer to the existing Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, or to the Court of Arbitral Justice proposed at the Second Hague Conference, if and when such court shall be established, or to some other arbitral tribunal, all disputes between them (including those affecting honor and vital interests) which are of a justiciable character and which the powers concerned have failed to settle by diplomatic methods."

And both of these groups proposed to provide for enforcing the judgments of the Court by economic pressure or by force.

Political Causes of War.

The other class of disputes which give rise to war consists of clashes between conflicting national policies, as distinguished from claims of legal right. They do not depend upon questions of law or treaty, but upon one nation or ruler undertaking to do something that another nation or ruler wishes to prevent. Such questions are a part of international politics. They are similar to the questions as to which our courts say "This is a political question, not a judicial question, and we have no concern with it." The question whether Russia should help Serbia when Austria invaded Serbia in July, 1914, is an illustration. Our own Monroe Doctrine is another illustration. That is not an assertion of any legal right, but it is a declaration that certain acts will be regarded as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States and therefore unfriendly.

Such questions are continually arising in Europe and the Near East, and the way in which the European countries have been in the habit of dealing with them has been to bring about a conference of the representatives of the different nations to discuss the subject, and find some way of reconciling the differences, or of convincing the parties to the dispute that it would not be safe for them to break the peace. For example, in 1905, when the German Emperor's dramatic challenge of the policy of France as to Morocco had made war seem probable, the Algeciras Conference was brought about, largely by the influence of President Roosevelt, and that conference resulted in preventing war. In 1912, when the Balkan wars had brought Europe apparently to the verge of universal war, the Ambassadors of all the great powers met in London, and the result of their conference was to avert war. So, in the last week of July, 1914, Sir Edward Grey tried to bring about another conference for the purpose of averting the great war in which we have been engaged, but Germany refused to attend the conference; and she refused, because she meant to bring on the war, and knew that if she attended a conference it would become practically impossible for her to do so.

The weak point about this practice of international conferences in times of danger was that they were left solely to the initiative of the individual nations; that nobody had a right to call a conference, and nobody was bound to attend one.

Conference Compulsory.

The great and essential thing about the plan contained in this "Constitution for a League of Nations" is that it makes international conferences on political questions compulsory in times of danger; that it brings together such conferences upon the call of officers who represent all the powers, and makes it practically impossible for any nation to keep out of them. This effect is produced by the provisions of Article XV., relating to the submission of disputes to the Executive Council of the League or upon demand of either party to the body of delegates. Article XV. is the central and controlling article of the agreement. Putting out of consideration for the moment Article X., which relates to a mutual guarantee of territory, Articles VIII. and IX., which relate to the reduction of armaments, and Article XIX., which relates to mandataries, all the other important articles in the agreement are designed to make effective the conference of the powers resulting from the submission of a dispute upon a question of policy under Article XV. Especially important among these ancillary articles is Article XI., which declares war or threat of war to be a matter of concern to the whole League; Article XII. which prohibits going to war without the submission of the dispute, and without allowing time for its settlement, or contrary to a unanimous recommendation of the Executive Council or an award of arbitrators, (if there shall have been an arbitration,) and Article XVI., which provides for enforcing the provisions of Article XII. by economic boycott, or, should the powers choose to do so, by military force. I think these provisions are well devised, and should be regarded as free from any just objection, so far as they relate to the settlement of the political questions at which they are really aimed. The provisions which taken together accomplish this result are of the highest value. They are developed naturally from the international practice of the past. They are a great step forward. They create an institution through which the public opinion of mankind, condemning unjust aggression and unnecessary war, may receive, effect and exert its power for the preservation of peace, instead of being dissipated in fruitless protest or lamentation. The effect will be to make the sort of conference which Sir Edward Grey tried in vain to get for the purpose of averting this great war obligatory, inevitable, automatic. I think everybody ought to be in favor of that.

Mr. Root's Six Suggested Amendments To the Covenant of The League of Nations

The six amendments which Mr. Root suggests to the Constitution of the League of Nations, to which he refers in his letter, are as follows:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

Strike out Article XIII. and insert the following:

The high contracting powers agree to refer to the existing Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, or to the Court of Arbitral Justice proposed at the Second Hague Conference when established, or to some other arbitral tribunal, all disputes between them (including those affecting honor and vital interests) which are of a justiciable character, and which the powers concerned have failed to settle by diplomatic methods. The powers so referring to arbitration agree to accept and give effect to the award of the tribunal.

Disputes of a justiciable character are defined as disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for any such breach.

Any question which may arise as to whether a dispute is of a justiciable character is to be referred for decision to the Court of Arbitral Justice when constituted, or, until it is constituted, to the existing Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

Add to Article XIV. the following paragraphs:

The Executive Council shall call a general conference of the powers to meet not less than two years or more than five years after the signing of this convention, for the purpose of reviewing the condition of international law, and of agreeing upon and stating in authoritative form the principles and rules thereof.

Thereafter regular conferences for that purpose shall be called and held at stated times.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

Immediately before the signature of the American Delegates, insert the following reservation:

Inasmuch as in becoming a member of the League the United States of America is moved by no interest or wish to intrude upon or interfere with the political policy or internal administration of any foreign State, and by no existing or anticipated dangers in the affairs of the American continents, but accedes to the wish of the European States that it shall join its power to theirs for the preservation of general peace, the representatives of the United States of America sign this convention with the understanding that nothing therein contained shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, or to require the submission of its policy regarding such questions (including therein the admission of immigrants) to the decision or recommendation of other powers.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

Add to Article X. the following:

After the expiration of five years from the signing of this convention any party may terminate its obligation under this article by giving one year's notice in writing to the Secretary General of the League.

FIFTH AMENDMENT.

Add to Article IX. the following:

Such commission shall have full power of inspection and verification personally and by authorized agents as to all armament, equipment, munitions, and industries referred to in Article VIII.

SIXTH AMENDMENT.

Add to Article XXIV. the following:

The Executive Council shall call a general conference of members of the League to meet not less than five or more than ten years after the signing of this convention, for the revision thereof, and at that time, or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice, any member may withdraw from the League.

I repeat that this scheme for the settlement of political questions such as brought about the present war is of very great practical value, and it would be a sad thing if this opportunity for the establishment of such a safeguard against future wars should be lost.

Serious Defects.

This plan of automatic conference, however, is accompanied by serious defects.

The scheme practically abandons all effort to promote or maintain anything like a system of international law, or a system of arbitration or of judicial settlement, through which a nation can assert its legal rights in lieu of war. It is true that Article XIII. mentions arbitration, and makes the parties agree that whenever a dispute arises "which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration" they will submit it to a court "agreed upon by the parties." That, however, is merely an agreement to arbitrate when the parties choose to arbitrate, and it is therefore no agreement at all. It puts the whole subject of arbitration back where it was twenty-five years ago. Instead of perfecting and putting teeth into the system of arbitration provided for by The Hague conventions, it throws those conventions upon the scrap heap. By covering the ground of arbitration and prescribing a new test of obligation, it apparently by virtue of the provisions of Article XXV. abrogates all the 200 treaties of arbitration by which the nations of the world have bound themselves with each other to submit to arbitration all questions arising under international law, or upon the interpretation of treaties.

It is to be observed that neither the Executive Council nor the body of delegates to whom disputes are to be submitted under Article XV. of the agreement is in any sense whatever a judicial body or an arbitral body. Its function is not to decide upon anybody's right. It is to investigate, to consider, and to make recommendations. It is bound to recommend what it deems to be expedient at the time. It is the States which act, and not the individuals. The honorable obligation of each member is a political obligation as the representative of a State. This is a method very admirable for dealing with political questions; but it is wholly unsuited to the determination of questions of right under the law of nations. It is true also that Article XIV. mentions a Court of International Justice, and provides that the Executive Council should formulate plans for such a court, and that this court shall when established be competent to determine matters which the parties recognize as suitable for submission to it. There is no agreement or direction that such a court shall be established or that any questions shall be submitted to it.

International law is not mentioned at all except in the preamble, no method is provided, and no purpose is expressed to insist upon obedience to law to develop the law, to press forward agreement upon its rules and recognition of its obligations. All questions of right are relegated to the investigation and recommendaion of a political body to be determined as matters of expediency.

Law Rather Than Experience.

I confess I cannot see the judgment of three generations of the wisest and best of American statesmen concurred in by the wisest and the best of all our Allies thus held for naught. I believe with them that—necessary as may be the settlement of political questions upon grounds of expediency—it is also necessary to insist upon rules of international conduct founded upon principles, and that the true method by which public right shall be established to control the affairs of nations is by the development of law, and the enforcement of law, according to the judgments of impartial tribunals. I should have little confidence in the growth or permanence of an international organization which applied no test to the conduct of nations except the expediency of the moment.

The first change which I should make in this agreement accordingly would be to give effectiveness to the judicial settlement of international disputes upon questions of right—upon justiciable or judicial questions—by making the arbitration of such questions obligatory under the system established by The Hague Conference, or before the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice, or, if the parties prefer in any particular case, before some specially constituted tribunal; putting the whole world upon the same footing in that respect that has been created between the United States and practically every nation now represented in Paris, by means of the special treaties which we have made with them. The term "justiciable questions" should be carefully defined, so as to exclude all questions of policy, and to describe the same kind of questions the Supreme Court of the United States has been deciding for more than a century.

When that is done, the reference to arbitration in Article XII. will have some force and effect instead of being as it is now a mere idle form.

The second change which I think should be made is to provide for a general conference followed by regular conferences at stated intervals to discuss, agree upon, and state in authentic form the rules of international law, so that the development of law may go on, and arbitral tribunals may have continually a more perfect system of rules of right conduct to apply in their decisions.

I send you herewith drafts of two suggested amendments designed to accomplish these results.

The distinction between the treatment of questions of legal right and questions of policy which I have drawn above has an important bearing upon the attitude of the United States toward the settlement of disputes.

Necessary Limitations.

So far as the determination of justiciable questions arising under the law of nations or under treaties is concerned, we ought to be willing to stand on precisely the same footing with all other nations. We should be willing to submit our legal rights to judicial decision, and to abide by the decision. We have shown that we are willing to do that by the numerous treaties that we have made with the greater part of the world agreeing to do that, and we should be willing to have the same thing provided for in this general agreement.

With regard to questions of policy, however, some different considerations are apparent.

In determining the extent of our participation in the political affairs of the Old World, we ought to be satisfied that a sufficient affirmative reason exists for setting aside to that extent the long-established policy of the United States to keep the Old and the New World from becoming entangled in each other's affairs and embroiled in each other's quarrels. Just so far as such a reason exists, we ought to go, but no further.

We have to start in the consideration of such a subject with the words of Washington's Farewell Address—"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities." And Jefferson's advice to Monroe: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs."

Unquestionably, the Old and the New World have come into much more intimate relations since the time of Washington and Jefferson, and they have many more interests in common. Nevertheless, the basis of the expressions I have quoted remains in substance. The people of the United States have no direct interest in the distribution of territory in the Balkans or the control of Morocco, and the peoples of Europe have no direct interest in the questions between Chile and Peru, or between the United States and Colombia. Based upon this fact, the Monroe Doctrine has hitherto kept the Old World and the New in two separate fireproof compartments, so that a conflagration in one did not extend to the other. There never was a time when the wisdom of the Monroe Doctrine for the preservation of peace and safety of the United States was more evident than it is now. Some facile writers of late have pronounced the doctrine obsolete and useless, but I know of no experienced and responsible American statesman who has ever taken that view, and I cannot help feeling that such a view results from insufficient acquaintance with the subject.

Help to Preserve Peace.

There has, however, arisen in these days for the American people a powerful secondary interest in the affairs of Europe coming from the fact that war in Europe and the Near East threatens to involve the entire world, and the peaceable nations of Europe need outside help to put out the fire, and keep it from starting again. That help to preserve peace we ought to give, and that help we wish to give. In agreeing to give it the following considerations should be observed:

We are not asking, and do not need, any help from the nations of the Old World for the preservation of peace in America, nor is any American nation asking for such help. The difficulties, the disturbing conditions, the dangers that threaten, are all in the affairs of Europe and the Near East. The real reason for creating a League of Nations is to deal with those difficulties and dangers—not with American affairs. It is, therefore, wholly unnecessary for the purpose of the League that purely American affairs should be included within the scope of the agreement.

When we enter into the League of Nations, we do so not with any desire to interfere in the concerns of foreign nations, but because the peaceable nations of Europe ask us to put our power behind theirs to preserve peace in their part of the world. It is not reasonable, therefore, that such participation as we agree to in the activities of the League should be made the basis of an inference that we are trying to interfere in the Old World, and therefore should abandon our objection to having the Old World interfere in America.

With reference to the most important American questions, Europe as a whole on one side and the United States on the other occupy positions which however friendly are nevertheless in opposition. It must be remembered that the League of Nations contemplates the membership not only of our present Allies but ultimately of all the nations of Europe. Now, the Monroe Doctrine was declared against those nations of Europe. It was a warning to them not to trespass on American territory, and, admitting exceptions and speaking only in the most general way, the nations of Europe are on one side of that question and the United States is on the other. To submit the policy of Monroe to a council composed chiefly of European powers is to surrender it.

I will add—without taking up space to discuss it—that I cannot escape the conclusion that to ratify this agreement as it now stands would itself be a surrender of the Monroe Doctrine, and that the agreement as it now stands gives to the United States no effective substitute for the protection which the maintenance of that doctrine affords.

The same thing is true of immigration. The nations of Europe in general are nations from which emigrants go. The United States is a nation to which immigrants come. Apart from Great Britain, which would be bound to look after the similar interests of Canada and Australia, Europe and America are bound to look at questions of emigration and immigration from different points of view, and under the influence of different interests—friendly, indeed, but opposing.

Should Not Penalize Friendship.

It hardly seems reasonable that under these circumstances the United States should be penalized for complying with the request of its friends in Europe to join them in the preservation of peace primarily for their benefit, and not for ours, by giving up our right to self-protection, when that is wholly unnecessary to accomplish the object of the agreement. I think, therefore, that these purely American questions ought to be excepted from the jurisdiction of the Executive Council and body of delegates, and I have prepared and annexed hereto a third amendment in the form of a reservation, this being the method which was followed without any objection to accomplish the same purpose at the close of both the Hague Conferences.

The fourth point upon which I think there should be an amendment is Article X., which contains the undertaking: "To respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League."

Looking at this article as a part of a perpetual League for the Preservation of Peace, my first impression was that the whole article ought to be stricken out. If perpetual, it would be an attempt to preserve for all time unchanged the distribution of power and territory made in accordance with the views and exigencies of the Allies in this present juncture of affairs. It would necessarily be futile. It would be what was attempted by the peace of Westphalia at the close of the Thirty Years' War, at the Congress of Vienna at the close of the Napoleonic Wars, by the Congress of Berlin in 1878. It would not only be futile; it would be mischievous. Change and growth are the law of life, and no generation can impose its will in regard to the growth of nations and the distribution of power upon succeeding generations.

I think, however, that this article must be considered not merely with reference to the future, but with reference to the present situation in Europe. Indeed, this whole agreement ought to be considered in that double aspect. The belligerent power of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey has been destroyed; but that will not lead to future peace without a reconstruction of Eastern Europe and Western Asia. The vast territories of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and the Romanoffs have lost the rulers who formerly kept the population in order, and are filled with turbulent masses without stable government, unaccustomed to self-control and fighting among themselves like children of the dragon's teeth. There can be no settled peace until these masses are reduced to order. Since the Bolsheviki have been allowed to consolidate the control which they established with German aid in Russia, the situation is that Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium with a population of less than 130,000,000 are confronted with the disorganized but vigorous and warlike population of Germany, German Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia, amounting approximately to 280,000,000, fast returning to barbarism and the lawless violence of barbarous races. Order must be restored. The allied nations in their Council must determine the lines of reconstruction. Their determinations must be enforced. They may make mistakes. Doubtless they will; but there must be decision, and decision must be enforced. Under these conditions the United States cannot quit. It must go on to the performance of its duty, and the immediate aspect of Article X. is an agreement to do that. I think, therefore, that Article X. should be amended, so that it shall hold a limited time, and thereafter any member may withdraw from it. I annex an amendment to that effect.

Limitation of Armaments.

The fifth amendment which I think is needed is one suggested by M. Bourgeois in his speech at the Conference, which I have quoted above. It is to the provisions regarding the limitation of armaments. The success of those provisions is vital. If they are not effective the whole effort to secure future peace goes for nothing. The plan of this League is contained in Articles VIII. and IX. They provide that there shall be a reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, that the Executive Council shall formulate plans for a general agreement as to the amount of these reductions, and that when an agreement has been made by the Powers the parties will not conceal from each other, but will give full and frank information regarding their industries capable of being adapted to warlike purposes, the scale of their armaments, and their military and naval programs. Article IX. provides for a permanent commission to advise the League on the execution of these provisions. This full information is essential. Otherwise one nation will suspect another of secret preparation, and will prepare to protect itself in the same way, so that the whole scheme of limitation will be destroyed. There would be some justification for this, because there are some nations of whom it would be idle to expect the truth on such a subject; their public officers would regard it as a duty to conceal and mislead. The only way to prevent that sort of thing is by giving the permanent commission power of inspection and verification. Every country should assent to this just as every trustee and treasurer is willing to have an independent audit of his accounts.

I annex such an amendment.

Enough has been said already to indicate that this constitution of a League of Peace cannot be regarded as a final and conclusive instrument. It necessarily leaves much to be determined hereafter. We do not know yet what nations are to be the members of the League, what nations are to be represented in the council, what the limitations of armaments, what the regulations for the manufacture of munitions, or what the parties understand to be the scope of the provision for freedom of transit and equitable treatment for commerce.

The provision of Article XIX., (of which I fully approve,) relating to mandataries to aid or take charge of administration in new States and old colonies necessarily leaves both the selection of the mandataries and the character of their powers and duties unsettled. All these uncertainties are not matters for criticism, but of necessity, arising from the situation. Still more important is the fact that no one knows when or upon what terms the Central and Eastern Powers are to be admitted to the League. The whole agreement is at present necessarily tentative. It cannot really be a League of Peace in operation for a number of years to come. It is now and in the immediate future must be rather an alliance of approximately one-half of the active world against or for the control of the other half. Under these circumstances it would be most unwise to attempt to give to this agreement finality, and make the specific obligations of its members irrevocable. There should be provision for its revision in a calmer atmosphere, and when the world is less subject to exciting and disturbing causes. In the meantime the agreement should not be deemed irrevocable. The last amendment which I annex is directed to that end.

If the amendments which I have suggested are made, I think it will be the clear duty of the United States to enter into the agreement.

In that case it would be the duty of Congress to establish by law the offices of representatives of the United States in the body of delegates and Executive Council, just as the offices of Ambassadors and Ministers are already provided for bylaw, and the new offices would be filled by appointment of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate under Article III., Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States.

Very truly yours,

ELIHU ROOT.

CITY LEADS WORLD IN PRINTING TRADE

Industrial Education Survey Shows That New York Overtook London During War.

HAS 2,700 ESTABLISHMENTS

Recommends a Central School to Provide Extension Courses in the Industry.

New York is the world's leading centre of the printing industry, according to a volume descriptive of the industry in this city, which has just been issued by The Industrial Education Survey of the City of New York, which was organized and financed by the city in 1916 to study the needs of industrial education in the city. C. R. Richards, Director of Cooper Union, is Chairman of the committee which made the survey.

There are today 2,700 printing establishments in the city with an invested capital of more than $63,000,000. Before the war London was the greatest printing centre in the world in volume and cost of output, but during the war New York's printing business became considerably greater than that of London.

Committees of employing printers and representatives of the Master Printers' Association and the Allied Printing Trades Council met frequently with the committee while the survey was being made, discussed the educational plans suggested by the committee, made recommendations of their own, and in the end approved the printing school program which is put forward in the survey. Some of the findings are set forth as follows in a summary issued with the report:

Prominent among these are a recommendation that a central school of printing be established which shall provide trade extension courses for journeymen and apprentices and all day pre-employment courses for youths intending to enter the trade, and that such courses take the place of the instruction in printing at present carried on in the day vocational schools and evening trade schools. The chief reasons advanced for this recommendation by the conference and advisory committees are as follows:

An equipment large enough to offer both elementary and advanced shop courses would attract and hold the interest of men in the trade who under present conditions do not care to attend the schools in which the equipment is scanty and of poor quality.

The number of pupils enrolled in a specialized central school would permit grading them according to their previous school training or trade experience. The large number enrolled would make it possible to offer many courses not available at the present time.

The large numbers in a specialized central school would make it possible to employ teachers with special training for various shop and related technical courses.

A central specialized school would insure the hearty support and interest of both the employers and employes. They would look upon it in a sense as their school and it would mean much more to them than a number of courses given in departments of general vocational schools.

A specialized central school backed by the interests of the trade will present a situation much more likely to attract pupils than a trade department in general vocational schools.

The higher possibilities of the trade could be emphasized in such a school by lectures on trade processes, new machinery, and allied subjects. Such a school might effectively serve both the city and the industry as an experimental trade laboratory.

The survey report indicates that the Board of Education has made very limited provisions for the day vocational schools. The buildings occupied by the industrial classes are not adapted to the needs of this type of work. Many of the shops are small, poorly lighted, and badly ventilated. The equipment is so limited in many shops that it is impossible to offer well rounded courses in the elements of the trade.

The study of the evening industrial classes shows a lack of organization that has seriously interfered with the effectiveness of the work. The supervision of the classes is left almost entirely in the hands of the Principals of the schools. Very few of the evening classes have been organised to meet the needs of special groups of workers.

The survey report emphasizes the lack of co-operation between the schools and the employers and employes. There was very little evidence to show that an attempt had been made to secure this co-operation, which is absolutely necessary in developing an industrial school program.

One of the recommendations of the committee is that the administration of industrial education in the city school system centre in a director of industrial education responsible to the City Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Superintendents.

In connection with the administration of industrial education it is recommended that an advisory committee, consisting of employers and employes, be appointed by the Board of Education, such a committee to consist of seven persons each, three of whom shall be selected from trade employes' associations, three from labor organizations, and that these six shall nominate one additional member who shall be a layman.

The initial outlay by the city to bring together the various printing classes now used is estimated to be about $150,000. The saving through centralization of effort plus the productive capacity which might be beneficially used, it is thought, will more than offset this seemingly large amount. The report is now before the Board of Education and the Board of Apportionment for definite action, and, as the plan is indorsed by both the organizations of employers and employes, it is hoped that New York will be not only the world's leading printing centre but also the only city with a municipally conducted printing trade school.

Copies of the report may be had on application to the Supervisor of the City Record.

DESIGNS RUNABOUT PLANE.

D'Annunzio Tells of New Machine Fitted for General Use.

Captain Hugo D'Annunzio, son of Italy's famous poet-aviator, announced yesterday, according to a statement given out by the Aero Club of America, that he had designed and was ready to place on the market an airplane to hold the place in aviation which the Ford automobile has in motoring.

Captain D'Annunzio's plane, according to the announcement, will have a wing spread of only twenty feet, and will be of a size and construction that will permit it to land on a country road. It will be built to carry a man of 165 pounds and will fly at less than fifty miles an hour. The price of the plane will be $1,250, according to the announcement.

When Captain D'Annunzio told of his new air craft at the Aero Club he at once received orders for twelve of them from members present, one of the buyers being a member of the Board of Governors of the club. The craft are to be delivered on May 1 at Atlantic City, where the Second Pan American Aeronautical Convention and Exhibition opens. The machine, according to its designer, will be small enough to be put right inside an ordinary garage.

Officials at the Aero Club last night could not say where Captain D'Annunzio intended to build his planes. The officer during the last year has been in charge of the work of building the Caproni planes in this country for the American Army.

SERGEANT BEATEN TO DEATH

King, 30 Years in Service, Found Dying in Fort Totten Barracks.

A Sergeant was so badly beaten in the barracks at Fort Totten at Willets' Point, Queens, on Saturday night that he died of his wounds yesterday, according to information obtained there last night. A private, whose name was not given, is under arrest.

The dead man is said to be Sergeant King, a man thirty years in the service, who was recently transferred from Fort Wright, N. Y., where he was said to have had a wife. Sergeant King was seen frequently carrying large sums of money, sometimes as much as $1,000, and he is believed to have been killed for his money. The fact that he had been attacked was discovered when other soldiers who had been asleep in the barracks with him heard his groans. His skull had been fractured by a heavy blow and his money and Sergeant's pass were missing. After his death in the hospital a soldier presenting his pass was arrested. It was said that stains were found on his clothing. The trial will be before a court-martial.

FOOD REACHES HAMBURG.

Three Shiploads Ready for Shipment to Berlin—Germans Get Milk.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 30.—Three ships of foodstuffs for Germany have already arrived at Hamburg, and will be immediately transshipped to Berlin.

Two hundred and fifty thousand cans of condensed milk have also left Rotterdam for Germany. These latter are not included in the Brussels agreement, but are part of an agreement made by the Potash and Dye Commission at Rotterdam.

DEBS SUPPORTERS RIOT IN TOLEDO

5,000 Socialists Mob Hall When Police Refuse to Open Doors.

CRY "DOWN WITH MAYOR"

Street Cars Held Up, Hotels Invaded, and Threats of Serious Outbreaks Made.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 30.—When admission to Memorial Hall, where Eugene V. Debs was scheduled to speak, was refused this afternoon by city officials, 5,000 persons stormed the place, broke windows and doors and then paraded the streets, crying, "To hell with the Mayor." Debs was in bed in a Cleveland hotel, too ill to appear in public.

A substitute appeared later but when he attempted to make an address in public was chased away by policemen.

More than seventy-five men were arrested, including Thomas Devine, Socialist member of the City Council. Charges of inciting to riot were placed against them, but after 300 policemen had succeeded in breaking up the mob the prisoners were released without bail. Announcement that Debs would not be permitted to speak was made late Saturday night after the Socialists here had prepared to handle an overflow crowd. The announcement appeared in the morning papers and was the first notice the Socialists had that their meeting could not be held.

When the hour for Debs to speak arrived there were at least 6,000 men and women congregated about the McKinley Monument in Court House Park, across the street from Memorial Hall. A man mounted the base of the monument. "We'll use Memorial Hall this afternoon if we have to wade through blood to do it," he shouted. A policeman grabbed him and he was thrown into a patrol wagon. The man who next essayed to speak also was arrested.

As the crowd sensed what was occurring the Radicals began to hoot and boo the officers. Clubs were drawn and the crowd was got moving. Then came the parade through the streets, and cries of "Down with the Mayor," "Hang him," "To hell with the police," and others of a similar nature.

It was after 5 o'clock before the police were able to disperse the crowd. Fist fights by the dozen occurred on street corners. Hotel lobbies were invaded by the malcontents. Street cars were held up and threats of serious outbreaks were to be heard on every hand.

Mayor Cornell Schreiber, who issued the order preventing the Debs meeting, in a statement this afternoon, said that hereafter no meeting would be permitted anywhere in the city where it is suspected a man of radical tendencies will speak.

SLACKEN WARSHIP BUILDING

British Unions Concerned Protest Against Action of Admiralty.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 30.—The Chronicle learns officially that there has been a slackening of the amount of work being done in private yards for Admiralty ships nearing completion or being finished, while work on those which have only just been laid down has ceased for the time being. This action on the part of the Admiralty has caused some resentment among the skilled workers employed in the private dockyards. Strong protests have been sent from the boilermakers and other unions of skilled men on the Clyde. It is contended that this policy has had the effect of creating more unrest among the workers, and the Government is asked to proceed with the work.

It is pointed out, however, that, with peace in sight and with the navies of the enemy countries in the hands of the Allies, it would be out of the question to expect the taxpayers to consent to the maintenance of the same rate of construction as was necessary when the shores of this country had to be guarded from hostile fleets and the British mercantile marine protected from attack. Reductions of expenditure became imperative, and it has been thought best to begin this gradually and in the manner indicated above.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 21.

FURS

positively protected from moths if stored in our Cold Storage Vaults, equipped with the latest and most approved system of dry cold air.

Guaranteed against all risks.
Expert furrier in charge.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO.

Lexington Ave. and 42nd St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5084.

Seventh Ave. and 52nd St.
Telephone Circle 1700.

DON'T BE AFRAID

to put your money into our Guaranteed Mortgages. They are not affected by changes in law or industrial conditions. No matter what happens in the course of reconstruction, you are safe.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
383 E. 149th St., N.Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

Rest assured—
SINCE 1881

Comfort in nightwear depends largely upon size

Faultless

SINCE 1881

Pajamas and Night Shirts

"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"

are cut from extra wide material to insure comfort, style and proper sizing—rely upon *Faultless size marks.* They are always accurate and woven in label unchangeably.

(Exceeds expectations) at 11.886 dealers

E. ROSENFELD & CO. MAKERS BALTIMORE & NEW YORK

NOTICE

The report that we are interested in other concerns has absolutely no foundation. We have no branch stores nor are we connected with any other firm.

NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE Co
50 MAIDEN LANE ONLY

When you buy your

FRAMED PICTURES & OIL PAINTINGS

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NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE Co
50 MAIDEN LANE,

you get service and value.

"Artistic framing our specialty" AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE Co
ONLY STORE
50 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City

BARRACKS

is made with this reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole. An exclusive feature of

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

MEF

Were You Born in October?

Insurance rates are based on "age at nearest birthday."

Our service cannot make you younger or turn the calendar back so if you were born in October we advise you to apply for your insurance *before* the corresponding day in April.

Do it now!

On a $10,000 policy you make the following *yearly saving* as long as you live.

Age 25...	4.60	Age 45...	13.90
Age 30...	5.90	Age 50...	19.20
Age 35...	7.70	Age 55...	26.50
Age 40...	10.30	Age 60...	37.00

M·E·FOOTE
AND ASSOCIATES
Phone Barclay 7667
1946 WOOLWORTH BLDG.

CALLS WIRE REGIME FLAGRANT SCANDAL

Postal Bulletin Accuses Burleson of Exploiting Public to Benefit the Bell System.

QUOTES OFFICIAL REPORTS

Asserts Postmaster General Is Pledged to Increase Telephone Rates $30,000,000.

Closely following Postmaster General Burleson's announcement that all users of the telegraphs would be compelled to pay 20 per cent. more for the service, "Postal Telegraph," a bulletin of the company of that name, makes the charge that Mr. Burleson is pledged to a $30,000,000 increase in telephone rates by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Bell system. The indictment of the Postmaster General, as set forth in the Postal charge, is based upon the official report of the Bell system, prepared by Theodore N. Vail, and upon memoranda issued by representatives of Mr. Burleson, the entire proceeding being characterized in the charges as "of all the war scandals this is the most flagrant, because the money is taken direct from the pockets of the public."

"That the control of the telegraphs and telephones by Mr. Burleson was a job to increase the Bell Telephone rates by $30,000,000 is proven by the annual report of the Bell Telephone Company, just issued," states the Postal Telegraph article, under the heading "A Gigantic Job!" and continuing, it sets forth:

> The outstanding and sensational feature of that report for the year 1918 is the publication therein of an estimate of the net revenue to the Government from the company's properties Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1918. That estimate was apparently prepared by the Bell Company, and presented to the Post Office Compensation Committee prior to the fixing of the Bell compensation. It shows that the net result of Mr. Burleson's operation of the Bell lines from the time of the taking over of those lines on Aug. 1 until Dec. 31, 1918, would result in a deficit to the Government of $3,842,300. The compensation finally arrived at would reduce this estimate to $1,644,775.
>
> Then there is an estimate presented by the Bell Company to the Compensation Committee before compensation was arrived at, showing the net revenues to the Government from the Bell telephone properties from Jan. 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1919, showing an estimated profit to the Government of $12,477,300 from the operations of the Bell lines during the year 1919. This estimate for 1919, showing a profit of $12,477,300, was conditional on the Government increasing the telephone rates by $30,775,000. The Bell Company's annual report in discussing these estimates states as follows:
>
> "The extraordinary rapidity of the increase in wages and in cost of material, as noted elsewhere, could not be met by the economies in operation. To provide revenue against them a campaign of readjustment of rates had been started during 1917, which was well under way when the properties were taken over. In some cases rates had been increased and put in effect, in some authorized, and in some favorably considered, while others were under consideration—the total increase deemed necessary to meet the abnormal increase in expenses being something under 10 per cent. The necessity of continuing this campaign and its effect upon our estimates was fully set forth and included in our estimates for the last five months of 1918 and for the year 1919, of which the experts in economics made studies and analyses and submitted them to the Postmaster General."
>
> There also appears the following statement in the annual report of the Bell Company:
>
> "Study of the estimates of result of Government operation of the Bell system, prepared by representatives of Postmaster General, (handed to Bell officials Sept. 5, 1918.)
>
> "Judge Lamar—Attached hereto is an income statement of the estimated income for the Bell Telephone System, year ending Dec. 31, 1919. I have made four hypothetical income statements, which are designated by the captions at the head of each column. The income account prepared by the company shown in Column 1 is based on the following assumption:
>
> "a. That revenues will increase 8.6 per cent. as a result of the natural growth in business.
>
> "b. That the company will secure rate increases amounting to $30,775,000.
>
> "c. That operating expenses will increase at the rate of 8.6 per cent."
>
> In other words, the campaign for increased telephone rates inaugurated by the Bell Company before its lines were taken over by Mr. Burleson was to be continued by the latter in behalf of the Bell Telephone Company, the power of the Postmaster General being relied on to do what the Bell Company had difficulty in doing.
>
> Hence, it will be seen that while Mr. Burleson was publicly declaring that he was going to decrease rates, and that while he publicly announced on Dec. 13 a new schedule of telephone rates, which he stated were a reduction, he had already committed himself to a policy of increased rates for the Bell Telephone Company which was to net during the year 1919 the sum of $30,775,000, and he was so committed before he arrived at the compensation with the Bell Telephone. Comment on an arrangement of this kind between the Bell Telephone Company and the Postmaster General is superfluous.
>
> When the Postmaster General made his award of compensation to the Bell Company he knew from the estimate prepared by the Bell Telephone Company that he was going to conduct the lines at a loss for the five months ending Dec. 31, 1918, which would have to be borne by the United States Government through income and other taxes. He knew also that he was going to increase telephone rates in order that he might at least show some profit for the year 1919. He knew that the Bell Telephone Company could not have secured this $30,000,000 of increased rates unless supported by arbitrary orders of the United States Government. He knew that the Bell Telephone Company's increasing of rates was resented by the Public Service Commissions and the public because those increased rates were not justified. He was talking reduced rates, but he knew while he was talking that he was going to increase the rates.
>
> Then Postmaster General Burleson also very generously awarded to the Bell Company, in addition to the very handsome compensation of $65,248,641 which he gave them, 4½ per cent. of the gross receipts of all the subsidiary companies throughout the United States, which amounts in the aggregate to $16,000,000. This 4½ per cent. has been taken by the Bell Company in the past ostensibly for the use of telephone instruments, engineering services, &c., but various Public Service Commissions, after analysis, have characterized this arrangement as a rake-off, in order to keep down the profits of the local companies and thus still demands for reduced rates.
>
> The annual report of the Bell Telephone Company has the following to say about this 4½ per cent:
>
> "The 4½ per cent. payment was fully discussed, the necessity of continuing the service covered by it was recognized, and as that payment was already included in the expenses, and if it was to be deducted from the expense would have to be added to the compensation, it was decided to continue it in its present form."
>
> The following, then, is what the Bell Company has gotten out of the people of the United States through its contract with Mr. Burleson:
>
> An annual compensation of $65,148,641, which is more than the Bell Company could have earned had it kept its lines.
>
> Sixteen million dollars' "rake-off" from the subsidiary companies, representing 4½ per cent. of the gross receipts of the latter.
>
> All interest, expenses, depreciation, and taxes to be paid by the Government.
>
> Telephone rates will be increased $30,000,000, all to come out of the pockets of the telephone users of this country.
>
> This clearly shows that, despite the decision of the Postmaster General that the compensation to the Postal Telegraph Cable Company must be based on the investment in the business, he awarded compensation to the Bell Company without regard to the investment, and based its compensation on its actual revenue for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.
>
> The whole wire control arrangement has developed into a gigantic job, whereby the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has been and will be enabled to exploit the public through the medium of the Post Office Department. Of all the war scandals this is the most flagrant, because the money is taken direct from the pockets of the public!

The Postal Telegraph is the organ of the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Company for distribution among its employes.

COMPLAIN OF CABLE DELAYS.

Merchants Ask That Old Deferred Rate Be Put in Force Again.

In an effort to obtain relief from what it called the poor cable service afforded under Government operation, the Merchants' Association yesterday announced that it had appealed to Postmaster General Burleson for the re-establishment of deferred message rates. The association took action after complaints began to pour in from all lines of business reporting long delays in the transmission of important business communications.

First Assistant Postmaster General J. C. Koons, acknowledging receipt of the request, advised the merchants that the matter "is being taken up." According to letters sent to the Merchants' Association the cable service to the Middle East is steadily deteriorating. A specimen of the experiences of business men was contained in this communication from the President of one of the city's leading foreign trade concerns:

> On Jan. 29 we sent a long cable to Greece on a very important matter relating to a transaction involving over $1,250,000 in reference to financial arrangements in connection therewith. A letter was mailed the same day with a copy of the cable. Finally, on March 3 a cable was received from our Greek correspondent that the letter of Jan. 29, just received, was now thoroughly understood, but the cable of Jan. 29 had been received mangled with less than half the words it originally contained and with no signature.
>
> In the meantime the steamer carrying the cargo had time to sail and reach Piraeus before we were able to get any answer to the cable and before our correspondents had the information necessary to enable them to arrange for the financial settlements. We find that it takes an average of five or six days to get cable transfers effected between New York and London now.

Material was being compiled, the association announced, for a formal appeal to Congress for better cable service.

PLEA FOR BRITISH NAVY.

It Must Never Again Be Unprepared for a Crisis, Says Beatty.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—England's navy must be prepared for the future, said Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander of the Grand Fleet, speaking here today on the services of the navy during the great war.

"The navy learned many lessons during the four and a half years just past," he said. "We made many mistakes, and it is our business today to see that those lessons are taken to heart, and that we shall not again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis with improvised methods, working hand to mouth."

Admiral Beatty paid a tribute to the efforts of Liverpool in fitting out the famous Tenth Cruiser Squadron, which during the war maintained the rigorous blockade of Germany.

"That blockade," he added, "was one of the most important factors in bringing about the defeat of the enemy. Its maintenance demanded seamanship of a high order, with vigilant, untiring devotion to duty. Stretched across the waste of waters from west of the Hebrides to the arctic ice fields, these ships kept their watch and ward in weather that had to be experienced to be understood. Every ship sighted had to be boarded and examined. These mariners had also to contend with an enemy which appeared in many guises. Raiders masqueraded as peaceful merchantmen; blockade runners exercised every stratagem to evade detection, and the submarine was a constant menace.

"We of the Navy know full well our own defects, and it is our business to efface them and to avoid the repetition of mistakes from which we suffered in the past. The work of reconstruction has to be taken in hand with a full knowledge of our requirements, learned by bitter experience in the past four and a half years. It must be our endeavor to profit by that experience.

"The Navy is today what it has been for the past 200 years, the sure shield of Great Britain and the British Empire. That sure shield must be kept sure by clear thinking and concerted effort on scientific lines. In the necessary struggle for retrenchment such economies as certainly will be required must be applied with wisdom and a proper understanding of the problems before us in the light of knowledge gained during the war. Only so shall we be able to avoid impairing the essential efficiency of the Navy.

"The Navy is a shield and not a rattling sabre. The Navy and the Mercantile Marine have learned to know and respect each other as never before. It must be their care to foster and strengthen that feeling, so that in future and for all time the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine together will provide a sure shield which will enable the Empire to continue to prosper."

The Earl of Derby, British Ambassador to France, expressed sympathy with France in her anxiety for the future. He said it was the duty of Great Britain to stand by France if at any time an ambitious foe crossed her frontier.

While preserving silence on the subject of the League of Nations the Earl said: "If anything can save future generations from the horrors of the past, let us, in Heaven's name, try it."

The best foundation, the Ambassador added, was a strong alliance of Great Britain, France and the United States, supported by the British Navy.

2,600 QUIT STRIKE OF HARBOR WORKERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

own men. His power, however, was apparently demonstrated yesterday when the tidewater boatmen voted overwhelmingly to return to work. The District Council of Longshoremen had previously given a vote of confidence to President O'Connor.

Delahunty Discusses the Break.

President Delahunty of the Marine Affiliation said yesterday that the action of the tidewater boatmen had not been a heavy blow to the strikers' cause.

"I am as confident as ever that we will win the strike," he said. "After being out for a month the members of the other unions have declared themselves by overwhelming votes against compromises.

"The tidewater boatmen are in a special class. Most of them live with their families on the boats on which they work. When they struck they had to get out and look for other quarters. Seventy-five per cent. of them could not find living accommodations for themselves and their families.

"It was pretty hard for any men to strike under these conditions. The influence of T. V. O'Connor is strong with this union, and between his power and their personal troubles, they decided to return to work. It has been shown during the past week that T. V. O'Connor has no influence with the other organization on strike and this occurrence today does not worry us."

Joseph A. Moran, Chairman of the Towboat Exchange, said last night:

"The private boat owners have been willing all along to grant increases of pay, and we made an offer to do so last November, but we refused absolutely to submit to the attempt to establish an eight-hour day for harbor work here, where the hours of the tide, the size of the harbor and consequent length of trips must necessarily control the hours of labor. The demand for an eight-hour day was purely a subterfuge for an increase of pay, which would have made the cost of harbor boat operation prohibitive and would have driven some classes of traffic to other harbors where the harbor rates were within reason.

"The union men have generally admitted that harbor work could not be done in eight hours. Both sides have fully realized that the demand for an eight-hour day was not a straightforward proposition. Their leaders made a mistake in insisting on this point, when the rank and file of the union knew they were not sincere about it."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HERE TO SEE YACHT

Well Satisfied That Cup Challenge Was Not Accepted for This Year, He Says.

TELLS OF SINKING OF ERIN

Was Fired On Four Times by U-Boats While He Was on Board Before Germans Sank Her.

Among the 250 first-cabin civilian passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool via Brest on the Cunarder Aquitania was Sir Thomas Lipton, who has been trying for twenty years to win the America's Cup, and has hopes of taking it back with him in 1920.

Sir Thomas, who had not been in the United States since 1913, looked older and grayer and stooped a little more than formerly, but he was just as cheery and optimistic in his manner, and carried his 68 years very well.

He said that his old friend, Colonel Duncan L. Neill, who accompanied him on his previous visits to this country, was still in the British Army and at present was in charge of the transport service on the Rhine in Germany. Colonel Neill had been decorated by King George with the D. S. O. and with the Croix de Guerre, Sir Thomas said, for his work during the war.

Interested in American Soldiers.

John Westwood, who has been Sir Thomas's private secretary for many years, accompanied him. On the voyage from Brest, Sir Thomas took a great deal of interest in the American soldiers on board, and said they were a fine body of fellows and a credit to the country they belonged to.

On Friday night a boxing bout was staged in a ring on the main deck of the Aquitania between Eddie Shannon, champion lightweight of the A. E. F., and Larry Smith. Sir Thomas refereed the bout, and W. R. Ingersoll was the timekeeper.

"I have come over," said Sir Thomas, "to have a look at Shamrock IV., which has been stowed away during the war in South Brooklyn, and have a talk with my yachting friends over the possibilities for next year. I think it was quite right of the New York Yacht Club Committee not to accept a challenge for the Cup this year because there are the wounded soldiers to be cared for, armies to be demobilized and other more serious things to occupy the attention of the public in America and England. The delay is also to my advantage because it is very difficult to get good crews in England, as the men are earning such high wages in minesweeping and fishing round the coasts.

"I was never so long away from America since I was a boy as I have been this time, and I miss the cordial greetings of my old friend and fellow yachtsman, the late Commodore Frederick G. Bourne. by his death I have lost one of my best friends in the United States. He was a fine type of American and a thorough sportsman.

"I shall look into the racing situation here, of course, and probably late in the Summer will send over my twenty-three-meter Shamrock to be used as a trial horse with Shamrock IV., which, I am told, is in fine shape. I should not expect that the New York Yacht Club would build a new yacht if they accept my challenge and set the time, as they have the Resolute and the Vanitie, and I presume that they would pick the Resolute.

"I don't think there will be much racing anywhere this Summer. The King will race his yacht, the Britannia, and I expect by the first of next year I will be in shape to have the two Shamrocks out and give them a try-out together."

Sir Thomas said he had brought over a photograph of the grave of Surgeon James Donnelly, who died at Saloniki of typhus while nursing the Serbians, to present it to his widow. Donnelly's last request was that the American flag, which had been sent to him from the steam yacht Erin, should be wrapped round his body. The request was carried out.

"I sent the flag to Dr. Donnelly," Sir Thomas continued, "about three weeks before he died for him to fly over the hospital he was operating at Ghergeli, near the Bulgarian frontier, because of the raids made by bands of Bulgarian troops. Seven of the nine nurses in the hospital were ill and they were badly in need of supplies, and I let them have all we could spare from the Erin.

The Torpedoing of the Erin.

"Later, in May, 1915, the Erin was torpedoed by a German submarine, just after she had rescued all but nine of the crew of the torpedoed hospital yacht Nasturtium. Before that we had been fired on four times by German submarines while I was on board. I had returned to England and the Erin was doing special work for the British Navy when she was sent to the bottom near Malta, as my stewards were giving coffee and food to those that they rescued off the hospital yacht. Six of my crew went down with the Erin. I had equipped her with a staff of surgeons and nurses in September, 1914.

"There has been great suffering in the Balkans and the American surgeons and nurses have done great work there, especially in Serbia. The Serbians have lost 200,000 people chiefly from illness, and had it not been for the Americans they might have lost twice that number. In my trips through Serbia I obtained the effects of many of the surgeons and nurses who had died there while aiding the afflicted people.

"Nothing has pleased me more during the last five years than the growing friendship between the United States and Great Britain, and now that the peoples of these great countries are beginning to understand each other better, I feel confident that it will develop from day to day and cement the English-speaking races together for all time."

Sir Thomas said he was looking for a steam yacht to replace the Erin, but on account of the high cost of construction he would not have one built now. He said business was improving in England, and would gradually get back to normal. He expects to remain here six weeks.

Another passenger on the Aquitania was the Countess of Stafford, who before her marriage, was Miss S. G. Colgate, daughter of Samuel Colgate of New York. She has come on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Alfred Kessler of 26 West Thirty-ninth Street, and will remain about three weeks. It is her first visit to America in seven years. The Countess has established a club for American army officers in her home in Cavendish Square, London, next to the Y. M. C. A., and has done a great deal of war work in England and France since the outbreak of hostilities in 1914.

Lieutenant G. E. Duveen, only son of the late Henry Duveen, the art dealer, and head of Duveen Brothers of Fifth Avenue, returned and will shortly be released from the British Navy, where he has served four years. He was on the Tiger when that warship was blown up in the North Sea. He was accompanied by his two cousins, Captain Henry and Lieutenant Louis Duveen, who have been serving in the British Army. They were met at the pier by Joseph Duveen.

NEW TIME RUNS SMOOTHLY.

No Inconvenience Reported Because of Daylight Saving.

No inconvenience was reported yesterday as a result of setting the clocks ahead for daylight saving. If there was less ceremony attendant upon changing the clocks in New York than last year there was also less confusion among travelers, about the only persons directly affected by the change in time.

It is believed that after this year there will be no more attempts to go back to the old scheme of time. At the Grand Central Terminal it was said that probably a half dozen cases were noted during the whole day of persons whose watches had not been set to conform to the new order and who consequently missed train connections.

The Summer time schedule will continue in effect until the last Sunday in October, when the lost hour will be regained and the clocks set back.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 21.

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th St.*

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

We have made unusual preparations for a

Sale Today and Tuesday of

Women's Handsome Tailored Suits at $33.50

—the values are certainly exceptional

Although the price is modest, the assortment of models is not by any means limited, including exquisite blouse, box and straight-line effects, strictly tailored or trimmed with silk braiding. Skilfully produced in

Men's wear serge, Poiret twills, gabardines, pencil stripings, worsted checks and tweeds with smart detachable vestees in contrasting materials. Sizes 34 to 44.

Three styles Pictured *Fourth Floor*

Fashion's Latest Conceits

are shown today in a special offering of

Women's Wraps, Capes and Coats at $29.50, 39.50 and 45.00

At each price the variety of styles is most extensive, including graceful capes in military effects, coat-cape models, and straight line street coats, displaying the most distinctive style innovations shown in much higher-cost productions.

The Materials:

Wool velour, serge, gabardine, covert cloth, silvertone, tricotine, fine mixtures, bolivia and wool Jersey.

Varying in quality according to price. Two *pictured.*

Limited to Monday Only—

Sale of Women's Smart Skirts

in Royalty satin, Baronette satin, Fan-ta-si, wash satin

At $14.75

The newest and most exclusive skirts shown for Spring, beautifully tailored, and exhibiting many original style treatments in pockets and belts. All wanted colors.

We cannot possibly duplicate these values when our present assortments are depleted.

These Naturally Wavy Switches at $5

can be braided, twisted or coiled into the very latest mode at a moment's notice. They are a first aid in perfecting the new coiffure, and at $5 are certainly excellent value. All shades, including a wide assortment in grey.

Just Arrived—A Most Exquisite

Bead-Embroidered Frock for Women

in good quality Georgette Crepe

At $29.50

This dainty and very modish frock takes its inspiration from a high-priced importation.

Its rare charm is in part due to the very tasteful manner in which the rich embroidery is applied to back and front of skirt.

The *illustration* shows its wonderful lines. Close examination will also show the needlework to be very well executed, and the quality of the Georgette Crepe Exceptional at this price. Obtainable in:

Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Taupe.

Sizes 34 to 42.

Paris Has Created Wonderful Fur Pieces for Summer

We are now showing the most individual models created, in the choicest peltries, at very reasonable prices.

Featured Specially for Monday and Tuesday

Natural Mink Scarfs, two skins	$35.00
Jap. Marten Scarfs, two skins	$52.50
Kolinsky Scarfs, four skins	$60.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, one skin	$67.50
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, two skins	$90.00
Mole Scarfs in novelty effects	$22.50
Squirrel Scarfs, in novelty effects	$27.50
Wolf Scarfs, in animal effects	$28.50
Fox Scarfs, in animal effects	$35.00

Exquisite Coatees, Capes and Stoles

are also offered today in a variety of the very newest styles shown in Paris

at $79.50 to $495

Do This To-day—

Send your old clothes to the nearest Red Cross Station. Your brother in Europe is in dire distress, and needs all the discarded clothing the Red Cross can gather.

Mme. Lyra Corsets

Regularly $8.50

Monday, Special at $5

In flexible, glove-fitting models for medium and slender figures. Developed according to the usual high standard of Lyra Corsets in fine quality flesh satin with rubber top. Expert corsetieres in attendance assure perfect fitting.

A Wonderful Collection of

New Brassieres and Bandeaux for Spring

for slender, average and large figures. The collection includes the celebrated Nemo, Bien Jolie, W. B., Ovida, A. P., Model, Albert, and De Bevois makes. Sizes range from 32 to 50.

Prices: 50c to $12

TROOPS BACK FROM THE WATCH ON RHINE

Westerners Who Were in Army of Occupation Among Nearly 6,000 on Aquitania.

OLD 69TH WOUNDED ARRIVE

Seventy English Brides of American Soldiers Come to Make Homes Here.

Nearly 6,000 American soldiers returned from France on the Cunard liner Aquitania yesterday and were welcomed down the bay in the bright sunshine by the police boat Patrol with a band and numbers of friends, who had come to greet the men of the 85th Division Headquarters from Michigan and Wisconsin, under the command of Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, a regular army officer, who went over with the division last July.

After training at Cosne-Loire the division was sent to the Toul sector. It never went into action as a unit, but many of the troops were sent as replacements to other divisions along the American front. One regiment of the 85th Division, the 339th Infantry, went to Archangel, Russia, and is now engaged in fighting the elusive Bolsheviki.

There was also on board the 166th Field Artillery Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. B. F. Browne, and composed of men from California and North Pacific States, who have been abroad for nine months. They were trained at Clermont-Ferrand, and were sent to the Argonne, where they saw heavy fighting. After the armistice was signed the 166th Brigade was sent to Belgium and Luxemburg, and then to form part of the Army of Occupation south of Coblenz on the Rhine.

Coblenz Germans Too Polite.

Captain Kenneth Partlow of Olympia, Wash., one of the artillery officers, said that when the brigade first entered Germany they had to pay heavy discount for changing French francs into marks, but this was changed quickly.

"The Germans were, if anything, too polite to us," he continued, "and our soldiers were stared at everywhere as if they were strange beings. If any of the officers went to church on Sunday the congregation all turned round to look at us and the minister paused in reading the services to permit his flock to recover from their astonishment.

"At first there were several brawls in Coblenz between American soldiers and Germans who had returned from the war, but things soon quieted down. I do not know about other parts of Germany, but the inhabitants of the Rhine country certainly had plenty of good things to eat. The children looked like butterballs when we arrived at our camp near Coblenz, and were so plump that they waddled. There might have been a shortage of one or two commodities, but nothing that caused any suffering.

"The castle of Stolzenfels, five miles from Coblenz on the banks of the Rhine, owned by the former Emperor, was used by the American troops, and all buildings in the vicinity of the town, including the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein on the other side of the river opposite Coblenz."

Major M. N. Benyas of Portland, Ore., chief surgeon of the 166th Artillery Brigade, said that the health of the American troops in Germany was very good. There was a good deal of snow in the Rhine Valley when they were there, but no rain to speak of, which was an agreeable change from the weather conditions in Belgium. The American officers sometimes managed to get a trip by automobile to Cologne, which was held by the British, he said, but it was difficult to get into any other sectors held by the Allies.

26th Saw Much Action.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole of Boston, who was in command of the 52d Brigade of the 26th Division, made up of the New England National Guard chiefly, returned on the Aquitania, he said, to make arrangements for the reception of the division, which has already started for Boston. This division, it was said, saw more active service in the war than any other troops except the regular army divisions.

"The 26th Division," he said, "has had 13,000 casualties, of which 2,500 were killed in action, died of wounds, or were missing. The division will return with 16,000 New Englanders and 12,000 replacement troops. It has been awarded 350 American and French decorations.

"I commanded the 52d Brigade, made up of the 103d and 104th Infantry and the 103d Machine Gun Battalion, and we went over to France in 1917," said General Cole. "After training until Feb. 5, 1918, the division was sent to the Chemin des Dames with the 11th French Army, near Soissons. We remained there in the Aisne sector until March 18 and were then ordered into Lorraine, near Baccarat.

"In July the 26th was moved to Château-Thierry and relieved the marines after their gallant fighting at Belleau Wood. On July 12 the division took part in the second battle of the Marne, which lasted eight days, and we were next sent to St. Mihiel on Sept. 12, where we remained fighting steadily until Oct. 8, when the orders came to march on to the Argonne, where we were engaged in fighting the enemy until Oct. 29, and then rested, which was followed by the armistice. The 26th Division is already waiting to embark at Brest, and some of the troops have already sailed for Boston."

There were about 250 convalescent wounded from the 165th Infantry (old 69th New York) on board, who said they had left the remainder of the regiment eagerly awaiting the order to embark for old New York, and wished they could have sailed with them. Anyway, they intend to be on hand at the pier to assist in welcoming the regiment home.

Seventy English Brides Aboard.

There were seventy English brides on the Aquitania who were all very short in stature when they were lined up on deck by the moving picture men and photographers yesterday afternoon after the liner had been made fast. All were delighted with the sunshine and the view of the city as the Aquitania steamed up from Quarantine.

One of the brides was Mrs. Gatherine Dringer of London, the wife of Private Lester Dringer of the Quartermaster's Corps. She was a first cabin passenger and he was with the other soldiers on the troop deck. As Miss Catherine Price she was interned in Germany, where she was at school when the war began, in August, 1914. After two months she was sent to England with others in exchange for German women detained there. Her future husband was taken off a German steamship and interned in the Dutch East Indies and finally got to London, where he met his bride. They were met at the pier by his sister, Mrs. J. C. Foote, of 935 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The brides were in charge of Lieutenant Irving Wolfe of 121 West Fourth Street. There were also a number of nurses on board.

ROLPH TO GREET TROOPS.

San Francisco's Mayor Will Meet California Men Down the Bay.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco arrived in New York yesterday to welcome the soldiers from his city who are expected on Thursday. Mayor Rolph, who was accompanied by Mrs. Rolph, went to the Hotel Belmont, where he will stay until he returns to the West. An advance guard of the California troops is now at Camp Merritt.

"We plan to give our boys a wonderful reception when they get back to San Francisco," he said yesterday. "I have come East to greet them in the name of our city and with the members of the California Society I expect to go down the bay when their boat comes in."

Mayor Hylan, accompanied by Grover Whalen, his Secretary, and L. J. O'Reilly, Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply, called on Mayor Rolph yesterday afternoon to extend the greetings of the city. The two Mayors chatted together for a half hour.

The members of the California Society will be the guests today of James Woods, managing Director of the Belmont Hotel and a former Police Commissioner of San Francisco, at a luncheon at the hotel in honor of Mayor Rolph.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 21.

RAINBOW SOON TO MOVE.

Forty-second Is Expected to be Out of Rhine Area by April 7.

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COBLENZ, March 29.—When the first of the many long lines of American box cars required to move the division from the Rhine to Brest backs in next Wednesday morning the 42d will be all ready to jump on board.

Today saw most of the regiments rid of the equipment they had to turn over before they could start on the homeward journey. The artillery had turned in its animals, guns, caissons, wagons, and harness and was back again to the condition in which it was when, like workmen without tools, it came overseas in 1917.

The infantry had delivered up its transport, the engineers their wagons and tools, and machine-gun companies and battalions their pet weapons. The "paper work," which is tremendous before an overseas movement, is nearing completion, and surgeons were today administering the last shots of antityphoid vaccine. The men of the regiment are wearing happy smiles.

When the Rotterdam and Antwerp project failed, it was generally feared that the division would be sent into some area to wait two or three weeks before proceeding to Brest. But, according to the present plans, the Rainbow movements will be begun out of here on April 2 and will be finished by April 7. The box cars will go directly through to Brest, the trip taking three, or possibly four, days.

As soon as the 42d is out of the way, the 32d—the Michigan and Wisconsin division—will follow it in the same way.

THREE NEW YORKERS CITED.

Win War Crosses for Extraordinary Heroism in France.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Capt. ROBERT VALLOIS (French Army,) Observer.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Thiacourt, France. Capt. Vallois volunteered to fly with Major Lewis H. Bereton on an important reconnoissance mission. On account of poor visibility they were forced to fly at a very low altitude and were continually harassed by antiaircraft fire. Four enemy monoplanes (type Fokker) attacked them, and during the combat which followed Capt. Vallois's gun jammed. After withdrawing for the purpose of clearing the jam they again returned to the fight, and, despite the fact that he had been painfully wounded in the face, Capt. Vallois succeeded in dispersing three of the adversaries and fought off the other while his pilot made a landing.

First Lieut. FREDERICK WINANT, Jr., 30th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action at Mezy, France, July 15, 1918. Lieut. Winant was in command of the Stokes mortar platoon of his regiment at the beginning of the German attack of July 15, when all but two of his guns were blown out of their pits by enemy fire. Changing the location of his two remaining guns, he continued to fire on the Germans as they crossed the Marne, and when he was no longer able to do so he withdrew his men, numbering about twenty, and assisted in holding back the enemy approaching from three sides. Regardless of personal danger, he remained on duty throughout the action, refusing to accept first aid, though he had been twice wounded. Home address, Clinton Gilbert, uncle, 48 East Fiftieth Street, New York, N. Y.

Private (First Class) HARRY A. LUCIA, Company M, 4th Infantry (A. S. No. 2340082.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Le Charmel, France, July 27, 1918. Private Lucia volunteered to carry an important message through a heavy artillery barrage, after several other runners had reported that they could not get through. He succeeded in his mission. Home address, Mrs. Mary Lucia, 349 Lindin Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private FRANK ELICKY, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery (A. S. No. 1039122.)—For extraordinary heroism in action near Greves Farm, France, July 15, 1918. Responding to a call for volunteers, Private Elicky, with eight other soldiers, manned two guns of a French battery which had been deserted by the French during the unprecedented fire, after many casualties had been inflicted on their forces. For two hours he remained at his post, and poured an effective fire into the ranks of the enemy. Home address, Mrs. Teresa Elicky, 338 East Seventy-third Street, New York, N. Y.

Other awards are:

First Lieutenant Emery St. George, 30th Infantry, Plymouth, Mass.; First Lieutenant James H. Gay, 30th Infantry, Germantown, Penn.; First Lieutenant Harold W. Batchelder, 30th Infantry, Hardwick, Vt.; Second Lieutenant Alden C. Perrington, 30th Infantry, Haydenville, Mass.; Sergeant Frank M. Fracy, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery, Hezel, Utah; Corporal John J. Gibney, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery, Tuscon, Ariz.; Private Chauncy M. Griffith, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery, Amery, Wis.; Private Lafayette Braungardt, Battery F, 10th Field Artillery, Einfield, Mo.; Private Elmer V. Rice, Company L, 30th Infantry, Elkton, Mich., and Private Tony Paradiso, Company D, 102d Infantry, Italy.

FAREWELL TO U. S. TROOPS.

Italian Manifesto Sends Greetings of "Glory and Good Luck."

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENOA, March 30.—"The first contingent of admirable American troops which we have been proud to have as our guests, after having with our men sustained the sacrifices and divided the glories of war, are boarding ships which will take them back to their mother country," says a manifesto distributed all over Genoa on the occasion of the 332d American Infantry Regiment's departure for New York.

"Our brothers from America recross the ocean upon which they came to us full of ardent faith in the triumph of the sublime ideal of justice. Their departure will never be able to cancel in us this wonderful remembrance. Our gratitude for America will have thought and will flower. Around the ships of the gallant boys who today leave we gather to wish them a fervent goodbye. We send them greetings of glory and good luck. Be it a link of brotherly love, be it a flame of enthusiasm which surrounds these who leave us with an aureole of glory."

TELL THE STORY OF 77TH'S FIRST FIGHT

Men Held Their Ground, Though Outnumbered Three to One, Officers Declare.

TWO MEN WON CITATIONS

Major Weaver Reports 2,000 More Jobs Available for 77th Men—Still Needs 3,600.

The story of the first engagement in which a company of the 77th Division took part was told yesterday by members of the advance staff sent here by Major Gen. Alexander to arrange for the homecoming of the division. Company G of the 306th Infantry, commanded by Captain Charles M. Bull, a broker of this city, had the honor of first actually engaging with the enemy, a unit of the famous Prussian Guards, who outnumbered our men three to one, according to members of the advance staff. The story as told by them is as follows:

In the early part of last August the 77th Division was sent near the village of Bazoches, on the Vesle River, about twelve kilometers northeast of Château-Thierry. There was a forest across in the valley from the village and behind a plateau leading to the Aisne. The 26,000 men were there but a short time when it was decided to shell Bazoches and to send out a moping party to capture as many prisoners as possible and to hunt out machine gun nests. At 4:15 o'clock on the morning of the day set, Captain Bull and 175 men went "over the top" and into the village. They engaged in hand to hand encounters with the enemy, and despite the odds against them held their ground. Only sixty out of the party survived the attack.

As a result of this attack the enemy was driven back eight miles in the four following days. They were driven so fast that they were compelled to leave valuable supplies and ammunitions behind.

Three days after the moping party had gone out two privates of the 302d Engineers, who had been separated from their commands, came straggling in. When the attack was over they found themselves some distance inside the German lines, and hid among charcoal sacks and lived during the three days on their reserve rations. They told General Wittenmyer that they had overheard the conversations of two German officers, in which the latter discussed the appearance of the American Army on the front. Both boys were of German descent and understood the language.

"By God, those Americans must be crazy the way they fight. There must be a million of them," the two privates said one of the German officers exclaimed.

The last of their reserve rations gone, the two privates decided to brave the machine guns to return to their own lines on the other side of the Vesle River. Both had hand grenades, which they used effectually on the gunners of the two machine-gun nests nearest them, and then bolted for the river. On the way they stumbled over the body of an American who had been wounded and had been lying there for three days. Although their own lives were imperiled by the machine guns the two men carried their wounded comrade, and swam across the Vesle with him to their own lines.

Both Privates Win Citations.

The two privates received divisional citations, and were recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

"This first attack showed two things," said Captain J. M. Boughborough, a member of the advance staff. "First of all that the boys of the 77th Division, a draft contingent, were good fighters, and the genuine fear the Germans had of the Americans."

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell said at the headquarters of the advance party in the Hotel Biltmore yesterday that he had received cables stating that units of the field artillery of the 77th Division had already begun to arrive at Brest. He had reason to believe, he said, that the entire division would be back in the United States by April 25.

Colonel Campbell said he was pleased with the manner in which the Mayor's Committee was proceeding with the welcoming plans. Asked his views on the efforts being made to have the east side soldiers parade in their home section after the parade on Fifth Avenue, Colonel Campbell said that these boys had made a record on the other side which would be a perpetual monument itself to their valor and bravery. The question of such a parade would have to be decided by the local authorities.

"The parade of the 27th Division was a magnificent turnout, and the men received a fine ovation," Colonel Campbell said. "There is much that the 77th may learn from this parade, both in regard to the handling of crowds and the formations. We expect to profit by their experience, and the officers of the 27th Division have been kind enough to volunteer points, which will be helpful and constructive."

Every man in the 77th Division will be able to step into a job when he is mustered out of the service, says Major S. Fullerton Weaver, who was sent to the United States to further the policies of the 77th Division Association, organized in France for the purpose of obtaining employment for the men, erecting a clubhouse and keeping alive the spirit of the division in peace times.

"When I came to the United States several weeks ago, I had with me a card index system showing that 5,600 men in the division needed employment," Major Weaver said. "By obtaining the co-operation of the United States Employment Service and employers throughout the greater city we have taken care of 2,000, and assurances are coming in daily that when the proper time comes the other men will be provided for.

"A large part of our work, which was not contemplated on the other side, has been the taking care of unemployed casuals. We have placed fully 200 of these casuals in positions since the organization of the 77th Division Employment Bureau. We should particularly like to hear from employers all over the city who feel that they can furnish positions for able-bodied soldiers of the 77th. Such employers should communicate with us at the Employment Bureau at 280 Madison Avenue."

Announcement was made yesterday by the National Catholic War Council that, working through diocesan and parish organizations throughout the country, efforts would be made to obtain 400 jobs a day for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines. Employment experts are being sent out from this city to organize the Catholic forces in every locality.

READY TO DEMOBILIZE 27TH.

Muster Out Starts at Upton Today—Ends on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Long Island, March 30.—Tomorrow morning the demobilization machinery which in five days will send practically all of the 27th Division's officers and men back to civil life will be set into motion here.

Major Joseph Klapp Nicholls, Camp Personnel Adjutant, said tonight that the units will be discharged as follows:

Monday—106th Field Artillery, 108th Infantry.

Tuesday—Division Headquarters, 54th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 53d Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 54th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 27th Military Police Company, 104th Field Artillery, 105th Infantry and 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

Wednesday—102d Train Headquarters, 102d Ordnance Repair Shop, 106th Infantry, 100th Machine Gun Battalion, 107th Infantry.

Thursday—102d Field Signal Battalion, 102d Ammunition Train, 102d Engineer Train, 102d Engineers, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and 105th Field Artillery.

Friday—102d Sanitary Train, 102d Supply Train.

The up-State men have been the most fortunate of all, for the 108th Infantry and the 106th Field Artillery, which are the only organizations to go out tomorrow, are made up mostly of men from Buffalo and nearby towns. The Buffalo men will leave here on three special tourist sleeper trains of eleven cars each tomorrow afternoon, and will arrive home in time for a parade and reception on Tuesday morning. The city of Buffalo has given the Government a bond of $70,000 as a surety for the return of the rifles and other equipment the men are retaining for the parade.

More than 3,000 visitors, mostly from the metropolitan district, came here today, two-thirds of them on the morning train and the remainder in automobiles. Half the division tried to get into the Buffalo Auditorium, the War Department picture house, this afternoon and tonight to see the movies of the parade in New York.

FRIARS' CLUB HONORS O'RYAN.

General at Dinner Lauds Theatre's Work in France

On the eve of his retirement from the United States Army, Mejor Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the 27th Division was the guest of honor of some five hundred Friars at a dinner last night at the Hotel Astor. The speakers were drawn from both the theatrical and military fields, and the part played by the theatre in the life of the fighting man was touched upon particularly in the speech of General O'Ryan.

"We feel particularly grateful to the members of the theatrical profession," the General said, "for much that it has done to make the lot of the soldiers in France easier and more pleasant. The soldier's profession borders at times on the emotional, and under the stress of deep emotion a soldier will often do great, desperate things. Emotions, properly guided, become great military assets. The emotions must be stimulated in relation to the rest period as well as to the actual period of fighting, and in this work we have drawn heavily upon the theatrical talent in the division. The theatre has played an important rôle in the development of morale. We had the theatre with us in a small way during our service on the Mexican border, and again during the training period, but it was not until we fought in France that we appreciated the value of such an organization."

Bainbridge Colby spoke of the value of the returned soldiers to the country as citizens. Colonel Walter C. Montgomery, surgeon of the 27th, spoke of "John F. O'Ryan's greatest show on earth." "And it never missed getting on the lot in time to open the show," he added.

Rennold Wolf spoke in humorous vein and George M. Cohan called for a toast to Mrs. O'Ryan, who sat in a box. John J. Gleason, Dean of the Friars, presided, and those at the speakers' table included Brig. Gen. Harry E. Wilkins, Chaplain Francis Kelly, Captain William Harrigan, Colonel W. H. Raymond, Chauncey Olcott, Joseph P. Tumulty, Maj. Gen. David C. Shanks, E. F. Albee, Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Commissioner Richard E. Enright, Brig. Gen. Charles I. De Bevoise, and Francis M. Hugo. A telegram of regret was received from Newton D. Baker.

RESENT SOLDIER SOLICITORS

Merchants Tell Crowder Much Valueless Advertising Is Offered.

The Merchants' Association in a letter to Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder, made public yesterday, complains of the number of requests by men in uniform to merchants to take advertising space in new publications and asks for a ruling on the subject.

"New York business men are solicited," the letter says, "from one to a dozen times daily to subscribe to publications or to buy advertising space in publications hitherto unhead of.

"In these instances representation is made that a profit is to accrue to some military unit, hospital or semi-official post-war activity. In many instances, it is true, a small portion of the money actually does find its way to such organizations, but in the majority of cases the transaction merely operates to the profit of some individual or to that of the man making the solicitation.

"In some specific cases which have lately been brought to our attention and in which subscriptions have been solicited, the publications obviously are worthless.

"New York's business men and its citizens in general are all most vulnerable to these appeals, because of their patriotism and their whole-hearted desire to be hospitable and generous to returning soldiers.

"In view of the many legitimate agencies to which contributions ought to be and must be made and because the work by these agencies will be hampered to a considerable degree if the practices above noted continue to be pursued, we take the liberty of asking if you will not write us and lay down a ruling in the premises?"

SENATORS DISCUSS FATE OF EX-KAISER

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

back to the days of Frederick the Great and take up Nietzsche, Fichte, Hegel, and Bernhardi, with their philosophy of German domination. Bernhardi, with his ideas of German militarism, captured the minds of the German people, who have, particularly in the last twenty-five years, been taught that Germany must rule the world.

"The ex-Kaiser put into practice the teachings of the Hohenzollerns for generations back. He put into effect the ideas of German teachers, publicists, orators, lecturers, and of the German military machine. All of Germany came to believe that Germany must dominate the whole world, that Germany was superior to the rest of the world. This has been a passion with the German people.

"The Kaiser believed in the divine right of kings and he impressed it upon his people; and his people believed it. He undertook merely to put that idea into practice in bringing on this world war. And so we find that the underlying cause of the war goes back 160 years and even further than that, when the thought that Germany must be supreme was incessantly impressed upon the German mind.

"Whether to try the ex-Kaiser is not of much consequence. Personally I would like to see every one who was in any sense responsible for the outrage of perpetrating this world murder punished. But the matter goes deeper than that. It goes to the inbred feeling of the German people that they must conquer the world. And so, to try the Kaiser as an individual, I think, would not strike into the heart of the iniquity.

"The whole temper of the German people must be changed if Germany is to be purged of its war spirit. To execute the Kaiser would hardly do that. The lust for supremacy would still be in the German mind, unless there has been a marked shift of sentiment in Germany, and it is not to be supposed that all the ideas of world supremacy that were hammered into the German consciousness for more than a century would disappear with the end of this war.

"The way to purge Germany is to fix such terms of indemnity that she could not think of engaging in another war. She must be made to pay as much as she can, so that the German people will learn that they cannot attempt to rule the world by the power of a wicked military force.

"If the Kaiser were put on trial he would try to show that the responsibility was upon others. He would blame the system for plunging the world into war.

"The German ex-Emperor threatens to commit suicide rather than face the indignity of a trial. I think he will commit suicide and the sooner he does it, the better for himself."

WONDER-MIST
The Sprayer Polish
Cleans and polishes your car in 15 minutes. Simply spray over the dust, mud, or grease, wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water, then polish with a dry cheesecloth. Also use in the home for furniture, woodwork, and floors.
Buy WONDER-MIST from your Auto Supply, Furniture, Drug or Hardware Dealer.
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in Queens and Nassau on improved property. Rates and charges reasonable.
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FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
PEARLS DIAMONDS JEWELRY SILVER
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B. Altman & Co.
An Extraordinary Sale of
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
at the phenomenally low price of
$48.00
Will take place to-day (Monday) in
The Dep't for Women's Ready-to-wear
(Third Floor)
Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY
WHEN we first started making our own Clothing we said: "If we make the best, New York will find it out; if we don't, New York will find it out just the same." There was no choice left, so we *delivered* the goods instead of being *caught* with them.
Suits: $30 to $65
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BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

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FINE HOSE
Men's Silk Socks from London
Pure silk Derby ribbed socks in black or white. Especially smart for evening wear. Cling snugly to the ankles.
$7.50 a pair
Plain silk socks from $1.75.
Foulard Ties
Exclusive designs especially printed in England for Peck and Peck on the finest imported Japanese silks. Quantities of new designs in the fashionable colorings; $2 and $2.50. Bat-wings, $1.25. Crochet scarfs, $3 and $3.50.
Peck & Peck
STOCKING SHOPS
586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
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Also at CHICAGO, PALM BEACH and NEWPORT

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well known in the world of Arts and among artists in that line, would accept a position as correspondent-buyer in Paris for amateurs or manufacturers of ancient and modern objects of art. Best moral and financial references given by the correspondent.
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PARIS.

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The style—sketched—drop-stitch Tricolette and Poulette. Colors include: flesh, tan, gray, navy blue, Copenhagen blue and black and white.
This style is particularly good for large women. Sizes 34 to 44.
On account of weather conditions this sale is repeated today.
Third Floor.
Beginning Today—Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
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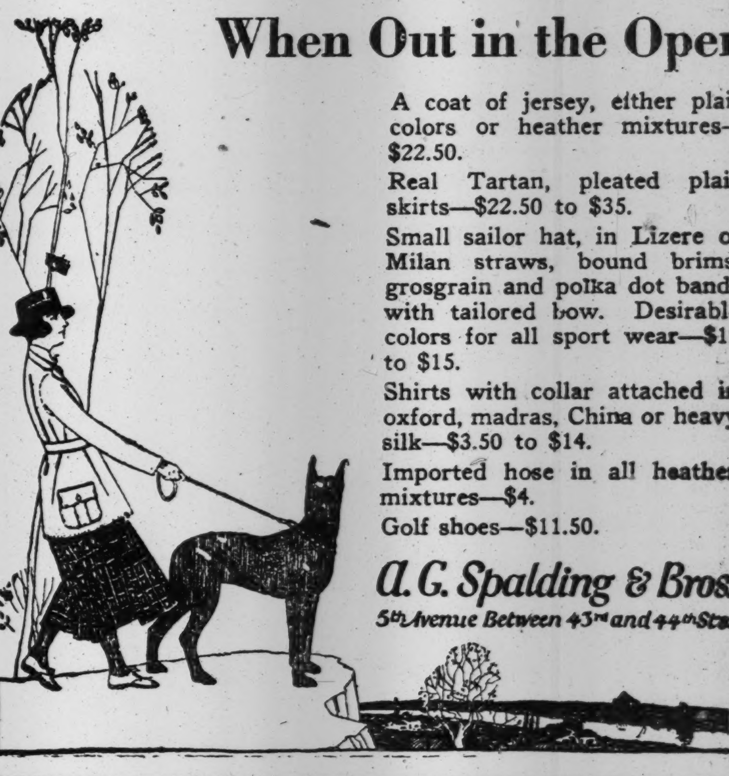

When Out in the Open
A coat of jersey, either plain colors or heather mixtures—$22.50.
Real Tartan, pleated plaid skirts—$22.50 to $35.
Small sailor hat, in Lizere or Milan straws, bound brims, grosgrain and polka dot bands with tailored bow. Desirable colors for all sport wear—$12 to $15.
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A. G. Spalding & Bros.
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Bundle up your bundle today—The Last Day in the Red Cross Drive for used clothing to aid
The Shivering Thousands of War-torn Europe
Make up a bundle of what you can spare today and take it to any Red Cross Receiving Station listed below or to the Central Receiving Station, 9 Union Square
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234 W. 11th St.
***11th St. and 7th Ave.**
80 5th Ave.
71 W. 23d St.
***346 W. 20th St.**
20th St. and 4th Ave. (church)
S. E. cor. Broadway and 29th St.
30 E. 31st St.
New York Herald, Herald Square
7 E. 36th St.
455 10th Ave.
***105 W. 40th St.**
***209 E. 42d St.**
Grand Central Station.
349 E. 48th St.
Madison Ave. and 51st St.
***36 E. 48th St.**
***610 Lexington Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)**
50th St. & Tenth Ave. (Y. M. C. A.)
416 W. 54th St.
200 W. 57th St.
55th St. and Lex. Ave. (church)
East Side, above 59th St.
60th St. and Mad. Ave. (church)
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1010 Park Ave.
157 E. 94th St.
228 E. 120th St.
122d St. and Mt. Morris Park, W.
Lenox Ave. and 122d St.
2067 5th Ave.
West Side, above 59th St.
149 W. 60th St.
65th St. and Central Park West
***68th St. and Broadway.**
36 W. 68th St.
71st St. and Broadway (church)
***263 West End Ave.**
West End Ave. and 77th St.
West End Ave. and 81st St.
444 Amsterdam Ave.
1 W. 88th St.
***2488 Broadway**
99th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
227 W. 106th St.
234 W. 109th St.
601 W. 114th St.
606 W. 122d St.
***122d St. and Morningside Ave.**
101 W. 103d St.
15 W. 130th St.
1600 Amsterdam Ave.
401 W. 141st St.
468 W. 143d St.
149th St. and Convent Ave.
100. St. Nicholas Ave.
550 W. 155th St.
166th St. and Wadsworth Ave.
729 W. 181st St.
189th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
493 W. 207th St.
* Stations in heavy type with asterisk (*) will be open evenings until 9 o'clock.

LONGWORTH RENEWS FIGHT ON REACTION

Issues Statement Urging House Republicans to Liberalize Steering Committee.

POINTS TO EFFECT ON 1920

Declares Mann Controls House Machinery and Can Shape Record of Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Asserting that he and his followers in the Republican Party would renew their demand for an enlargement of the Steering Committee to include representatives of labor, the Progressive element, and the West, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio declared in a statement today that the control of the policies of the Republican Party were under domination of the Mann-controlled Committee on Committees.

The power of the Steering Committee, Mr. Longworth said, is greater than the power once held by the then Speaker Cannon, and this committee, in his opinion, will override the Speaker in the determination of legislation and decide the course of the Republican Party in the House, thereby outlining the policies for the Presidential campaign of 1920. Mr. Longworth appeals to Republicans of the House to support him and his band of Progressives in their fight to enlarge the size of the Steering Committee. This fight, he said, will be carried into the next Republican caucus, to be held a week before the new House organizes.

Mr. Longworth's statement, addressed to Republican members of the House, follows:

"That the country is interested in the organization of the next Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, is apparent from the great numbers of letters and newspaper articles I have received from all parts of the country. It is highly significant that at least 95 per cent. of these are written in commendation of the course pursued by some of us in criticism of and opposition to the program of the Mann-controlled and Mann-handled Committee on Committees, and they completely justify our determination to carry our fight into the Republican caucus.

"Much credit has been taken by Mr. Mann and his friends for the speed with which the five hundred and twenty-odd places on the standing committees were dispensed. There is nothing remarkable about that, under the circumstances, in view of the fact that Mr. Mann and seven other gentlemen, all his ardent supporters, could out-vote, under the ingenious system he devised, the other eighteen members of the committee and carry any point they pleased, so that, once they had determined to abide strictly by the seniority rule, the rest was simple. We were not burdened with the duty of taking into consideration the legislative record or the fitness or proved ability of any man, but only his length of service. About the only discretion exercised was in the placing of the new members, and so far as that is concerned it is only fair to say that the work of the committee was entirely commendable, in that no reprisals were made or attention paid to the votes of these new members in the Speakership contest.

Leaders Not Qualified.

"The net result, however, has been to leave many of the important committees badly balanced geographically, to prevent the appointment of the strongest men from the various States upon committees which needed strengthening sadly, and to place at the head of some of the leading committees men who, judged by their legislative records both in peace and in war, and by their known ability or the lack of it, are not qualified for such high positions in times like these.

"Finally, and most significant of all, while the vote in the Republican caucus on the Speakership was more than two to one against Mr. Mann, of the Chairmen of the twenty-five most important committees in the House twenty voted for him for Speaker.

"For floor leader, Mr. Mondell was selected by the Mann interests, a gentleman of high character and brilliant attainments, both as an orator and as a parliamentarian, but one whose war record is dubious, to say the least, and whose record on preparedness is comparable only with those of Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Dent. It is hardly necessary to say that he is now and has been for years one of Mr. Mann's most vigorous supporters.

"For the important office of Whip Mr. Knutson of Minnesota was selected, a young gentleman of agreeable personality but of little legislative experience, having served only one term. He was one of Mr. Mann's most strenuous supporters for the Speakership.

"Lastly, and most important of all by far, the Steering Committee was selected, a majority of the membership being supporters of Mr. Mann. This is an entirely new piece of legislative machinery, one unprecedented in the history of the Republican Party when it was in power and few people, I think, realize the importance of its duties or the vast powers that it will wield in the coming Congress. This particular committee will be in a sense supreme over not only the Speaker, but all the standing committees of the House, because it will determine the legislative program of the next Congress, so far as the House is concerned. It will be called upon to decide what policies are to be pressed to the fore and what pushed to the rear. It will have all the powers formerly possessed by Speaker Cannon and his predecessors of advancing or retarding certain legislation. It will be the real legislative agent of the Republican Party in formulating its program for 1920, and it is no exaggeration to say that it will have the major part in the writing of the Republican platform for 1920.

"It goes without saying that such a committee ought to be truly representative, not only of the spirit of the Republican Party of today, but of its hopes and aspirations for the future. It should be representative, too, of all sections of the country and of all classes of our citizenship. Is the committee as at present constituted so representative? Absolutely not. It consists of five men, Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania, Mr. Madden of Illinois, Mr. Dunn of New York, Mr. Winslow of Massachusetts, and myself.

Great Areas Unrepresented.

"A glance at the map will show that no one of the Southeastern tier of States and not a State west of the Mississippi River is represented on the committee. It is true that Mr. Mondell of Wyoming is Chairman of the committee by virtue of his office as Floor Leader, but, inasmuch as the membership was limited to five by the resolution creating it, he is not a member of the committee, but merely presides at its deliberations. Under the plural system of voting adopted in Mr. Mann's Committee on Committees, it represents only 147 Republican votes, leaving ninety votes unrepresented, and it so happens that, outside of the twenty-seven votes of Ohio and Indiana, which I may be fairly said to represent, with a gain of ten votes in the last election, these ninety votes contain the Republican gains which made our victory possible.

"Is it anything more than fair that the Southeastern tier of States, which gained four votes, the great agricultural States of the Northwest and Middle West and the great States on the Pacific Coast, which gained thirteen votes, should have a voice in determining the party policies?

"Mr. Johnson of South Dakota has offered a resolution the purpose of which is to enlarge and liberalize the Steering Committee. He advocates the increase of the membership of the Steering Committee by four, by adding a man from the Southeastern States, one from the Northwest, one from the Middle West, and one from the Pacific Coast States. He insists particularly that labor should have a voice in our deliberations. We think that the committee will be the gainer by this, not only geographically, but by the addition to it of that liberal and progressive thought which is characteristic of the rank and file of the Republican Party of today. In Mr. Nolan of California we find at once an able and level-headed man, and one affiliated with labor organizations. We believe that his advice and counsel will be of inestimable value in dealing with labor problems, which are certain to come to the fore in the next Congress.

Mann's Influence Potent.

"The sum and substance of the whole business is just this: With twenty out of twenty-five of the principal Chairmen of committees and many other committee members, the floor leader, the whip, and the majority of the Steering Committee under obligations or conceiving themselves to be under obligations to him, Mr. Mann is in a position to exercise a more potent influence over legislation in the next House than if he had been Speaker.

"The victory over reactionism and lukewarmness in support of the nation in the hour of its greatest peril is less than half won. We all want harmony, and we will go to any length to achieve it, short of the sacrifice of basic principle. The first thing to do to bring harmony, complete and lasting, is to liberalize the Steering Committee, to make it truly responsive to the demands of the age and the spirit of the times; to make it certain that in its councils labor and agriculture shall have a full and fair hearing; to make it impossible that it should be controlled by any man through recognition of favors had at his hands; to make it, in short, a truly competent and responsible legislative agent of the Republican Party of the nation.

"What possible objection can be urged against this liberal program, unless it be that the Steering Committee ought to be the servant of some clique, rather than that of the Republican Party?"

RAINEY JOINS INSURGENTS.

Favors Steering Committee for Democratic Minority in Next House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee in the late Congress, issued a statement tonight in which he fully endorsed the Democratic "insurgent" movement in the next House. At the head of this movement is a group of Democrats who have formed what is known as the Democratic Reorganization Committee, which has been opposing the selection of ex-Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri to be Democratic Floor Leader.

"The way to escape the kind of leadership we have been having in the past," said Mr. Rainey, in his statement, "is to submit the control of the Democratic minority in the next House to a Steering Committee. It is a well-known fact that throughout the war leaders of the Democratic majority of the House were not in sympathy with the Administration, and there was no attempt on their part to conceal their hostility to the Administration and the Administration plans for organization of the army and carrying to a successful conclusion our participation in the great war.

"It would be particularly unfortunate at the present time to place the Democratic Administration between two fires. We can expect all sorts of investigations to be inaugurated by the Republican majority in the House. We ought to at least have a Democratic organization and a minority leader who will defend the Administration when it ought to be defended.

"A militant minority leader, properly elected by the Steering Committee, which cannot be said to be sectional in character, acting in harmony with the Democratic Administration, may retrieve the losses of last November. The Democratic Party is not sectional. There are more Democrats in Illinois, a Northern State, than there are in several Southern States.

"A Steering Committee, such as proposed, would offset the argument often used with so much effect that the Democratic Party is merely a party of the South. I regard it as of the greatest importance that the Democratic minority in the next House of Representatives act in harmony with the Administration, and my duty, as I see it, compels me to support the plans of the Democratic Reorganization Committee."

Coincidental with the declaration by Mr. Rainey of his support of the Reorganization Committee, that body issued a statement indicating its satisfaction over the statement by Mr. Clark in favor of a League of Nations and claiming credit for having "smoked" him out on the League project.

"The committee feels greatly elated," said its authorized statement, "over being able to 'smoke' former Speaker Champ Clark out into making a statement favoring a League of Nations, when he had formerly stated that the speech of Senator Reed, against the League of Nations, was unanswerable.

"The few short sentences uttered by Mr. Clark on this important question came so late that it clearly shows his lukewarmness to the subject, and were made after fifty Senators of his own State had taken Senator Reed to task for being against the League of Nations, offering to resign their positions with him and to take the issue direct to the people of Missouri.

"Those interested in securing a Democratic minority leader are now more firmly convinced that, unless a leader can be secured who is firm, aggressive, progressive, and in full accord with the Administration and the Democrats of the country, the party has rough sledding ahead."

FEAR NO ICE SHORTAGE HERE

But Towns with No Artificial Plants May Suffer, Is Prediction.

Although there was virtually no natural ice harvested in the New York territory during the Winter, there will be no great shortage here this Summer, in the opinion of Donald H. Elder, President of the New York State Ice Manufacturers' Association. But he said that the surrounding towns and cities which have no artificial ice plants will face a serious situation. The manufacturers will first take care of the requirements in New York City, Mr. Elder said.

The association is now making a survey of the entire situation, Mr. Elder said, and will have some definite information in ten days or two weeks. Mr. Elder believed that the wholesale price would not advance beyond $5 a ton.

Natural ice can be obtained in Maine, where the harvest is understood to have been large, but the freight rates are much higher than formerly, one manufacturer said yesterday. The rate now, he said, is $2.50 to $2.75 a ton, whereas in 1913, the last year that ice was obtained from a point so far away, the freight rate was 80 to 90 cents a ton. He expressed the opinion, however, that this rate would be lowered.

Some of the manufacturers have already increased the price to $5 a ton, it was said yesterday, but others are still selling at $4.40 a ton. C. C. Small of the Knickerbocker Ice Company said his company had not advanced the price as yet and saw no reason for any increase in the immediate future. Manufacturers said that the retail price probably would remain at 40 and 50 cents a hundred pounds at present, as the small increase in the wholesale price of 60 cents a ton would hardly justify an increase on the part of the retailers.

DINNER TO EARL READING.

Great Gathering of Judges to Honor England's Chief Justice.

The New York Bar Association is to give a dinner on behalf of the American judiciary and bar at the Waldorf on Saturday evening to the Earl of Reading, who in his capacity of Lord Chief Justice of England is the head of the British judiciary system, upon the completion of his mission as British Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on special mission and high commissioner in the United States. Lord Reading will shortly resume his judicial duties in England.

John G. Milburn, President of the Bar Association, is to preside at the dinner and addresses are to be made by Elihu Root, Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and other distinguished judges. The Federal judges and the judges of the higher courts of New York and neighboring States have been invited and it is expected that the occasion will bring together the largest gathering of judges that has assembled in this city since the celebration of the centenary of the United States Supreme Court.

GILLETT SEES NEED OF BUDGET SYSTEM

New Speaker Will Favor Adoption by the House of Modification of English Plan.

OBSTACLE IN MANN CONTROL

Steering Committee Not Expected to Take Kindly to Restriction of Its Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative F. H. Gillett, whose entry upon his duties as Speaker of the next House will mark a return of Republican sway in that body after a lapse of eight years, said today that he hoped to be able to have his administration stand out for reforms in the manner of making appropriations and controlling expenditures.

Like Representative Swager Sherley, and Representative John F. Fitzgerald before him, Mr. Gillett stands for a modified budget system, and the adoption of the English system so far as it is adaptable to the different system of Cabinet responsibility in this country.

Discussing this situation today, Mr. Gillett said that as a member of the House Appropriations Committee for many years he had seen the evils of the present system of making estimates and providing appropriations for the executive departments. The extraordinary monetary demands during the war, he said, followed by lack of proper control and supervision of expenditures, had strongly emphasized a pressing need for reforms in that direction.

Another matter greatly interesting Mr. Gillett at the threshold of his work as Speaker is the manner in which his leading opponent for the Speakership has tied the hands of the Speaker and stripped him of even the very limited power left to him in the rules which were revised to overthrow Cannonism. This is the formation of a Steering Committee of five, controlled by the Old Guard, of which Representative James R. Mann will be the directing force.

Mr. Gillett said that he agreed with Mr. Longworth that the committee should be made more representative and responsive to the sentiment reflected in the last election. He declined to say whether he would aid actively in the fight to be made in the next Republican caucus, but added:

"I will vote for enlarging this committee."

Some of those who have studied the subject with the greatest care, with due consideration of the American system of government, believe that a committee on estimates and expenditures should be crated to consist of the Chairmen and three ranking members and the ranking minority members of the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees, the Chairmen and the ranking minority members of the Committees on Rules, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post Offices and Post Roads, Rivers and Harbors, and Indian Affairs. This committee would be authorized to estimate the revenues for the fiscal year and apportion to each committee the amount that could be appropriated by it. The committee would consist of sixteen majority and ten minority members. In addition to making the appropriations, it would provide for a system of auditing the accounts of each department. The auditors of the respective departments, now under the direction of the Cabinet members, would report to this committee as to how the money was expended.

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLOTHING
OF IMPORTED FABRICS

For our top coats for boys and girls from 4 to 14 years, we bring from England the same fabrics usually associated alone with custom tailored clothing for men and women.

The finest English navy serges and washable fabrics will be found in our regulation dresses for girls and sailor suits for boys.

This liberal use of imported fabrics accounts for the durability of our boys' and girls' clothing.

English norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 years.
Eton suits for boys.
Boys' top coats and reefers.
Regulation English sailor and jumper suits for boys up to 9 years.
Boys' olive drab khaki camp suits.
Complete assortments of hats and furnishings for boys.

Tailored street suits for girls from 1 to 16 years.
Tailored top coats for girls.
Girls' regulation and middy dresses.
Washable frocks for girls from 6 to 16 years.
Girls' sweaters and separate bloomers.
Girls' tailored hats.
"Anniped" shoes for boys and girls.

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Invest in a Preacher Today

Returns Guaranteed

HE is seventy-five; his wife seventy-three. Picture them; bent, grey, worn with ceaseless work, but with the tender-glad smile, He writes: "We send you five dollars we have been saving for a book I value highly."

You are a practical business man; so are we practical business men. And we tell you that old preacher, and his wife, make the finest, genuine, dollars-and-cents investment ever offered you.

Invest in a preacher, or a dozen of them, and the feeling of lasting pleasure you receive will fit you to meet the biggest business problems. This is not "talk"; it's plain, hard fact. What greater asset can you ask for than that wonderful old sensation "I feel ready to tackle anything!"

You have bought war bonds, and are going to buy more. You have paid a heavy income tax—and now you are going to invest in an old gentleman with an empty purse.

That old preacher you knew as a boy, the old fellow your father and mother thought so much of, needs your help today. You owe him for that early training that has been such a strong factor in your success.

Why, man dear, there are thousands of preachers working day and night to make your city and your employees better, who are getting less than a thousand dollars a year. Your business would be in a fine way, wouldn't it, if it were not for the stabilizing influence of the church and its preachers, who put ambition and determination and love of honest service in the hearts of your workmen.

Now then, no unbusiness-like delays, write today and get the facts about this great investment from business men. Think of the good workers who will receive no pay envelope today or tomorrow—unless you remit "for services rendered."

We are waiting to hear from you.

National Committee
NORTHERN BAPTIST LAYMEN
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HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

Sauce for the Goose

"I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effectual as their strict construction," said General Grant in his inaugural of 1869.

There is a world of practical wisdom in this honest utterance that is particularly applicable to the prohibition legislation. Rebellion, "No Beer, No Work," is not the weapon wherewith to fight it. Opposition to the law is contrary to the true spirit of American democracy.

The Harriman National Bank would favor Grant's method, and if the Eighteenth Amendment be added to the Constitution, would have it scrupulously observed. At the same time, let the Fifteenth Amendment, for which Lincoln fought and died, be observed with like scrupulousness in every state of the Union, including those Southern states where the negro vote, even when it is cast, is not counted, and is often not permitted to be cast.

Incidentally, of 360,710 colored men inducted into the Service by draft, 239,077, or 65%, were citizens of Southern states whose total white contribution was only 370,269. Mississippi gave 24,066 colored, 19,296 white; South Carolina 25,798 colored, 18,261 white; Louisiana 28,711 colored, 27,494 white; Georgia 34,303 colored, 32,538 white; Florida 12,904 colored, 12,012 white.

While the Harriman National Bank is not directly concerned with the wisdom or justice of negro suffrage or prohibition, it is concerned, directly and deeply, with the rights and privileges of citizenship as conferred by the principles of the Constitution under which we have successfully achieved 130 years of our national life.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Bad Teeth Kept a Million Men out of the War—

THE army knows that bad teeth are as bad as a disease—in fact are the cause of many dangerous diseases.

Doctors and Dentists are tracing rheumatism, kidney trouble, insanity and hardening of the arteries to the poison lodged at the roots of bad teeth.

No—Mennen's does not cure bad teeth. Only a Dentist can do that. Mennen's does not preserve teeth—only Nature can do that.

Mennen's *cleanses* teeth scientifically, removes tobacco stains and breaks down tartar formations without scouring or grinding the enamel.

A 20% content of alcohol insures an antiseptic action and gives a refreshing after-effect.

Mennen's is absolutely non-alkaline. An alkaline dentifrice is dangerous because it checks the flow of saliva—Nature's agent for destroying acids of food decay.

Fruit acid in Mennen's stimulates the flow of saliva.

Mennen's costs 35 cents and the tube is smaller than many 25 cent dentifrices—but Mennen's was made to deliver a result and not to fit a price.

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CREAM
DENTIFRICE
ANTISEPTIC — EFFICIENT

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Don't Take
Out Insurance!
(*Not on Your Life!*)

Until you have investigated
THE BRILL & SCOTT PLAN

This plan embraces new phases which best combine the advantages of saving with the needed protection of your wife and children with costs so graduated as to meet your individual requirements.
It is new and will interest you whether you have Insurance or not.

Call—'phone or write TODAY.
BRILL & SCOTT
516 Fifth Avenue
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"Life Insurance on a Business Basis"

SEES CARRIERS WEAK UNDER FRENCH PLAN

F. H. Fayant Declares "Uninterested Management" Kills Spirit of Initiative.

CALLS GUARANTEE A BLIGHT

Railroad Official Warns Against "Experimenting with New and Untried Policies" Here.

Frank H. Fayant, assistant to the Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, who was attached to General Pershing's headquarters in France for several months in 1918, has made public a summary of a report on French railways which he submitted to the association recently. In studying the French guarantee system, Mr. Fayant summarizes the salient facts as follows:

"The guarantee of income in France is not a free guarantee, like the war-control contract in the United States; it is a loan by the State to the railroad company to make up the amount needed to pay interest, minimum dividends, and amortization, and must be repaid out of future earnings.

"The guarantee plan was adopted early in the development of the railroads to attract private capital into what was considered a more or less hazardous enterprise, and to bridge the companies over the construction period to the time when they were expected to rise above the need for any help from the State.

"Government ownership of the roads comes automatically at the expiration of the concessions, from 1950 to 1960. While the guarantee plan has been in operation in France for more than half a century, the contracts now in force date from 1883. The conventions of that year provided for:

Six regional monopolies, radiating from Paris.

State participation in the first cost of a number of weak lines to be absorbed by the great companies, and in the construction of certain new lines.

State guarantee of interest and amortization of bonded debt, and guarantee of minimum dividends and amortization of share capital; funds advanced by the State under the guarantee to be loans at 4 per cent. to be repaid from future earnings or to be balanced against the rolling stock at the end of the concession, or in case of purchase by the State.

Earnings in excess of the guarantee (after payment of any debt to the State) to go to the shareholders up to a certain level; after that two-thirds of the excess to go to the State.

At the expiration of the hundred-year concessions (1950-60) the properties to revert to the State, the companies to be paid for their rolling stock and supplies.

The State (after 1898) to have the option of purchasing any system by paying for the rolling stock and supplies, and by paying the company for the remaining years of the concession an annual sum equal to the average net income of the best five out of the preceding seven years.

Calls System Disappointing.

"The results of the French guarantee system have been disappointing," Mr. Fayant writes. "There has been no profit-sharing. The Western, after forty-four years' continuous appeal to the State on account of its guarantee, became so hopelessly involved in the treasury finances that the State in 1908 was compelled to exercise its purchase option. Incidentally, it has become a greater burden to the Treasury under State operation than it was under private operation. The Midi, in the half-century prior to the war, was able, in only a dozen years, to meet its interest and dividends out of earnings. The Paris-Orleans, which at one time had hopes of becoming self-supporting, was, just before the war, making large appeals to the Treasury. The Est was self-supporting before the war. The Nord and Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée have always been prosperous and had no need of a guarantee.

"State aid in the pioneer days of railroad building in France was of great assistance in providing the capital needed for those enterprises, and in bridging the companies over the early lean years, but in later years the guarantee has only served to entangle the weaker roads in politics and public finance. It has been a handicap to progress, and has stunted private initiative. In the French railway administration there is much discussion of what they term 'régie désintéressée,' that is, an uninterested management. With earnings guaranteed, no financial penalty for inefficiency, and no hope of reward for efficiency, a company with continuously inadequate earnings inevitably drifts into a 'régie désintéressée.' The spirit of initiative is killed, and there is a lowering of efficiency."

Discusses Government Control.

In concluding, Mr. Fayant says:

"If we are to retain the advantages of private initiative and save our transportation system and all our machinery of production from the deadening blight of political meddling, we ought to consider well the dangers involved in any proposal for a financial partnership between the railroads and the Government."

Mr. Fayant then says that while before the war the American system of control had its faults, yet under it was developed the most perfect transportation machine in the world.

"The best railroads of Europe," Mr. Fayant says, in conclusion, "are many years behind ours in engineering development and operating efficiency. With this achievement before us should we not attempt to correct the recognized faults in our system of regulation and build on the sure foundation of the past rather than enter on an era of political experimenting with new and untried policies? If we are to have a more definite guarantee that capital and brains devoted to the production of transportation shall be fairly rewarded, let us find a formula that will not admit of too easy translation into Government ownership."

SAYS GERMANY BUYS FOOD.

Hoover Declares Relief Is on a Commercial Basis.

The American Relief Administration, of which Herbert Hoover is the Director General, issued a statement yesterday to correct the impression that this country had given food to Germany and her allies. The statement says that all food furnished to the Central Powers has been furnished on a commercial basis, being paid partly by shipping released for allied use and partly by cash deposited in advance, and that the food was supplied not only for humanitarian reasons but to prevent anarchy.

"The decision to send food into Germany and Austria," the statement says, "was made by the Allied Council of Supply and Relief, and was not a decision of Mr. Hoover's alone, nor of the American Relief Administration. No part of the $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress for European relief has been used for these countries. The appropriation bill specifically prohibited the use of money for the benefit of Germany, German-Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey.

"The Supreme Council of Supply and Relief is composed of representatives of the United States, England, France, and Italy, and it is charged with the duty, under the general direction of the Supreme War Council, of determining the general policy of European relief work, first taking into account the needs of the Allies and neutral countries, and of deciding measures for its execution. Mr. Hoover, as Director General of Relief, is assisted by a permanent committee of the council, representing each of the four Governments, and has charge of the distribution of the food, but all relief and supplies, as well as all decisions, are in the name and on behalf of the four associated Governments."

Joan of Arc to be Canonized April 6.

ROME, March 30.—Pope Benedict has set April 6 as the definite date for the canonization of Joan of Arc.

Lost and Found advertisements on Page 21.

ITALIANS APPEAL TO WILSON

Brooklyn Mass Meeting Demands the Dalmatian Coast.

About 1,500 Italian residents of Brooklyn attended a meeting at Kismet Temple yesterday to honor General Emilio Guglielmotti, head of the Italian Mission to Washington. While the meeting was held to honor General Guglielmotti it developed into a protest against the demands of the Jugoslavs to the Dalmatian Coast.

General Guglielmotti pleaded Italy's claims to Istria, Fiume, and the Dalmatian Coast. A cablegram to President Wilson, appealing to him to support Italy's cause was acclaimed by the meeting, as also were resolutions on the same matter.

The cablegram to the President, sent after the meeting, read:

"The Italian colony of Brooklyn, hailing you the champion of peace built on justice, earnestly urges you to weigh in your deep wisdom Italy's vital rights on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, and champion Italy's just claims, and blesses you for all you are doing to make this world a better place to live in."

The resolutions, adopted unanimously at the meeting, and which were ordered to be sent to the President, read:

Whereas, Italy has lately fought and conquered with the forces of right and democracy; and

Whereas, Italy lays claim to the parts of the eastern coast of the Adriatic, which are Italian in geography, in history, and in civilization; and

Whereas, We, the Italians of Brooklyn, trust in the justice and wisdom of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Italians of Brooklyn, in meeting assembled, make an earnest appeal to the President of the United States to consider and champion the just claims of Italy to the said coast.

General Guglielmotti spoke in Italian, and according to a translated account of part of his speech, he said:

"Italy herself held the Austrians at the Piave. She won her victory alone and without allied help. It is true that there were some forces of the Allies on the Italian front, but when they came to the Italian front they did not come to the Piave, where the Italian armies made their stand. Even the German commander, General Ludendorff, said that the war for the Central Powers was lost when Italy refused to turn on France at the beginning, and Italy decided the victory through her splendid showing on the Piave when she shattered the enemy hosts.

"Now, no one has disputed the rights of France to Alsace and Lorraine. The rights of Italy on the Adriatic are the same as the rights of France to Alsace and Lorraine. The League of Nations is a very good idea, but before we want the League of Nations we want justice. And the justice we want is the recovery of what belongs to Italy and what Italy fought for. Italy insists that the Allies give her justice in accordance with President Wilson's own statement. We first want justice and we are going to get it."

FOR FIGHT ON BOLSHEVISM.

Dr. Manning Would Use Force to Wipe Out Menace.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, speaking yesterday in St. Paul's Chapel, at Columbia University, said he believed that Bolshevism ought to be put down with force, if no other way could be found to wipe it out. He said he believed this method ought to be the last to be used, but that it would be effective in freeing the world from the threat against the stability of all Governments.

In discussing the League of Nations, Dr. Manning said he believed that all "forward-looking" men believed in the principle as a means of making war less likely, and that the form in which this principle was to be put into effect was a minor question. He urged also a speedy peace so that the normal life and business of the world could be resumed as soon as possible, and he expressed the opinion that the terms should reflect "cold, firm justice" for the Germans as well as for all other nations.

After asserting his belief that the war had caused a spiritual awakening in this country, Dr. Manning said that the Christian churches had failed to take advantage of the new interest in religion, because of their differences over minor principles and customs. He spoke then in support of the plan for the unity of churches that has received wide support already.

COPELAND TO RESIGN SOON, HE INTIMATES

Says Hylan Forced Health Job on Him by Shaking Fist in His Face.

TELLS DRUG HABIT INCREASE

Every Crime of Violence Here by an Addict, He Says—One Person in Thirty a Victim.

Declaring that he had accepted the place of Commissioner of Health only after Mayor Hylan had literally held his fist before his face and demanded that he take the job as a patriotic duty, Dr. Royal S. Copeland announced yesterday that he intended to quit as soon as that patriotic duty had been fulfilled and that he hoped it would be soon.

The occasion of this statement was an address at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, in which he again predicted that there would be an increase in the number of drug addicts after prohibition became effective.

In telling of his appointment as Commissioner, Dr. Copeland said he did not know Mayor Hylan at the time, that he had not voted for him, that he did not meet him until several months after the election, and that when he was asked to become Commissioner he refused.

It was then, he said, that Mayor Hylan rose from his seat and demanded that the doctor accept, as it was "the biggest job in the country, since the majority of the boys going overseas would pass through New York, and that it was essential that their health and that of the people of New York be protected."

Dr. Copeland illustrated the effect of health upon longevity by recalling that in the sixteenth century the average duration of life for the whole world was twenty-one years, that in India today it is twenty-four years, and that in New York City it is fifty years.

After stating that prohibition would increase the number of drug addicts, Dr. Copeland pointed out that such addicts were not confined to the criminal classes.

"You will find them," he said, "among lawyers, judges, doctors, in fact, in every layer of society. In the underworld of New York you will find 10,000 drug addicts, and every crime of violence committed you may know has been perpetrated by one of them. It is safe to say that in all New York one person in thirty is a victim.

"During one month one drug store sold 500 ounces of cocaine, enough to send 2,500 people to hell. How the sales are increasing is shown by the fact that last January they were more than in all of 1918, and in February they grew to such an extent that the wholesalers had to restrict the retailers in the quantity that could be supplied.

"And worse han all is the fact that there are physicians, members of my own profession, writing from 100 to 200 prescriptions a day for 25 cents a prescription. They should be boiled in oil, and if there is a hell they should go there and sizzle for eternity. We are planning to establish clinics at which the poor devils will be treated and then the sale of the drug for any purpose but that of curing the curse will be absolutely forbidden."

Dr. Copeland closed with an account of the work being done to improve the environment of workers. He said that under present conditions a worker in a woolen factory had just twice the chance of contracting tuberculosis as anybody else and that this could be entirely eliminated by proper ventilation and the installation of corrective devices. He explained that in this, as in other occupations, the Health Department intended to work a reform by maintaining close inspection.

Mexico Sends General Abroad.

MEXICO CITY, March 29.—General Jacinto Trevino has been commissioned by the Mexican Government to visit Spain, France and Germany to study military organizations.

EFFICIENCY

Efficiency is haste without hurry, speed without strain, energy without excitement.

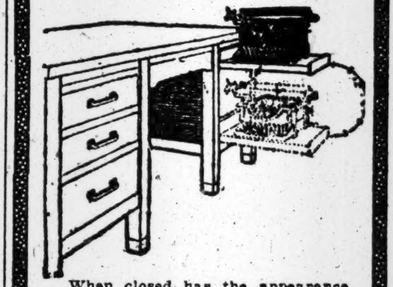
We are the fastest building organization on earth simply because we have learned how to produce a maximum of energy with a minimum of effort.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DESKS

We recommend as an economical, time-saving, space-saving, acme of efficiency, our new

SECRETARY'S DESK



When closed has the appearance of a clerical desk. A slight pull is all that is necessary to bring the typewriter out of the desk. We would be pleased to demonstrate its many superior qualities.

QUICK & McKENNA
390 Broadway. Tel. Franklin 3709

Manufacturers:

Industrial Engineer, now employed as Supervisor by firm of Production Cost, Accounting Engineers and Organization Specialists, desires to establish own clientele, or would consider position of Efficiency Engineer in large plant.

Thirteen years' experience in large manufacturing plants under direction prominent engineers has enabled me to secure satisfactory results for my firm.

If your turnover is slow, your stock unbalanced, cost figures are unreliable and hard to obtain, idle machine time excessive, and you are unable to keep up delivery promises, because of improper Planning, it would be of benefit to you to permit me to apply the successful methods I have installed for other concrns.

My terms will be considerably less than usually charged for service of this kind.

Full details and references will be submitted upon request.

ADDRESS B 316 TIMES.

OPEN MARKET FOR INVESTORS.

Dealers and brokers in United States bonds, municipal securities and public utilities offer at stated prices to buy or sell in The Annalist Open Market every Monday. The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company, on news stands 10 cents—by mail $4.—Advt.

G & J
34 x 4
G & J CORD TIRE

THE NAME BEHIND THE TIRE

THE boyhood pride and joy you knew when your bike sported G & J Bicycle Tires are again yours when your *car* is equipped with G & J Tires. The same "Name Behind the Tire" is your guide and guarantee.

G & J Tires virtually lay down a road of rubber for your car to roll along on—joyously and carefree.

Their job is to carry you and your family the greatest distance at the lowest cost per mile. And they perform that job with dispatch and fidelity.

Fabric and rubber are scientifically combined to render maximum service on the road. G & J Tires stand the rough going in all weathers and climes.

Made in "G" Tread, "Stalwart" and G & J Cord. Have your dealer supply you with G & J Tires.

Dealers: We give you the closest co-operation in handling G & J Tires by keeping a very large and complete stock on hand from which you can draw at will.

GLADSTONE TYRE & SUPPLY CO.,
152 West 52nd St. Circle 1623.

To Those Who Love Logic

The following points are of vital interest to the people of this nation, and will be discussed in greater detail in separate advertisements appearing in this paper at intervals until the start of the Victory Liberty Loan:

1. This nation—your country and mine—has an unpaid balance of some billions of dollars of war debt—for a Victory that we are now enjoying.
2. The nation must pay this debt—if it is to continue to exist as a nation among the nations of the world.
3. There are only two ways that the nation can secure the money—by the sale of bonds (or notes) and by taxes.
4. Taxes are already high and yet insufficient to meet our outstanding war obligations.
5. Therefore notes (or bonds) must be sold.
6. Again, there are only two ways that several billions of dollars of notes (or bonds) can be sold—to the banks or to the people.
7. If they are placed with the banks, industry, commerce, your business will suffer. The banks would be unable to purchase several billion dollars of Liberty Bonds and continue to loan money in sufficient quantities and at a fair rate to the business man. You cannot have your pudding and eat it, too.
8. It is therefore, your business and my business to prepare for the Victory Liberty Loan that we may then invest as largely as each of us individually can—for America's welfare and for our own.

INVEST

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, New York

CASUALTIES NOW 281,403

Names of Nine Men Killed in Action Appear in the List Issued Yesterday

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—One casualty list, which contained 53 names, was issued today by the War Department, bringing the total for the army up to 275,461, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned, after an official weekly recheck of casualties. In this official recheck account is taken of changes of status of the casualties and duplications have been eliminated. No Marine Corps casualty list was given out today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 5,944. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 281,405.

The army list issued today contained the names of 9 killed in action, 14 died of accident, 15 died of disease, 12 wounded severely, and 3 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 30.	Total.
Killed in action	31,657	9	31,666
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,390	..	13,390
Died of accident	3,757	14	3,771
Died of disease	22,085	15	22,100
Total	71,621	38	71,659
Wounded	194,071	12	194,083
Missing	5,182	3	5,185
Total	270,874	53	270,927

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

OLSEN, CHARLES, 737 42d St., Bklyn. (WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

PATTERSON, V. R., North Elba......(WS)
RIGHTMYER, W. M., Saugerties......(DD)
WATERSTRAT, N. A., Tonawanda....(DA)

ALABAMA.

GRIGGS, LEE, Birmingham..........(DA)

CALIFORNIA.

CROWELL, F. M., Los Angeles—Lt....(KA)

COLORADO.

MEYER, W. J. E., Denver............(DA)

ILLINOIS.

BRADTKE, HENRY C., Peru..........(DA)
DRAPER, JOHN T., McClure..........(KA)
EWELL, LEE R., Hume...............(KA)
O'MARA, JOHN, Chicago.............(DA)
SONECZ, JOSEPH, Chicago...........(KA)

INDIANA.

SULLIVAN, J. E., Gary—Corp........(DD)

IOWA.

REINKEN, ANDREW, Wesley........(DD)

KANSAS.

CARLSON, E. G., Alta Vista—Corp....(KA)

LOUISIANA.

SEILEY, W. A., Alexandria...........(DA)

MARYLAND.

OMELIA, RANDOLPH, Baltimore.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

CHASE, JOHN F., Gains..............(KA)

MINNESOTA.

HATLESTAD, JOSEPH, Fertile........(DD)
PETERSON, W. J., Blooming Prairie..(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

QUIMBY, H. L., South Acton..........(DD)

MISSOURI.

DAVIS, THOMAS H., St. Louis—Lt...(DA)

NEBRASKA.

BEAM, GUY HERMAN, Hayes Center.(KA)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DROUIN, GEORGE W., Dover.........(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BENDER, CHARLES, Butler..........(DA)
NIXON, JOHN J., Jersey City.........(DA)

OHIO.

MATEJA, FRANK W., Cleveland—Army Field Clerk......................(DD)
OESTREICH, EZRA H., Graytown, Ottawa..............................(KA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CALLAHAN, S. W., Greenville—Sgt...(DA)
DORRIS, PATRICK J., Mahanoy.......(DA)
HOUSTON, J. A., Olyphant—Sgt......(DD)
OGILVIE, W. A., Philadelphia........(DD)
THOMAS, EDWARD, New Castle......(DA)
VON GOODAT, NICHOLAS, Lykens—Lt...............................(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

BOURDEAU, J. J., Westerly.........(DA)
CASEY, P. R., Jr., Newport—Sgt....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

KIRBY, JOHN E., Boston.............(KA)

VIRGINIA.

GILLIAM, ISAAC, Fairview..........(DA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

BALL, E. B., Kyger—Corp..........(DA)

WISCONSIN.

SAEGER, W., Merrill.................(DD)

SERVICE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt Talks of His Father.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, March 30.—Captain Archibald Roosevelt represented the family of the former President today at Christ Episcopal Church when a memorial service was held. Colonel Roosevelt attended the church for many years, and it was there that the funeral services were held.

Speaking of his father Captain Roosevelt said that he always lived by what he said and wrote, and always got joy out of life. He recalled how his father enjoyed himself in and about the village riding on horseback and rowing on the bay. The Captain said his father was the last to shirk duty, and often attended meetings when he could hardly stand. He said that during his illness in the hospital, when the doctors told him that he might not live two hours, his father wrote an article on what he believed to be the duty of the American people.

In the course of his talk Captain Roosevelt spoke of his brother Quentin, who was killed while battling a German plane. "The family are all proud of Quentin," said the Captain, "and I am sure that Oyster Bay is proud of him. He gave his life in turning the tide against the Hun, and his mother and sisters and brothers are proud of him."

Among the several hundred persons who visited Colonel Roosevelt's grave today was B. H. Thayer of Blakesbury, Iowa, recently honorably discharged from the navy as Master at Arms. He had met the former President, and as he stood at the grave he took from his pocket a banknote which he inclosed in an envelope, to be his contribution to the Roosevelt permanent memorial.

HONORS FOR WOMAN MARINE

Mrs. Lillian May Patterson Buried with Full Military Ceremony.

Mrs. Lillian May Patterson of the United States Marine Corps was buried from her home, 748 Macon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday with full military honors. Three volleys were fired over the grave in Lutheran Cemetery by a squad of marines as the coffin was lowered and "taps" was sounded. She died on Thursday night of pneumonia.

Mrs. Patterson enlisted in the Marine Corps in October, 1918, and was assigned to recruiting service at 24 East Twenty-third Street, New York. Two weeks ago she contracted a cold which was followed by pneumonia. Her husband, Albert Edmund Patterson, arrived from France two weeks ago, where he had served with the 70th Coast Artillery.

A Charming Finale

To the evening after the theatre is offered by the delicious supper, the unfailing good service and delightful entertainment at Shanley's.

Vaudeville that sparkles and brims with merriment—7 to 1.

Enjoy a Famous Shanley Luncheon Soon
Daily--12 to 2:30--Music--$1.00

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE
HOTEL HAMILTON
73D STREET
bet. Col. Ave. and Broadway

An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons,
Room and Private Bath,
$3 to $5 Per Day.
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day.
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Leases Are Not Required
—BUT—
REFERENCES ARE.
Newly Furnished Suites
Of Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six Rooms
FROM $75 TO $180 A MONTH
With or without kitchens. Maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included.
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.
Hotel Schuyler Arms
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

ALCAZAR HOTEL
32d St. at Broadway.
Quiet and refined home for families. Every room new and modern; absolutely fireproof.
Suites of parlor, bedroom and bath from $20.00 per week up. Rooms $1.50 per day.
TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 2282.
JOHN F. DOWNEY
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day.
Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
Phone 2921 Riverside.

Judge Gary says we're OFF!

JUDGE E. H. GARY, Chairman of the Board of the U. S. Steel Corporation, said in a public interview on March 21st:

"If the other lines of industry show the same disposition as the iron and steel industry, as they undoubtedly will, we have nothing but an era of wonderful prosperity ahead of us."

Our enormous export trade for January and February, record-breaking though it is, is SURE to continue to grow by leaps and bounds. Most of our shipments to Allied nations were foodstuffs and other necessities. Our great trade increase in January and February was due to the increasing purchases of European NEUTRAL nations.

Our exports to these Neutrals will continue to enormously increase for the following reasons:

We had no ships available to send them goods during the war, nor could we spare the goods for cargoes in their ships.

Their shelves are empty and they have vastly grown in wealth and purchasing power from their profits during the war.

The American dollar is at a heavy discount in those countries; when they buy from us they get on the average nearly 10% MORE goods for their money NOW than they will two years hence.

They formerly bought from our Allies; now we are the only market which HAS the goods and CAN supply them for some years to come.

The Neutrals are buying our luxuries; the Allies are buying our necessities. Both purchases are growing EVERY DAY. Every new dollar brought here by Foreign Trade is spent FOUR TIMES by labor, in buying food, clothing and household goods, EVERY THREE MONTHS.

Uncle Sam's Billion.

The Government's billion dollar fund for financing foreign trade is about to be opened to American exporters through loans from the War Finance Corporation. Advances on bills receivable arising out of foreign shipments can be made up to fifty million dollars to any individual, firm, corporation or Export Association, for a maximum term of FIVE YEARS.

EIGHTY export associations, each consisting of GROUPS of manufacturers have notified the Federal Trade Commission of their intention to pool their selling efforts abroad under the Webb law. A few of the commodities represented in these exports are steel, copper, lumber of varied kinds, textiles, automobiles, machinery of a great variety of types, raw cotton, sugar, magnesia, paper, tanning materials, phosphate and oil.

This one item of NEW BUSINESS means an INCREASED buying ability by our HOME buyers of many billions a year.

The INCREASED home buying by our own workers during the next twelve months will unquestionably be equal to the total $24,000,000,000 product of ALL our factories for 1913.

And unless you get ready NOW for the flood of business BEFORE it hits your particular enterprise, you CAN'T handle the home orders on the low profit margin necessary through high labor costs. Your ready competitor will be dangerously likely to get the business and YOU will be left behind.

Low delivery costs and SURE delivery SERVICE will be the very life and SALVATION of your business in the coming months.

Here is a careful compilation of delivery costs by both Railroad and Motor Truck made by an expert traffic manager of one of our great Industrial Corporations.

From New York to	R. R. Freight per 100 lbs.	Motor Truck per 100 lbs.
Newark	$.91	$.15
Passaic	.91	.18
Paterson	.91	.20
Elizabeth	.91	.20
New Brunswick	.91	.40
Trenton	.98	.60
Philadelphia	1.02	.80
Chester, Penn	1.05	1.00
Wilmington, Del	1.45	1.20
Coatesville, Penn	1.15	1.05
Port Chester, N. Y	1.02	.63
Greenwich, Conn	1.02	.63
Stamford, Conn	1.03	.65
Norwalk, Conn	1.06	.68
Bridgeport, Conn	1.10	.70
New Haven, Conn	1.13	.73
Derby, Conn	1.13	.73
Ansonia, Conn	1.13	.73
Shelton, Conn	1.13	.73
Naugatuck, Conn	1.15	.74
Waterbury, Conn	1.16	.75
Meriden, Conn	1.16	.75
Hartford, Conn	1.21	.90
Springfield, Mass	1.25	1.00
Holyoke, Mass	1.25	1.10
Worcester, Mass	1.31	1.50
Boston, Mass	1.36	1.50
Providence, R. I	1.32	1.10

For every 50 miles of Motor Truck deliveries shown you can have 20 miles FREE by using Fulton Trucks.

The figures given are for AVERAGE motor truck costs. You can reduce them FORTY PER CENT (40%) by using FULTON Trucks.

In the Freight Cost were included the first-class rate plus 15 cents per hundred pounds teaming charges from the shipper's warehouse to freight house, plus 15 cents per hundred pounds teaming charges from the freight house at destination to receiver's store or warehouse, plus 24 cents per hundred pounds increased cost of boxing to cover shipments made by freight against the light packing adequate for truck deliveries but inadequate for freight handling, plus 17 per cent. because of increased weight caused by increased cost of boxing for freight over trucks.

The rate giver for motor truck covers delivery from the shipper to the receiver. This rate is averaged so as to be fair in comparison with the freight-cost movement.

Now if you gave such a truck service and your competitor did not YOU would unquestionably get the business.

Fulton trucks will get you the business on LOCAL deliveries, right here in Greater New York JUST THE SAME.

Fulton Trucks are the most economical in first cost. They are priced at $1,850, and that is $475 LOWER than the AVERAGE of the Fulton carrying capacity class, and $1,000 LOWER than ANY truck of nearly equal performance value.

Save $420 a Year on GAS

Fulton Trucks run from 14 to 17 miles on one gallon of gas. Seventeen is not unusual. Most trucks run six miles on one gallon. Some makers are VERY proud of getting ten miles to the gallon. A Fulton Truck will save you $420 a year over the AVERAGE truck used for 50 miles a day.

Saving on Oil and TIRES

Fulton Trucks average over 250 miles to a gallon of oil. The average truck gets less than 110 miles to the gallon. Fulton Trucks get 7,000 to 10,000 miles on one set of tires. The AVERAGE truck of the same carrying capacity gets 15% LESS than the Fulton MINIMUM and 20% less than the Fulton average tire mileage.

Fulton Trucks cost 40% LESS in the essentials of operating cost than ANY other make of equal carrying capacity that we know of, and 60% less than SOME that we know of.

You PAY TWICE the FIRST YEAR for MOST trucks, but only ONCE—and THAT at LEAST $475 less—for Fulton Trucks.

A DANGEROUS Waste

Service records SHOW beyond any question of doubt that when you buy a 3 or 3½-ton truck at $4,000 or $4,500, you get $4,000 worth ONLY ONCE IN A WHILE. Service records SHOW that 80% of ALL cartage problems are BETTER taken care of by a 1½-ton truck than any other type.

TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks costing $1,850 each, or $3,700 for the two, will carry 4 tons 50 to 150 miles a day at a FIRST COST of $500 to $1,000 LOWER than a 3 or a 3½-ton truck at at an OPERATING cost far lower.

You can't count on the full load, every minute, all day use of your 3-ton truck. Deliveries DON'T RUN that way. Your 3-ton truck will be operating at capacity only 20% of the actual 3,000 working hours of the year. It will often be carrying 1½ tons and 2 tons. At other times the 3-ton truck will have more goods to move than it can carry in its maximum number of trips for the day.

Two Places at Once

A 3 or 3½ ton truck CAN'T be in two places at once, but TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks CAN.

When a truck is not operating it is not COSTING, except for interest and overhead. Two Fulton Trucks, one of them idle half the time, will cost you FAR less for deliveries than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck operating with PART loads ALL the time—and that's what your big trucks DO NOW.

TWO FULTON 1½-ton trucks will deliver 12,000 ton miles MORE service—more Goods—in a year than ONE 3 or 3½-ton truck. The TWO Fultons will cost $500 or $1,000 LESS than your one big truck to buy—will cost you far less to operate and will deliver FAR MORE GOODS in the year.

REMEMBER Fulton Trucks are built right here in the Port of New York. The FACTORY is here, fifteen great buildings. It is an INESTIMABLE advantage to have the FACTORY where the truck OPERATES.

Efficiency in Buying

We KNOW that all we have to do is to sit tight, for perhaps two months, and then we shall be BESIEGED for Fulton Trucks—that ALL good trucks of the Fulton type will be oversold. We KNOW that we shall be CLEANED out. But THAT isn't good business—that isn't EFFICIENCY.

If you come to us THEN we shall NOT be able to get more trucks from the Fulton factory, big and productive though it is, and at THAT time we CAN'T STOP to go into the scientific paring down—the GREAT money saving of your delivery costs, as we can now and WANT to do now.

Now, let us send you the VITAL information you NEED when we can take the time to do it, and when you can take the time to STUDY it.

For, remember, when the REAL flood of business sets in—and it is starting NOW—your time will be GONE—OUR time will be gone—the Trucks will be gone—the OPPORTUNITY will be gone.

Won't you send us this coupon TO-DAY and EQUIP yourself with the information you will consider of PRICELESS value in a little while?

N. Y. FULTON TRUCK CO.,
1800 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Please mail me Service Records of the large Industrial Concerns which show the economy and efficiency of Fulton Trucks.

Name ....
Firm ....
Address ....
....

The New York Fulton Truck Co.
1800 Broadway New York At Columbus Circle
Woods Garage & Sales Co.
1264 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fulton Truck Co. of New Jersey
124 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

FULTON TRUCKS
THE MOST ECONOMICAL MOTOR TRUCK IN THE WORLD

U. S. STEEL REPORT TELLS OF WAR WORK

Hundreds of Millions Spent to Transform Great Industry Into a Military Enterprise.

WHOLE PLANTS NOW 'SCRAP'

Wage Advances Amounting to 30 Per Cent. Granted in the Year —Summary of Finances.

The United States Steel Corporation's pamphlet report on operations during 1918 bids for a place among the important historical documents of the war period. It tells the story of how the largest single unit in the industry was converted through the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars from a peace-time organization to one whose full effort was directed to the making of materials for big guns and projectiles, for ships, armor plate, helmets, gas shells, chemicals and railroad steel for the military lines in France.

The report, which is to be issued today, notes that during the year 65 per cent. of the output of the corporation's mills went directly to the United States and the Allied Governments, while during most of the year practically all the production was used for the prosecution of the war in one form or another.

At the request of the Government, the statement shows, the corporation spent $202,661,905 for new manufacturing facilities between April 1, 1917, and Dec. 31 last year. The outlay covered shipbuilding plants on the Hackensack and Mobile Rivers, new rolling mills, housing facilities, and the development of mineral and coal properties. Between the outbreak of the war in 1914 and the close of 1918 nearly $303,000,000 was used in adding to plant and machinery for the making of things for war purposes alone. Much of the work was done under pressure and part of the extra equipment, &c., the report says, will be good for nothing except "scrap," and in consequence heavy reservations were made from earnings last year and the year before to cover amortization of buildings and machinery. The charge-off in 1918 amounted to $52,215,000 and for the two years $82,000,000 was set aside for the purpose, a procedure which naturally had an effect in lowering net income. The influence of substantial reservations and increases of wages and general manufacturing costs was clearly displayed in the income account.

High Record for Sales.

The gross sales amounted to $1,744,312,163, an increase of $60,349,611 over the preceding year, which established a new high record up to that time. The estimated Federal war taxes amounted to $274,277,835, an expansion of more than $40,000,000 over 1913, and the aggregate of earnings after costs and depreciation had been provided for, but before allowing for Government taxes, was $473,628,514, a decline of $55,000,000 compared with the record of 1916. The balance available for dividends, as a summary of the quarterly statements disclosed some time ago, was $137,532,377, a total of $86,687,187 less than the year before. For the common stock slightly more than $22 per share was left, against approximately $38 in the preceding year.

The balance sheet disclosed a strong position in respect to working capital, particularly cash and easily negotiable securities. Current assets of $883,136,081 stood in contrast with current liabilities of $397,781,482. Holdings of United States securities and obligations of the allied nations totaled $277,745,000 at the end of the year, an increase of close to $45,000,000. The surplus on Dec. 31 amounted to $466,888,000, an increase of $35,200,000 and equal to nearly $90 per share of common stock. The salient features of the income account and balance sheet are set forth in this table:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

		Increase Over 1917.
Gross earnings....	$1,744,312,163	$60,349,611
Net earnings before Federal taxes....	473,628,514	*55,120,101
Federal taxes	274,277,835	40,985,655
Bal. for dividends.	137,532,377	*86,687,187
Repairs, maint., &c.	101,274,827	23,173,050
Divs. pf. stock....	25,219,677	......
Divs. com. stock..	71,162,360	*20,232,100
Year's surplus	28,935,350	*23,570,087

ITEMS OF BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Property account..	1,871,261,807	78,420,854
Capital expend. 1918	129,855,057	11,877,920
Cash, demand loans, time dpsts. Dec. 31	189,676,066	*43,646,219
U. S. bonds, Treas. ctfs., other secs.	277,745,060	44,698,747
Inventories	274,753,600	51,085,514
Current assets.....	883,136,081	83,138,684

LIABILITIES.

Bonded debt.......	582,646,168	*4,140,170
Current liabilities.	397,781,482	57,429,859
Tot. surp., adjusted	466,888,421	35,227,618

*Decrease.

Elbert H. Gary, Chairman, notes that the average of prices received last year was slightly higher than in 1917, due to the fact that Government-fixed maximum quotations were above those which the corporation had quoted on bookings taken early in 1917 for working up in 1918. Due to adverse weather during the Winter, and also to the shortage of labor, the output of nearly all products was less than the year before. The accompanying tabulation shows the production of major lines, with comparisons:

	Production 1918. Tons.	Dec. from 1917. Tons.
Steel ingots...........	19,583,493	701,568
Finished steel	13,849,483	1,093,428
Pig iron	15,700,561	*239,923
Iron ore	28,332,939	3,448,830
Coke	17,757,636	*295,961

*Increase.

The corporation put three general wage advances into effect during the year and paid out a total of $452,663,524 on the wage account, an increase of more more than 30 per cent. The largest number of employes in any month was 283,414 compared with a maximum of 277,526 in 1917. Many of the employes were engaged in preparing for future operations of the subsidiary companies along the line of new construction and the development of ore and coal reserves. The statement shows that $129,855,038 was spent during the year for new property and extensions. When the year closed $115,000,000 remained of authorized appropriations for increasing facilities, and the report states that this sum is expected to be used this year.

Corporation's War Work.

A portion of the statement is devoted exclusively to the description of the corporation's war activities. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary, furnished nearly all the steel sheets used by the War Department to make helmets; the National Tube Company designed and delivered large quantities of gas shells; the American Bridge Company fabricated a special railway mount for naval guns, sending technical experts to France to complete the work. The corporation's lake fleet organization contracted with the Government to deliver at Montreal and Quebec the boats commandeered by the Shipping Board, some of which had to be cut in two to get through the locks.

When the Government conceived the project for a giant ordnance plant near Pittsburgh, the corporation was put in charge of the construction and operation of these works. The corporation sent a special committee of engineers to study the projectile plants of England, France, and Italy, and, besides, released sixty-four of its trained experts for the task of erecting the new plant. The armistice brought the work to an end.

"It is believed," says Judge Gary, in commenting on war work, "the efforts of the Government were never to an important extent lessened or delayed by lack of a proper supply of steel. Except for the existence of highly integrated units, with large capacity for the production and transportation of steel products, and their perfection of organization, system, improvements, and methods, together with the incidental working capital which permitted immediate extensions, additions, and diversifications whenever requested or evidently desirable, the military necessities of the United States and its associates in the war could not have been adequately provided."

MIDVALE STEEL'S YEAR.

Report Shows Drop in 1918 Earnings—Boom Not Looked For.

The pamphlet report of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows that the company had net earnings after taxes of $71,129,012, compared with $57,942,941 earned for net in 1917. In 1917 the net was arrived at after deducting $25,208,538 for taxes. In the statement for 1918 the amount deducted for taxes is not given.

After making all other deductions, there is a balance available for dividends of $29,208,538, equal to $14.60 per share on the outstanding stock, as against $35,576,560, or $17.79 a share, earned in 1917. On a percentage basis, this comparison is 29.2 per cent. earned in 1918 against 35.58 per cent. earned the previous year.

The deductions in 1918 include $9,915,776 for depreciation, against $6,826,421 in 1917, and there were two new items last year, one of $5,193,563 for amortization under the Federal Income Tax law, and another of $4,500,000 as a reserve for anticipated inventory depreciation, &c. In 1917 there were no deductions from earnings for these purposes.

The report states that the total payroll in 1918 amounted to $59,304,724, compared with $47,555,197 in 1917. The average number of employes last year was 34,434, and the average wages per man per year was $1,722. In 1917 the average number of employes was 38,375, and the average wages per man was $1,307.

The company shipped steel products to the amount of 1,378,344 gross tons in 1918, against 1,614,373 gross tons the previous year, and the wages per ton of steel products shipped figured at $39.44 last year, whereas in 1917 this average was $27.95. The inventories on Dec. 31, last, amounted to $48,099,312, compared with $36,758,371 in 1917.

The more important items in the balance sheet were as follows:

	1918.	1917.
Property account.....	$164,695,148	$158,909,900
Cash	8,426,486	18,833,078
Customers' accounts..	21,842,942	20,807,785
Marketable securities	38,526,934	27,590,106
Inventories	48,099,311	36,758,371
Profit & loss surplus.	53,720,007	41,461,560

W. E. Corey, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and A. C. Dinkey, President of the Company, in their joint report to shareholders, say, in part:

"As long as business is compelled to carry the burden of the excess profits tax, we cannot expect any material expansion in the nature of new enterprises. Men will not incur the great risks inseparable from such undertakings unless gains commensurate with the risks involved are also possible. Therefore, we do not anticipate anything in the nature of a boom; but, on the other hand, we believe that the regular every-day needs of the American people, supplemented by such export business as we are able to obtain, will be sufficient to maintain a healthy trade movement until the country is able to work out from under the abnormal tax burden imposed by the war."

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Constantly in need of funds, Robert Fulton shrewdly economized by shaving himself. And if the old-time razor that he used had been anything but right in principle, we can be sure he would have quickly invented his own. Since then, a hundred years and thousands of inventors have passed, yet the *only betterment* in Robert Fulton's time-tested razor is a change in neither Shape nor Principle—but simply one that brings *Safety* and *Convenience*—the guarded, double-edged, detachable blade of the

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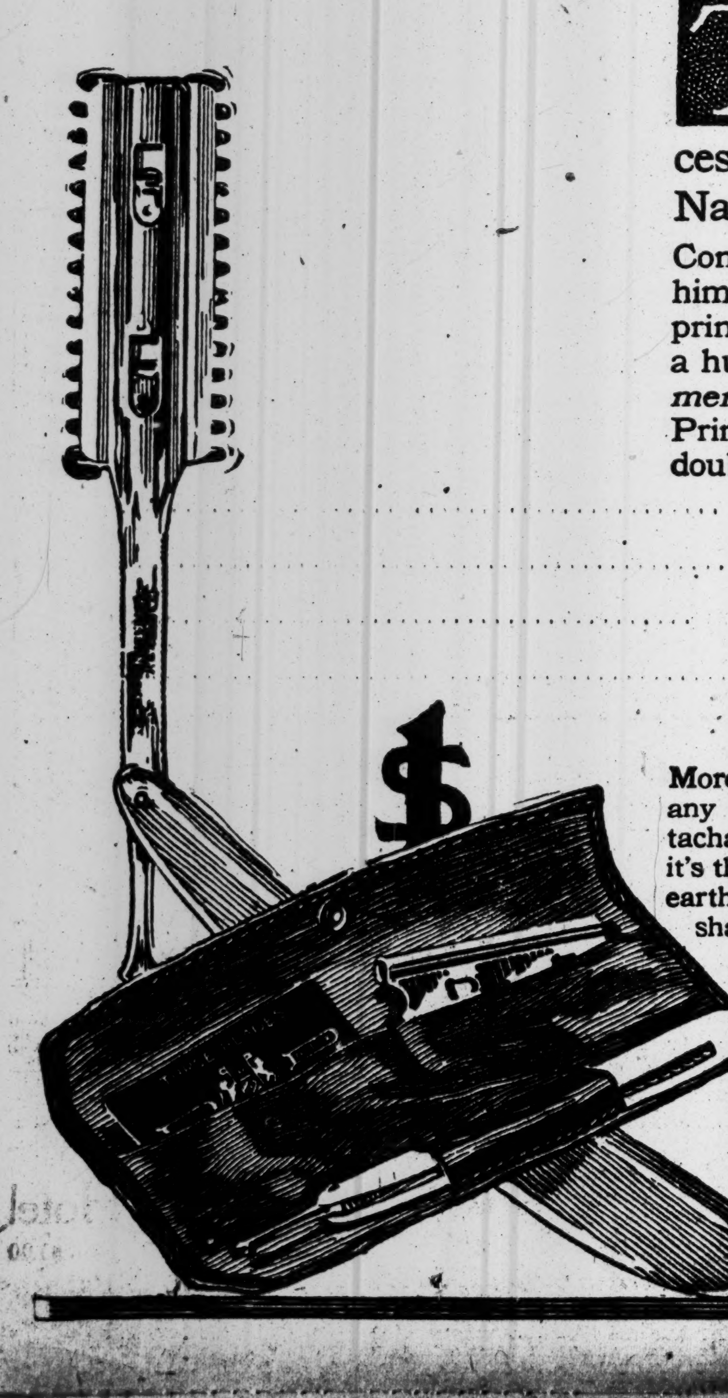

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has been formed by men and women who believe:

1. that a League of Nations is absolutely indispensable to the avoidance of future warfare on a large scale;
2. that it is equally indispensable for the quick and lasting return of the world to normal conditions of orderly progress;
3. that the fourteen points of President Wilson form the basis of such a league;
4. that these points have been accepted the world over as the only safe foundation for the new order we are all hoping to build;
5. that the honor of this nation is pledged in support of the fourteen points, which were in reality part of the armistice agreement;
6. that the covenant drafted at Paris is not perfect, failing in particular to go far enough toward securing the popular control of the proposed league so often emphasized by President Wilson in his references to that body, but that it represents a beginning of such promise that its rejection cannot be held warranted under any circumstances;
7. that it is necessary to look upon the draft covenant as a compromise extracted from the conflict of political, ethnic and economic interests that will remain unreconciled unless brought together in a League of Nations under circumstances permitting the gradual discovery and development of universal communities of interest;
8. that liberal amendments to the draft should be pressed as long as any hope of their acceptance remains, and that special efforts should be made to square the peace treaty as well as the covenant with the fourteen points, but that such efforts should not take on forms or directions tending to endanger the program as a whole;
9. that as soon as the covenant has been finally drafted and accepted at Paris, all liberal-minded Americans must concentrate every faculty on working for its speedy ratification by the United States Senate;
10. that the rejection of the covenant by the Senate would turn the world toward universal anarchy.

To everybody holding the same or similar beliefs the League of Free Nations Association turns hereby with an urgent appeal for generous support in all the forms indicated on the appended application blank. Endorsement of the principles for which the association stands is valuable in itself, but it is still more helpful to join its membership ranks. Funds are needed for organization and publicity work. Writers and students are asked to contribute articles, poems, stories supporting and explaining the league idea. Posters and cartoons are needed. But money is needed first and last.

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SUBJECT: "The 14 Points and the League of Nations"

Speakers: Mr. Hamilton Holt, of The Independent
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All of these men have very recently returned from Paris, where they have been in close touch with affairs.

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MUSIC

Throng Hears Galli-Curci.

Mme. Galli-Curci made her thirteenth New York appearance this season at the Hippodrome last night—the only bad luck being that it was probably her last—with gorgeous weather and a super-gorgeous house. The 6,000 auditors were a sight to see, and the Italian prima donna sang an "au revoir" to be long remembered. Her engagements for next season in the East are, so far as announced, precisely those of the last two years, which have placed her at the top pinnacle of popular admiration, shown in last night's call for "Annie Laurie."

Encores extended the longest program Galli-Curci has sung here, her principal numbers including an air from "William Tell," the Benedict "Carnival of Venice," and the mad scene from "Lucia." There were lighter songs, Pergolese's "Nina," Brown's "Shepherd," Aubert's "The Letter," Liszt's "In My Dreams," Stutzman's "Vianka's Song," three old French arrangements of Weckerlin, and Chapi's "Carceleras" in Spanish.

Next Sunday a mid-Lenten program has been arranged by Father Finn and the Paulist Choristers, the seats going on sale at the Hippodrome this morning, while on Easter Day, April 20, there are gala events for Gluck and Zimbalist in the afternoon and John McCormack in the evening.

Philharmonic Ends Season.

Rainbows of Russia's historic grandeur, dark portents of a future now stirring on ruins of the past, gave thrilling climax to the last of a series of request programs with which the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall ended its seventy-seventh season. The fathers of music in New York have held eighty-three concerts in 172 days, at home or on tour, and an official summary of these performances, which bulked large in the final program book, showed a greater representation of Russian music than even before the war.

Rachmaninoff's "Isle of the Dead," after Boecklin's painting, and Tschaikovsky's "Overture 1812," with its embattled jangle of Kremlin bells and defiant "Marseillaise" cries, were the popular choice for the finale. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony began the day, a better beginning, and better played, than is often heard. Bruch's G minor concerto for violin was the solo number, and Eddy Brown, a sturdy artist of staying power that wins its way here, was applauded by an audience that taxed the limit of chairs and standing room.

Prokofieff Plays "Sarcasms."

Serge Prokofieff, the Russian pianist, played his third recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon to a good sized audience. His program was all-Russian and his own compositions were five of the seven numbers. These were his First Sonata, F minor; three gavottes, two "Grandmother's Tales," and a toccata, which was typical of what American audiences have come to expect from this unusual young Russian. The same may be said of a series, called on the program "Sarcasms," which closed the program. Scribine's "Poème Satanique" and Moussorgsky's "Pictures from an Exhibition" were also played and well received. But the toccata and "Sarcasms" were what the audience was evidently looking for and most applauded.

Valverde's Air for Lazaro.

Hipolito Lazaro headed a bill somewhat out of the ordinary at last night's Metropolitan concert, which ushered in the opera season's last three weeks. The Spanish tenor, besides an air from "Favorita" and songs by Sibella and Cadman, gave the unfamiliar "Clavelitos" by Valverde, composer of the musical play, "The Land of Joy."

Paula Pardee, a pianist new to these concerts, was heard with the orchestra under Rothmeyer in Grieg's A minor concerto, and later alone in Liszt's E flat polonaise. Margaret Namara, another added name, gave an air from "Traviata" and songs by Massenet, Leoncavallo and Kreisler.

Dolci Gets $4,000 for Italy.

Alessandro Dolci, the Chicago opera tenor, appeared at Carnegie Hall last evening in a popular benefit that earned $4,000 for the fund to restore ruined churches in Northern Italy. He was heard in airs from "Tosca" and "Elisir d'Amore," and with Vergilio Lazzari in a duet from Rossini's "Moses." The concert began late and lasted long, with other solos by Mr. Lazzari, Alys Larreyne, Mary Mellish, and Silvio Lavatelli.

Berta Riviere Makes Debut.

Berta Riviere, soprano, made a first appearance last evening at the Princess Theatre, assisted at the piano by Francis Moore. Besides many songs in French, an air by Handel in Italian, and Bishop's "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," with flute, she gave present-day pieces by Bendel, Wachtmeister, Fanny Dillon, Ferrari, and Hadley.

SOTHERN ACTS FOR ARMY.

Julia Marlowe Back with Husband After Tour of Base Camps.

Edward H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, who is Mrs. Sothern, returned yesterday on the Aquitania from England, where they have spent four months entertaining American officers and enlisted men at various camps and billets. Mr. Sothern said he found on arriving in England last December that the soldiers were well taken care of in France by the various war workers, but that nothing was being done for them on the near side of the English Channel.

"We went to the big base camps," he continued, "with a vaudeville company, in which Mrs. Sothern and myself did our turn, and the soldiers appeared to be very pleased to see some of the folks they had known on the stage at home. We went to Cardiff, Winchester, and Salisbury, and to the Officers' Club at Stratford-on-Avon.

"In Shakespeare's birthplace we appeared in a house owned by Marie Corelli, the novelist, which she lent for the purpose. It held fifty-two officers at one time."

Mrs. Sothern said that she also had enjoyed the trip and felt better than she had for the last four years. She witnessed a boxing match on the liner on Friday night between two lightweights among the troops on board and said that she was quite satisfied and never wanted to see another.

Mr. and Mrs. Sothern are going to California and have no definite plans, they said.

$500,000 FOR RESEARCH.

Foundation Provides for the Study of Chemistry and Physics.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced last night that it had appropriated $500,000 to support over a five-year period research fellowship, in co-operation with the National Research Council, in the promotion of fundamental research in physics and chemistry. The funds and the details of the plan are to be administered by the council.

This action, according to President George E. Vincent of the Foundation, has resulted from a study of the best method of developing "pure research," aimed primarily at the discovery and understanding of basic principles, such as, for example, those governing light, stress being laid upon the fundamental principles and not upon the human inventions resulting therefrom.

AMERICANS RAID RED LINES.

Our Guns and Airmen Also Cause Havoc to North Russian Town.

ARCHANGEL, March 29, (Associated Press.)—An American patrol yesterday raided the Bolshevist line of communication south of Bolshoia Ozera, causing considerable confusion among an enemy relief detachment going forward into that town. Meanwhile American guns shelled the town and airplanes dropped bombs on the place.

Bolshevist artillery yesterday heavily shelled the American position at Nemiar and at Vaga.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS CALLED EXPORT BAR

Reventlow's Paper Says Their Plans Will Keep Foreign Trade Dead.

Unless the German nation rejects the plans of the Socialists of all varieties and sticks to the capitalist system of production and distribution there is absolutely no hope for the German export trade in the future, asserts the Deutsche Tageszeitung, the leading organ of the Junker Agrarians and the favorite mouthpiece of Count zu Reventlow. In an article quoted in a recent issue of The London Times, the Berlin paper, after lamenting at the driving of Germany from the markets of the world and the progress in manufacturing, especially in chemical lines, made by England and the United States during the war, says:

"It will be a heavy task for Germany to pick up the threads again, to restore and extend her broken connections, and to regain that place in the commercial world to which her merits entitle her. In the meantime, Socialism is destroying her chances. It is not, as Socialists think, the workman that improves manufactures and creates commerce. It is the skilled director and the clever merchant. These will not do their work without the stimulus of large incomes, and it is the ideal of the Socialist to rob them of the just reward of their efforts. The industries of mining and of smelting furnish good examples.

"On the one hand, it was the ability of the German magnates, on the other the reasonably low wages and full working days of the employes, that brought success to these branches of German industry. Socialists propose to sap the initiative of the directors, and to replace them by Councils of Workmen or leisurely officials. They also propose to give a maximum working day of eight hours and a minimum wage of $5 a day. Under such conditions German products will be too dear for export, and even the steamers on the Rhine may be built of foreign metal and stoked with foreign coal. England is rubbing her hands with delight, and seeing her way to cut off Holland from German trade, and the Dutch themselves are increasing their own production. In 1913 Holland received 7,000,000 tons of coal from Germany and only 2,000,000 from England. Such happy conditions will never return unless the Socialist dream is forgotten."

In a recent interview given to the German press Dr. Koeth, the Minister of Demobilization in the new Cabinet, expressed his regret at the German workers' apparent determination to dig a grave for German industry in general, and then summarized the industrial situation as follows:

"The coal industry was in a very bad condition everywhere, and if the general strike in the Ruhr district lasted much longer universal damage would result, producing the most serious setback in the whole industrial situation. Marked pessimism ruled in all industrial circles. Energy was flagging everywhere, and he could find no signs of a serious effort at reconstruction. Many took the view that as complete breaking down could not be prevented the sooner it came the better. Financial strength had been much reduced, and very few orders were being given.

"In regard to particular industries he could give the following details: Agricultural machines were relatively good, locomotives good, heavy industries bad, electrical industries unfavorable, boots and shoes relatively good, mining bad, food products fair, chemicals bad, paper bad, building materials bad, wood bad, and pottery bad. The outlook for May was extremely bad. He felt bound to say that the revolution had caused great damage to Germany. And the worst times were yet to come. The numbers of persons out of work would increase; already there were about 1,000,000, of whom there were 240,000 in Berlin alone."

Dr. Koeth had a good deal to say about the difficulty of dealing with unwillingness to work. He doubted the efficacy of measures of relief, as it was almost impossible to distinguish between those who were idle of necessity and those who were unwilling to labor. The Government would have to create real authority for itself, and then it might be possible to instill some energy into those who were now shying at work.

RUSH TO AID STEAMER.

Norwegian Craft Disabled in Storm, and Cutter Starts to Rescue.

BOSTON, March 30.—The Norwegian steamship Ocean, bound from Liverpool to New York, was reported in distress today about 150 miles off Cape Cod. The coast guard cutter Ossipee was ordered to her assistance from Portland, Maine. Wireless calls for help were picked up at various stations along the New England coast.

One message received here said that the Ocean was experiencing engine trouble and had been caught in a heavy sea. A stiff gale was blowing throughout the day, accompanied by rain or snow.

It was expected that the Ossipee would reach the Ocean about daylight tomorrow. The Ocean, which registers 2,018 tons, left Liverpool on March 13.

A radio message also was picked up at New England stations from an unidentified schooner aground near the Grand Round Shoals. Before help could be sent from this port or Newport, R. I., a message came that she had cleared herself and was out of danger.

ARREST WILSON'S CRITIC.

Chicago Man, Complainant Charges, Assailed President in Restaurant.

Marshall Clark of Chicago, a guest at the Hotel Commodore, was arrested last night and arraigned in Yorkville Court on a charge of disorderly conduct for assailing President Wilson in a conversation at his table in a restaurant at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

Clyde A. Copson, an employe of the Merchants' Association, who was in the restaurant at the time, became indignant, he said, after listening to comments on President Wilson. He exchanged some heated words with Clark in the restaurant, and then summoned a policeman, who put Clark under arrest. Copson told the policeman that Clark had assailed the President for some time. Magistrate Ringel fixed bail at $100 and ordered the case heard at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

SERUM DISABLES POLICEMEN

Estimate That 1,200 Are Laid Up as Result of Inoculation.

Police Captain John Ward of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and about ten of his men are reported to have been so badly disabled by the results of inoculation of serum for the prevention of pneumonia and influenza that they have been unable to report for duty. At the station house last night it was said that Captain Ward was suffering from a swollen left arm and had been confined to his home for the last two weeks.

Similar conditions in other precincts where the patrolmen and their officers have been inoculated by surgeons of the Government are reported, and it was unofficially estimated last night that about 1,200 men of the department have reported sick since the serum was injected.

THE SCREEN

This is "comedy week" at the Rivoli, and, using the word in its generous Broadway sense, there is enough comedy for everyone, and a kind for every taste, from the subtle to the slap-stick.

Even with a restricted meaning, the word comedy may be applied to "Three Men and a Girl," in which Richard Barthelmes, Percy Marmont, and Jerome Patrick are the three men, and Marguerite Clark is the girl. The three men think they hate womankind until they meet the girl. She thinks she is willing to marry the animated money-bag selected for her until the time comes to say "I do" in the wedding ceremony, when she suddenly exclaims "I do not!" and runs away, her bridal veil trailing behind her. The three men rent a house on Loon Lake and go there to get away from women. They do not know that the house belongs to the girl. She does not know that it has been rented, and goes there to get away from the man she almost married. Situation! Several situations, a whole succession of them in fact—and all most excellently carried off by the three men and the girl in the cast.

Marshall Neilan directed the production and Eve Unsell made the scenario from Edward Child Carpenter's "Three Bears." These two, with the four principal players and others who contributed anonymously to the composition of the comedy, have provided material to fill an enjoyable hour for anyone who likes wit and skill in pictures, acting, and lines. And there is beauty, too, in a number of the scenes.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are at their best in "The Amateur Liar," in which one little white lie told by Henry to Polly attaches others to itself like a snowball rolling down hill until Henry is lost in a maze of mendacity.

Coming along as one of the Chaplin revivals is "His Prehistoric Past," an early Keystone product of the time when, apparently, Chaplin's mastery of pantomime had not been developed or discovered. It is purely a rough and tumble reel and those who relish Chaplin's artistry of today are glad that it belongs to his past, wishing only that it was prehistoric.

The Rivoli program cannot be dismissed without reference to the fascinating views of Bedouin Land in the "Pictorial," and the singing of the "Bedouin Love Song" by Emanuel List, in a setting by John Wenger.

Charles Ray reveals new powers in "The Sheriff's Son," a Western melodrama, at the Rialto. His character is complex, yet he makes its meaning clear by pantomime. Also, in one part of the photoplay, when his left arm is supposed to be useless from a bullet wound, his acting, under the difficulties of several strenuous scenes, is remarkably realistic.

Another "star" of the production is Otto Hoffman in the part of a crippled old man who does not leave his chair except to fall dead. His entire time on the screen is comparatively short, but he creates a character that will be remembered after the photoplay has been forgotten.

The play as a whole is too theatrical to be convincing but several of its episodes, taken by themselves, and chiefly because of Ray and Hoffman, and the settings in which they act, are intensely interesting.

Seena Owen as the heroine is satisfactory. So are the others in the cast.

"Good Gracious, Annabelle," with Billie Burke as a pleasing Annabelle, is the feature at the Strand. It is an entertainingly impossible farce, except where it takes itself too seriously and tries to become a romance. Herbert Rawlinson and Craufurd Kent have the most to do in Miss Burke's support and meet all requirements.

Pictures on the Strand program that are especially interesting and entertaining are "Guided and Miss Guided," an Outing-Chester scenic "The Polar Bear," one of Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars's animal studies, and "Turns and Twists," another "analysis-of-motion" picture.

The comedy is "Hard Luck," a Christie production.

"Raggedy Ann," with Priscilla Dean, is the photodramatic offering at the Broadway this week.

Dance "Bolsheviki Glide."

The latest dance, known as the Bolsheviki glide, will have a public try-out at the Revel of Folly costume ball on Friday evening at the Hotel Commodore. Nicholas Macklinoff and his wife, refugees from Moscow, gave a demonstration in the ballroom of the Commodore yesterday afternoon, and those who witnessed it said the "glide" was not unlike the present Russian Government—unsettled. Among the patrons next Friday are Mrs. Enrico Caruso, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Lieutenant and Mrs. Donald F. Jenks, Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. John Barrymore, Miss Alice Brady, Mrs. Clarence Underwood, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Hamilton King, Arnold Genthe, Paul Chalfin, and Alexis Kosloff.

Address Drama League Meeting.

The New York Drama League held a meeting followed by an entertainment and supper last night at the Hotel Commodore. Rupert Hughes presided, and addresses were made by Stuart Walker, J. Howard Reber, Mrs. Charles D. Coburn, Walter Hampden, Walter Shaw, William Norman Guthrie, Kenneth MacGowan, and Louis K. Anspacher.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Propinquity," a comedy by George D. Parker, will soon be placed in rehearsal by the producers of "Penny Wise." The cast will include Saxon Kling and Harold West.

Wilette Kershaw, who played in "The Crowded Hour" on tour, will have the principal part in a comedy by Owen Davis entitled "Oh, Peggy, Behave," which will be produced in Easter Week by William A. Page.

Mrs. Fiske and her company will give a special performance of "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans" on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 29, in aid of the Sisters of Mercy.

"The World Enchained" and "The World Set Free," allegories by Julius Hopp, will be played here for two weeks this Spring by a co-operative organization.

The Australian rights to "Please, Get Married" have been acquired by Hugh Ward.

De Wolf Hopper, now playing in "The Better 'Ole" in Chicago, will continue under the management of the Coburns next season, when he will be seen in a new play.

Arthur Hammerstein will go to Paris and London in the next few weeks, and while abroad will dispose of the foreign rights to the trio of musical shows which he is now presenting here.

Claude Beerbohm, a son of the late Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, who arrived from England on the Olympic, will produce here a one-act play entitled "The Boy Comes Home," the work of A. A. Milne.

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Music; a restful tea room of charming atmosphere; delicious tea and dainties.

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BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Academy of Music, Eve., 8:15. Sat., April 5
America's Greatest Ace
CAPT. EDDIE RICKENBACKER
of the 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron in his own story of Air Adventures in "THE ARENA OF THE SKY"
ILLUSTRATED WITH MOTION PICTURES.
Tickets on sale on & after Tues., Apr. 1, 75c-$2.50

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. MONTE CRISTO, JR. "A diamond mine of entertainment." —Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea. MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8800 Grand Anniversary Ball Monday, April 7

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. A Tabasco Dash of Musical Comedy. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE All Girls, Music, Dancing and Fun. With George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:30. ALICE BRADY Personally in FOREVER AFTER

BIJOU Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Wed. & Sat., at 2:45. Funniest Farce in 20 Years A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30 "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

SELWYN HITS
JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR Manhattan Op. Ho. W. 34th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.00
TEA for THREE Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Every Visitor Should See It.

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday. MABEL TALIAFERRO in "LUCK IN PAWN" "Charming multi-colored comedy."—Telegram.

Ex-President Taft Saw Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy A LITTLE JOURNEY (with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane) And in a public speech delivered before the audience said: "I enjoyed this play immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my sides are aching." Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Vanderbilt Theatre, 48th, E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 134.

COMEDY GALORE AT THE COMEDY THEATRE. TOBY'S BOW with NORMAN TREVOR.

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 35. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15 THIS WEEK Le Mariage De Figaro

! EAST IS WEST With FAY BAINTER ASTOR THEA., Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat

PRINCESS Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:15. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—N. Y. Herald.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT 8TH BIG MONTH Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers UNKNOWN PURPLE

Original Monologues BEATRICE Herford BOOTH THEATRE MAT. TODAY, 3:30.

FULTON West 46th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop) & Sat. 2:30 Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

LOEW'S 7TH AVE. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. To'mw, 25c-50c THE 13th CHAIR Thrilling Mystery Drama.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Now Short Season. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15. Doors Open 1:15 & 7:15 Ringling Bros. AND Barnum & Bailey COMBINED CIRCUS The Colossus of All Amusements ALL NEW YORK MARVELS AT THIS, THE MOST AMAZING CIRCUS—GIGANTIC ZOO—CONGRESS OF FREAKS ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. (War Tax included.) Children under 12 at reduced prices, all matinees, except Saturdays, to $1.10 seats and over. Branch Ticket Offices. (No advance in prices), Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co.

Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8800. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15 THE 27th DIVISION PLAYERS Present "LET'S BEAT IT" Written and Rehearsed in Picardy and Flanders. (More Musical and Delightful Than the New York Division's Last Success. "You Know Me, Al.") PRICES: 50c to $2.00. NO WAR TAX

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., April 9th SCHOLA CANTORUM KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor Sacred Works of Victoria & Morales (Easter Week Music of Old Spain) Three Chansons of Claude Debussy Bergerettes of Old France & Flanders Music from a New Liturgy of RACHMANINOFF (First performance outside of Russia) Soloist: Merle Alcock, Contralto. Seats $2 to 50c, on Sale at Box Office.

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GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6409. 7th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. HOBOHEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. MARIE DRESSLER, Sheila Terry, Franklyn Ardell & Co., Toney & Norman, Winston's Water Lions, JACK NORWORTH.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. BERT WILLIAMS VAN & SCHENCK CHILSON-OHRMAN LILLIAN SHAW FORD SISTERS & CO.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Apr. 2, at 3. Two Piano Recitals by Rose and Charlotte PRESSELLE Seats at Box Office (Mason & Hamlin Piano)

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15 CHAS. CHAPLIN in "The Bank," "LOVE & KISSES," Ward & Cullen, Lane & Plant, 6 Other Acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Apr. 3, at 3. EDWARD MORRIS Piano Recital. (Mason & Hamlin.) Seats Now.

OPERA TICKETS Seats for tonight, Caruso in Pagliacci, and all operas. Subscriptions bought, sold. 1438 B'way (40-41 St.) Phones Bryant 7877-7878.

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BROADHURST THEA., To-night Beg'g at 8:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST" with Henry Hull and Constance Binney. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

44th ST. Thea., n'r Broadway Tonight At 8:15 A New Musical Play "Take It From Me" Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

TO-NIGHT AT 10 O'CLOCK LITTLE CLUB 44th Street Theatre Building FIRST TIME Sunny South Syncopated Band Originators of jazz (without the discord) Biggest band of colored melodists in N. Y. Playing and Singing for the Dance Greatest Attraction Ever Offered to Restaurant Patrons "Supreme Achievement of Restaurant Entertainment" 12 SOLOISTS AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS EXCELLENT CUISINE Phone 827 Bryant.

NORA BAYES Thea., W. 44th, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. A Cracking, Smacking Musical Hit THE KISS BURGLAR

39TH ST. Thea., Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE PLAY OF 1000 LAUGHS Keep it to Yourself "BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR LAUGHTER."

BELMONT THEA., W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MAETERLINCK'S "A Burgomaster of Belgium" "GRIPPED AND THRILLED THE AUDIENCE." —Times.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS— NEW YORK'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT "TUMBLE-IN" SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street Evgs. 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "A decidedly merry and lively musical comedy."—WORLD.
MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART" CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evgs. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE "Sometime" With Ed. Wynn CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS Society of American Singers To-night & Tuesday, 8:15 PATIENCE Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Eve., 8:15 IOLANTHE Saturday Mat., 2:15 MIKADO

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 8 TIMES JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION. Last 2 Times Sat., April 5, at 10:30 A. M. Sat., April 12, at 10:30 A. M. WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET "THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION." —J. Rankin Towse, Eve. Post.

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Tom'w 50c KALICH in "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN."

POND BUREAU ANNOUNCEMENTS
METROPOLITAN Opera House Tom'w EVE at 8:30 New York's Welcome to CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER Commander of 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron AMERICA'S GREATEST ACE in His Own Story of Adventure in "The Arena of the Sky" Dr. Henry van Dyke Presiding. Auspices American Fund for French Wounded. Seats 50c. to $2.50 (a few at $5.) Box Office. Agencies, American Fund for French Wounded, 66 West 39th, or Manager.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thrs., Apr. 3, at 8:30 Farewell Appearance of CAPTAIN CARPENTER V. C. OF H. M. S. VINDICTIVE. Positively Last Opportunity to Hear This Greatest Naval Story of the War. THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE Seats $5 to 50c. Box Office or Managers. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42

GREATEST CONCERT ever given in New York PERSHING SQUARE MUSICALE Hotel Commodore Grand Ballroom, Wed. Eve., April 2, at 8:30. The artists appearing on this occasion are MARY GARDEN ENRICO CARUSO MISCHA ELMAN ARTHUR Rubinstein Reserved seats, $5. Boxes $50 (seating six), plus 10% War Tax. Seats now on sale at the office of the management, R. E. Johnston, 1451 Broadway. Tel. 608 Bryant.

CARNEGIE HALL, Friday, Apr. 4, at 8:30. MAJ.-GENERAL SIR F. B. MAURICE K. C. M. G. C. B. HEAR HIM TELL ALL ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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81st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980 PEGGY HYLAND in "Persuasive Peggy" Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

LIBERTY THEATRE West 42d St. Phone Bryant 27. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "TRIUMPH" —SUN. HENRY MILLER BLANCHE BATES HOLBROOK BLINN ESTELLE WINWOOD in a new play by Philip Moeller, "MOLIERE" Eve. Post says: "Distinctive literary, imaginative & dramatic quality." World says: "Real oasis in month of theatre going." Sun says: "Most important contribution to the American theatre that our stage has witnessed this year." Eve. Mail says: "Arouses audiences to enthusiastic outbursts."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. William Gillette BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald Dear Brutus

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Times—"AN OVATION"—Herald Otis Skinner His Greatest Success THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits
COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Royal Vagabond Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." A Cohanized Opera Comique
GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY A Prince There Was GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30 Mrs. FISKE in "MIS' NELLY OF N'ORLEANS" A Comedy of Moonshine, Madness and Make Believe
LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8.30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2.30 THE MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

LIGHTNIN' GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., FRIDAY & Sat., 2:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH & GOLDEN HIT 3 WISE FOOLS CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

STANDARD B'WAY, 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Tomorrow & Thursday. A TAILOR-MADE MAN with Grant Mitchell

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HIPPODROME SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 8:30 P. M. Season's Final Concert BOY SOLOISTS. Masters: Billy Probst, Soprano Hallet Dolan, " Joe McMannus, Contralto Paulist Choristers Box Office Sale Opens Monday, March 31. Prices, $1.00—$1.50—$2.00—$2.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA Tonight at 8:15. Double Bill: L'Oracolo. Easton; Althouse, Scotti, Didur. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Chalmers, Werrenrath. Cond., Moranzoni. Wed. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, Scotti, Bada, D'Angelo. Cond., Moranzoni. Thurs., Sp'l Matinee at 2, ($1 to $5), Verdi Festival. Act 4 Trovatore; Acts 2 and 3 Forza del Destino; Act 3 Aida. Rappold, Ponselle, Muzio; Caruso, Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond'rs. Moranzoni and Papi. Thurs. at 8:15, Barber of Seville. Barrientos, Mattfeld; Hackett, De Luca, Rothier, Malatesta. Cd. Papi. Fri. at 8. Triple Bill: Legend, Temple Dancer, Shanewis. Ponselle, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Kingston, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 2. Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Chalmers, Mardones, Reiss. Cond., Monteux. Sat. at 8, (75c to $3.) Thaïs. Farrar, Howard; Althouse, Whitehill, Ananian. Cond., Monteux. Next Mon. at 8:15, Amore dei Tre Re. Muzio; Martinelli, Mardones, Chalmers. Cond. Moranzoni. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL Vacation Association's Gala Concert GERALDINE FARRAR SERGEI RACHMANINOFF and PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8th Seat Sale Now. Vacation Association 38 W. 39th, Metropolitan Op. Ho., Tyson, McBride's and Rullman Agencies. WAR TAX EXEMPT.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. BAUER - THIBAUD Beethoven Piano, Violin Sonatas. Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, TOMORROW AFT. at 3. HARRY CUMPSON Piano Recital. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Saturday Aft., April 5, 2:30 —PIANO RECITAL— GABRILOWITSCH Tickets 50c to $2. Schumann-Chopin Program. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL SUN. AFT. AT 3 APRIL 6 SONG RECITAL By RAFAELO DIAZ Seats $1 and $2 at Box Office. Management Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, APRIL 1ST, Tues. Eve. MANA-ZUCCA and MONTESANTO, Williams, McConnell, Reimheer, Bender, Garagusi and Durieux.

Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Tues.) Eve., at 8:15 VIOLIN RECITAL ELIAS BREESKIN 75c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Kranich & Bach.

OPERA TICKETS Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 38th St. TELS. GREELEY 4188, 4189, 4190, 6442

INSTRUCTION.

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RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Barrow Farms Inn Napanoch, N. Y. Barrow Farms Inn begs to announce that the Inn will open to guests from Saturday, April the twelfth, with special arrangements for the observance of the Passover Holidays. Reservations for this special occasion should be made at once by mail or telephone, at the New York Office of the Barrow Farms Inn, 524 Broadway, Telephone Spring 5525.

BARROW FARMS INN Mountain house, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $14 up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 Wh. Plains.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1919.

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MR. ROOT'S AMENDMENTS.

Mindful of that wise precept of Sir George Cornwall Lewis, "state your conclusions, never give your reasons," we are of the opinion that ex-Secretary Root's third amendment to the League of Nations Constitution should be itself amended by striking out what we may call its preamble. To allay needless apprehension it may be well that the American Commissioners, in signing the covenant, shall make reservation of our "traditional atti-"tude toward purely American ques-"tions," meaning thereby the admission of immigrants as well as the Monroe Doctrine, but the fact that the attitude is "traditional" is itself a sufficient reason and explanation for declaring these matters to be outside the scope of League action. Sensibilities might be ruffled somewhat if we should ask to have it set forth that we joined the League not because we had need of it, but because European nations wished to join our power to theirs in order to make their League "go." And would it be quite safe to say that we were moved by "no existing or anticipated danger, in "the affairs of the American con-"tinents"? Did not Congress in its declaration of war affirm that "the "Imperial German Government has "committed repeated acts of war "against the Government and the "people of the United States of "America"?

Mr. Root's fourth amendment is intended to give elasticity to the guarantee of Article X., in which the members of the League pledge themselves to protect against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of all their fellow-members. Mr. Root objects to this guarantee, as does Mr. Hughes, on the ground that it is an attempt to preserve unchanged the distribution of power and territory recognized in the peace treaty, and he would amend by giving any State the right to terminate its obligation under the article after five years, by giving one year's notice. By such withdrawal a State party to the covenant would recover its liberty not to resist acts of external aggression against another member. It would not by such withdrawal acquire the right to fall upon and raven its neighbor, for that would be an unlawful and war-breeding act contrary to the primary purpose of the League. The history of States warns us that the boundaries and distributions of this peace treaty will not be permanent, but when change becomes necessary or desirable, certainly it can be accomplished through reference of the matter by the peoples in interest to the Executive Council under Article XV. The League of Nations is not going to decree the printing of the map of the world in unchanging colors; the guarantee of Article X. is against changing them in the German manner. It is a vital part of the covenant.

The proposal of stated conferences of the Powers "for the purpose of re-"viewing the condition of international "law, and of agreeing upon and stat-"ing in authoritative form the princi-"ples and rules thereof," embodied in Mr. Root's second amendment, like his reasoning, argument, and his suggestions of change throughout, springs from his great respect for the spirit of The Hague Conventions. Authoritative declarations of the principles and rules of international law would be of manifest utility, but they must come from ascertainment of the practice, usage, and agreement of nations, not through any legislative process for enactment by the League. The point is delicate, dangerous, and therefore important. The framers of the League have had their warnings against everything savoring of a super-legislature and internationalism.

Republican Senators and other assailants of the League plan who have denounced it as a contrivance for stealing away our sovereignty will read Mr. Root's letter to Chairman Hays with dismay. Not only is he quite unconcerned about our sovereignty, but he would make more compelling the obligation to resort to arbitration, against which they have protested as a surrender of our sovereign rights. Like all of this distinguished jurist's comment upon the proposed Constitution, this part, its most important part, is constructive, is intended as a contribution to the bettering of the instrument. The thought which underlies the first amendment he proposes, relating to the reference of justiciable questions to an Arbitral Tribunal, that of The Hague or another to be created, will have the careful consideration of the country and of the Commission at Paris. This change is altogether in harmony with the spirit of the plan; it gives greater definiteness and certainty to the provisions relating to that subject already embodied in the draft. Mr. Root refers to the many treaties in the preparation of which he had a part which provide for the reference to arbitration of differences arising out of questions of law and the interpretation of treaties. There are some thirty of the Bryan treaties, not for arbitration, which embrace questions of whatever nature not settled by diplomacy. Mr. Root regrets that The Hague Conventions and some two hundred arbitration treaties between nations seem to be "thrown into the scrap heap" by the League Constitution. But if through the wisdom of the statesmen at Paris, aided by the counsels of knowledge and experience such as Mr. Root gives in this commentary, the Constitution of the League of Nations can be put in a form to unite all the nations in a covenant to do what a part of them have agreed to do in these individual treaties, it seems to us that the result will be, not a "scrapping," but the enactment of a universal code of peace and justice.

EFFICIENCY AND PROSPERITY.

The annual reports of the Steel Corporation have given such a series of amazing totals of growth and wealth that for a change comment may be better worth while if turned toward a search for the reasons why the surplus has grown from $25,000,000 paid in in 1901 to $466,888,421 now. That compares with $508,302,500 common stock, and is after deduction of $280,494,423 for capital expenditures and $900,665,802 in dividends. How has that miracle of finance been accomplished, since there is no one but the Government complaining of anything in the corporation's business record? During the year the average number of employés increased one-fifth of 1 per cent., but the payrolls increased $105,293,000, or 30.3 per cent., and at such an advancing rate that the average increase per employé per day during December was 34.6 per cent. Business done increased by $109,285,709.

The courage and generosity shown in such liberal payments to workers are emphasized by the fact that dividends had previously been reduced, and that the price cut which took effect after the year-end must have been foreseen by managers of this quality. It is impossible to say that the corporation is starving, but it is necessary to add that the earnings of the year decreased $95,880,367. Nevertheless there was added to surplus $28,935,350, or $23,570,087 less than in 1917. Balance sheet totals of $2,571,617,175, in the face of decreasing business and increasing costs, are explained partly by the price movements, and more by interior efficiency. The corporation has known how to do more business of the right sort—there being some decreases—with practically the same working force. If workers had increased in numbers as much as in wages there would have been a worse story to tell. If the corporation had not discriminated against war work there would now have been a worse outlook for it on peace work. War work is profitable, but peace work is permanent. There is less readjustment for this corporation than for others that in percentages can show greater profits, though not in total. And this is the one which was the particular butt of the finance writers who underestimated the value of the idea on which it was organized, and which made it the shining mark of prosecutors in numbers not exactly known, but of which the leader and most implacable was the United States Department of Justice.

PROPOSAL OF A PATRIOT.

A citizen writes to The Globe that New York ought to be made the capital of the League of Nations. This would remove the government of that body from Old World intrigue, but there are arguments still more cogent. One is that the administrative edifices of the League could be erected in Central Park, which at last would be put to some practical use after long years of vacuous desuetude obnoxious to hard-headed citizens. A second reason is that as the United States would presumably cede the territory of this city to the League, just as Maryland ceded what is now the District of Columbia to the Federal Government, New York would be exempt from the prohibition amendment. The statesmanlike contributor has no selfish end in view in urging this; he merely points out that this step would make New York "a Mecca for tourists" from the arid portions of this continent, thus stimulating the city's commercial life.

But the friend of commercial welfare has not taken note of the tendency of the times. Already the cohorts of prohibition are invading the more backward continents; Korea, China, and Africa are the present objects of attack, and when they and adjacent countries fall the embattled Drys of America, Korea, Baluchistan, Somaliland, and Kamerun will move on the reactionary topers of South Europe and enforce conformity at the sword's point. In which case a purified and deodorized League of Nations would make its capital, be it New York or any other city, as dry as Washington is now; and escaping refugees assert that that is pretty dry.

THE KAISER'S CONFESSIONS.

With that part of the ex-Kaiser's statement, published in The Times yesterday, in which he whines and bleats about the hard treatment he got from German individuals nobody will feel any deep concern. Yet there are some interesting things about even this phase of his talk. It is comical that he should repudiate Karl Rosner, and that too late he should realize that he had gone, or been sent, as he says, "hither and thither into "uneventful places to posture and "gesticulate and hold forth" for Mr. Rosner's unerring and remorseless pencil. It is even queerer that he should hold himself forth as "a puppet" and tell how Generals forced him out of the room when they were really talking business. At the same time it is lamentable and disgusting. Why cannot the man, if he is not a hero, at least assume some of the pose of a hero in his downfall? Why must he make himself ridiculous? Mr. Begbie, who reports the ex-Kaiser, makes him the typical German sentimentalist, the mixture of hard cruelty and melodramatic pathos:

> He is continually exclaiming: "But "can they [meaning his English "friends of ante-bellum days] really "believe all these outrageous things "that are said about me?" Then he will cry, almost with a moan: "Those "wonderfully happy days in England! "Gone! Gone! Gone!"

Here is the German of Ibanez's "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," who will affect himself to tears by playing Chopin on the piano and interrupt himself to order the murder of a schoolboy. The sentimental-terrible. If we could not quite believe before in Rosner's pathetic picture of the Kaiser plucking violets on a slaughterous battlefield, we can believe it now, after this. Yet the poor man thinks it is Rosner—Rosner!—who has made him ridiculous!

However, these things, instructive as they are, are not the main features of the ex-Kaiser's self-portraiture. It is when he begins to dislodge from his shoulders the responsibility for the war that he becomes most grotesque and most terrible. For the most part it is what the theatrical people call "old stuff." We all know about how innocent Germany was girdled about with an iron ring of enemies and had to strike to save herself and her place in the sun. It is only when the ex-Kaiser specifies that he becomes, if not novel, interesting. It is excruciatingly funny, of course, for him to place on Soukhomlinoff the blame for the war. Apparently he means us to believe that that traitor misled the diplomats of Russia into bloodshed, as if we did not know already all we need to know about Soukhomlinoff. He recites again the absurdities about how the French Army was about to attack Germany through Belgium, as if the whole world did not know that the French Army was far away from Belgium at the moment when he and his camarilla sent the Germans into that country in violation of their treaty obligations.

As for his pitiful plea that he was only a tool, it fixes his place in history. Can anybody imagine Napoleon making that plea? And it is false. We know that it was false, if we know it from no other source, from Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador to England, and Dr. Edward Muehlon, the Krupp Director. Lichnowsky's charges were three: First, Germany invited Austria to attack Serbia, "although no German interest was involved." Second, when Austria agreed to accept the Serbian answer to the Austrian ultimatum, Germany rejected the British proposals of mediation. Third, when Austria still wanted to give way, Germany "re-"plied to Russia's mere mobilization "by sending an ultimatum to St. Pe-"tersburg," and declared war on Russia in the face of the Czar's promise not to move his troops.

But this was "Germany," not the Kaiser, was it? He seeks to lay the blame on "the diplomatists," as if there had been no Potsdam conference on July 5. Well, let us call Muehlon as a witness. Dr. Helfferich told him, fresh from conference with the Kaiser, that if Russia mobilized he would mobilize, "but in his "case mobilization meant immediate "war." "This time," said the Kaiser magnificently to Helfferich, "there will be no oscillation," meaning that he had oscillated at Algeciras, but would do so no more. Then came the great Krupp himself, confirming Helfferich's statements.

> The Kaiser had told him [Krupp von Boehlen] that he would declare war immediately if Russia mobilized, and that this time people would see that he did not turn about. The Kaiser's repeated insistence that this time nobody would be able to accuse him of indecision had, he [Krupp] said, been almost comic in its effect.

Helfferich told Muehlon that the Kaiser had gone on his yachting trip "only as a blind" and was keeping in close touch with the situation. It was the horror of these revelations that led Muehlon to exile himself in Switzerland and Lichnowsky to become a marked and outcast man.

Now the central figure of the Potsdam plot pleads the baby act and tries to represent himself as a "puppet," threatening to do away with himself if he is called on to answer for his crimes. He sits in Count Bentinck's house, imagining vast plots of the Free Masons to control the world and drawing analogies between them and the Church of Rome, which apparently he hates equally with Freemasonry. He pities himself for his youth when he was called to the throne, because the superiority of Bismarck irritated him and led him into evil courses, such as that of having a bad temper. It is a subject for psychologists. Grotesque as it seems, there is a connection between his hatred of Bismarck and his destruction of the Lusitania. In both cases he was the innocent victim of people who would insist on provoking him. Bismarck provoked him by his superiority, so that he had to lose his temper and hurl Bismarck out of office. The English provoked him by their indifference to his needs, so that he simply had to lose his temper and destroy the Lusitania. Poor devil!

THE LAST LIBERTY LOAN.

Secretary Glass announces that the Victory Loan, the fifth and last of the Liberty series, will be issued against subscriptions payable in six installments, beginning May 10 and ending Nov. 11. That is similar to the installments on the Fourth Loan, but it will be remembered that many banks made advances for ninety days, with three renewals, which will not expire until October. The Liberty Loans and tax payments are so related that it is worth while to recall that earlier tax payments were on a single due date, but that now quarterly payments may be made. The effect is that the Treasury will be taking out of the money market either tax or loan installments continuously for near months.

Congress enacted that the Victory Loan should be issued in notes of maturities from one to five years, with tax exemptions adjusted to the wants of the several classes of taxpayers, but left to the Secretary of the Treasury the fixing of the rate of interest and other "terms and conditions." The rate of interest will make the new bonds competitive particularly with the outstanding issues, except the first. The terms of exemption will make it competitive particularly with the First Loan, which is exempt in the highest degree that can be given. The shortness of the term of the notes is relied upon to prevent the increased rate of interest on them from depressing the bonds of the issues between the first and the last. But the shortness of the term of the notes makes them more desirable than the first issue in proportion that it is valued for the exemption rather than the rate of interest. As taxes fall necessarily the higher interest issues will be preferred to the lower rate, in proportion that the exemption privilege loses its attraction. The exemption privilege is worth most in the nearest years, and is increased in attraction as it is accompanied by freedom from necessity to take a low rate of interest for a longer term than the exemption is wanted. That is to say, during the term of the notes, exemption privileges being the same, the notes ought to sell above the bonds. Thus the 3½ per cents. might be expected to fall, and the higher rate issues to rise, until they alter their present relative market position.

Senator Calder calls attention to the defective working of the theory on which Congress has placed all the Liberty Loans, that all were worth par to original subscribers and ought to be kept so. That is so far from true that the discount on the earlier issues is the greatest obstacle to the triumphant placing of the Fifth Loan. The privilege of conversion of earlier issues into later issues of higher rates of interest has failed to maintain the market price for two reasons. First, the Liberty bonds were sold to subscribers partly on patriotic appeal, and, second, the conversion privilege was stopped. It was later renewed, but not to include the Fifth Loan. The conversion privilege was stopped because it was found too costly as the total loans increased, and because it was not necessary, so liberal was the response to the summons to patriotic lenders.

Doubt that the patriotic inducement will be as powerful as before is reflected both in the discounts on the earlier issues, at their maximum last week, and in the admitted necessity for raising the rate on the fifth issue. Senator Calder thinks that "holders" of the discount issues should have privilege of conversion into the fifth issue, for their short term at least. It would be easier to agree with him if he had limited his proposal to original subscribers who still hold their bonds. Buyers at a discount have no claim for conversion. They made their bargains fairly in the markets. Those subscribers who sold at a discount ought not to be able to buy them back for purposes of conversion. Bonds put in the market ought to be left to find their place in the market. But Senator Calder makes a good point when he suggests that the Treasury and Congress should keep faith with those who kept faith with them by taking bonds facing a loss, and then supported a declining market by holding the weight of their bonds from it. No better terms ought to be given to any subscribers than are given to all. The par theory ought to be abandoned for market reasons, but it ought to be available to all subscribers so long as it is offered to any. This point is strengthened by the fact that no more loans are to be issued, and that the burden of the conversion privilege may be further lightened by confining it to original subscribers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Belated, but Highly Important.

Two particularly interesting arguments against setting clocks ahead when the long days come are presented in a letter just received from an antagonist of that scheme. Much of what he writes is in passionate lamentation of Congress's failure to heed the pleas of the farmer for relief from the cruel wrongs that daylight saving imposes on him, but as this part of the letter throws no light on the mystery why the farmer cannot still do his work in field and byre just when he pleases, regardless of the clock's mutation, its presentation, even in summary, does not seem necessary.

Entirely different, and of truly remarkable cogency, are the writer's own contributions to the controversy. In the first of them he proves with all the rigor of mathematics that as the expenditures of 105,000,000 Americans in each hour of waking life amount to $14,000,000, setting the clocks ahead an hour increases the nation's annual cost of living by $3,000,000,000—which is, as he truly says, "an enormous sum." A carping critic might object to this computation that it ignores the possibility of an equally large saving at the end of the day, but figures can't lie, so these must be right, and the real clincher remains to be told. Read it:

> What is very serious indeed is the certainty that this iniquitous law will give deep displeasure to God, for when His great creation, the sun, declares in the heavens that it is 12 o'clock noon, it is blasphemy for people to declare it 1 o'clock or any other time of the day.

To that no answer is possible or even thinkable. To deny certainties would be the height of folly.

And Daylight Is Still to be Saved.

When Canada, last Spring, determined to try the daylight-saving plan, its legislators, more cautious than our own, passed a twenty-worded law to cover only that one Summer. Therefore the question as presented at Ottawa this year was not whether the law should be repealed, but whether it should be re-enacted, and, as the Canadian farmers shared the dislike of the innovation that is felt by their brothers in the United States, the Dominion Parliament deemed it judicious, last week, to defeat, 105 to 51, a bill to save daylight for another season.

That was a great triumph for the farmers, of course, but their celebrations of it have been short, for practically all the rest of Canada's inhabitants have determined that, law or no law, they are going to move their clocks ahead an hour and so get again all the benefits and joys they had last summer as a result of the change. As the Canadian railways are going to exercise the same freedom of choice—their connections and relations with the American roads make it indeed unavoidable that they should take this action—the farmers have already begun to wonder if their victory was not, after all, a rather empty one.

Whatever inconvenience legal daylight saving made for them in the way of compelling early rising in order to get their garden products to market they will have to endure, just the same, under non-legal daylight saving, and their hired men will be just as desirous as before to stop work when other people do. Their only remedy is to compel the passage of a law making it a punishable offense to save daylight, and the probability that even farmers can do that is not large.

Now They Have Their Chance.

By calling for 50,000 volunteers to take the place of soldiers now serving abroad, the Government must have brought great joy and keen to the hearts of the many men who have been bemoaning the ill luck that kept them in the home camps and cruelly robbed them of an opportunity to prove on the battlefield their courage and their efficiency. Now is their chance to prove beyond question the sincerity of their eagerness for service in the foreign field, and of course thousands and thousands of them promptly will utilize the privilege that is now theirs.

To be sure, foreign service at the moment does not promise that the glories and excitements of active warfare will be theirs. As units in an army of occupation they will have many dull hours to live through, and the dangers so attractive to brave men—to real men, that is—will be lacking, at least for the present. The call to duty, however, is no less clear than it was before. Of course, that call will ring loudest in the ears of men on whose training the Government has spent much money. They will be ready for whatever work is to be done months and months before green recruits can be brought to military efficiency equaling that of the soldiers whom the armistice turned back just as they were going to board the transports. And the men whose places they will take have nobly earned the right to be relieved. There is no doubt about that.

"Principles" Are Like That.

It is impossible not to notice that Mr. De Valera, in justifying Ireland's demand for independence, used a qualifying word in expressing a general principle. "It is," he said, when interviewed by a Times correspondent in Dublin, "it is the unquestionable right of every enlightened people to govern themselves."

That is more cautious than the usual expression of the same idea, for the addition of "enlightened" tacitly admits that there are peoples to whom the right of self-determination cannot be accorded—that there are peoples who would make themselves dangerous or intolerable to their neighbors if it were accorded. But such a qualification raises some particularly difficult and delicate questions.

What people is going to admit that it is "unenlightened," and what nation can call itself "enlightened" without risking denial of its pretension by at least one other nation? There are the Germans, for instance—and the Arabs—and the Kurds! They all think very well of themselves and very ill of several peoples whose ideas and manners differ from theirs.

THE CHAOS IN EUROPE.

Formation of a League of Nations and Prompt Action by It Necessary.

By DR. FRANK BOHN.

First Article.

At the Berne Socialist Conference six weeks ago the leader of the Hungarian delegation came to me and asked me for help. He said:

"We have established a republic in Hungary. So far we have maintained order. We have parceled out what food we have had with the greatest care and the working people have been satisfied with our administration. There is considerable food in the country, but our means of transporting it to the cities are totally inadequate. Furthermore, we have no goods to give in trade among the peasantry in return for such food supplies as they may have to sell. The working people of Hungary had no vote before the revolution. They lack political experience. The peasantry are entirely illiterate. Our problems are stupendous. So far we have kept out Bolshevism, but unless we get help, and get it immediately, the game is up."

I had known this man and his colleagues during my stay in Budapest in 1915. He was then as now entirely anti-German and democratic. I could only reply to him that no means of help were available, that suggestions from the commission of the Social Democratic League of which I was a member, would be listened to as little as a word from him.

"But surely, somehow, we can get help and advice from Paris?" said he.

"You must depend upon nothing from Paris," said I. "Take courage from your own strength only. How long can you hold out?"

"I repeat," he said, "with all the force I have, we cannot hold out a month. If you, personally, wish to help the working people of Hungary, help us now."

At sea, four days out from New York, a wireless informed us that the Hungarian Republic had been submerged, that this brave group of fighters in the cause of freedom, democracy, and social progress had surrendered to the Bolshevist madness. My mind went back to what a Russian in Paris said to me just after my return from Berne: "If the Paris Conference and the allied Governments think that they can let things drift in this way and escape responsibility before the civilized world, they are very much mistaken. The Czechoslovaks will go down next, and then Italy."

The crucial need of the age in which we live is the establishment of a League of Nations on a democratic foundation. Without a practical administration of international affairs, wars and rumors of wars will continue without cessation. Militarism and a military servile State will be everywhere evolved. War will become a national industry of every people. Among the evolving, restless but starving peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, repeated wars and rebellions may mean the extermination of whole nations. To me, an opponent of the League of Nations is an enemy of civilization itself. Whatever facts are presented in this series of articles are laid before the American public solely for the purpose of clearing the way for immediate practical international organization, as outlined at Paris. My experience of Europe has made me feel certain that the mind of all its peoples, if given a chance to clarify, is fully ready for the fellowship of nations and the lasting peace of the world. If the movement fails, it will fail entirely because of specific errors of commission and omission on the part of our allied Governments, and especially of the Paris Conference. Certain fundamental changes of policy must be made, and made at once. Otherwise the wilderness that extends from the Rhine to Vladivostok will extend southward and westward.

The position of the advocates of the League of Nations at Paris today, and of their most distinguished leader, the President of the United States, would be rather ludicrous were it not so terribly tragic. Sermons in political ethics are being preached to us on the front porch while the house within is literally being gutted with flames. Among half the white peoples of the world society itself is crumbling to complete ruin. The worst stories told of the conditions in Russia can give no adequate notion of the state of starvation, anarchy, and despair which has overtaken the people. By this time, no doubt, more than half of the people of Petrograd, including practically all of the children under 10 years of age, have perished outright from starvation and public murder. The present Government of Germany is, from top to bottom, a piece of "socialist" camouflage with which the mighty German Junker class is deceiving probably nine-tenths of the Paris conferees.

Over against the despicable crew which misrules Germany stand those who will probably rule it worse tomorrow. Kurt Eisner was assassinated, in part, because he dared tell this truth at the Berne Conference—the truth that the German General Staff, under Ludendorff and Hindenburg, is still working hand in hand with Lenine and Trotzky, just as they did during the last year of the war.

The chaos extends through the Balkans and what was the Turkish Empire—through Persia and Siberia. Undoubtedly more people are dying every day from starvation within those last areas than were killed in battle during any month of the war. In the process of disintegration the last sense of order and social purpose is rapidly being lost. Wandering hordes of starving men, half armed, lay hold of cities or forcibly seize food supplies in the country and call the process "revolution." Transportation is totally breaking down in Germany and Austria, as it broke down in Russia a year ago. What starvation begins is finished by nakedness, cold, and disease. Enormous areas are totally without seed for grainfield or vegetable plot. All the evils of today will be multiplied by those of tomorrow. At Paris, one of the foremost specialists on Russia in the service of the English Government said to a friend of mine: "Unless a policy be formed and action taken at once it is the end of the world."

My friend, an old Socialist leader in the United States, said to me an hour afterward: "It may not be the end of the world, but it is perhaps the end of Europe."

Among the people of Western Europe the wave of enthusiasm for the Wilsonian principle is now in full recession. The truth about the industrial unrest in France, Italy, and the neutral countries is not printed, because the powers that be dare not permit its publication.

We could not have a United States of America if one-half of the States stood calmly by while the other half perished. The League of Nations cannot begin successfully by the mere acceptance of a number of paragraphs. Institutions do not evolve that way. The Government of the League of Nations is in fact now sitting in Paris. If that Government will abjure theory and the vanity of words and lay hold of the problem of saving two-thirds of Europe and half of Asia from complete destruction the League of Nations will be well begun.

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Care for War's Victims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You would be doing an act of justice if you would permit me, as an Australian, to point out that Canada and the United States are not, as stated in your interesting article on rehabilitation for disabled soldiers, the only Governments that have taken official cognizance of the nation's supreme duty to rehabilitate soldiers incapacitated through wounds or illness from pursuing their former means of livelihood. More than two years ago the Federal Government of Australia took up the matter, and elaborated a scheme for the careful training of the injured, which was only part of a far more comprehensive plan known as repatriation. As early as July, 1917, Senator Millen, Vice President of the Executive Council, said during a discussion on the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation bill: "I turn now to those who come back with their efficiency impaired as the result of wound or illness * * * [illegible] will be necessary to give them such training as to fit them to take up a new calling to which their disablement presents no bar, or at least presents only a modified one."

I cannot quote at length, because I know that your space is limited, but I would point out that the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation act was passed and assented to on 28th September, 1917, and that the scheme makes very careful provision for disabled men.

(MISS) M. CHAVE COLLISSON.
Lecturer in History, University of Sydney, Australia.
New York, March 24, 1919.

THE LEAGUE PACT.

Suppose it isn't perfect in its every
single line!
Suppose it's only human—not a spark
in it divine!
Suppose it's but a treaty full of faults
for men to tell—
If it helps to stop war's murders 'twill
be doing very well!

Suppose it isn't worded just as you
would like to see!
Suppose its every sentence doesn't quite
appeal to me!
They may not jam together all the
flats that they should,
But if it stops the slaughter it will still
be making good!

It may be shy on logic or it may be
scant of wit,
But a few mistakes technistic will not
worry me a bit.
It's the *Spirit of the Nations* that we
want in that big pact,
And if it keeps us friendly for a while—
it's quite an *Act!*

Suppose it isn't perfect—no such compact
ever was!
It's a move in the direction of The
Greatest Human Cause.
If it stops mankind from fighting, and
some brother-love awakes,
I don't care a continental if there are a
few mistakes!

There cannot be much error when a
score of lands or more
Are bound to help each other in the
settling of a score,
So if the League of Nations proves
some day a Paper Scrap,
I'll feel a wee bit safer when I know it's
on the map!

LURANA SHELDON.

CARRANZA ON A TOUR.

Visits Guadalajara and Will Open Railway in That Region.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 29, (via Galveston.)—President Carranza arrived at Guadalajara today en route to open the railway from Chamela to Guadalajara. Twenty thousand people thronged the streets to cheer the President. In the afternoon a banquet was given in honor of Carranza, at which there were 1,200 guests.

The enormous popularity of Carranza was shown during the trip from Mexico City to Guadalajara, when hundreds of people thronged the stations to see the passing Presidential train. The entire area from Mexico City to Guadalajara is under cultivation. Barley crops show enormous possibilities.

Carranza is traveling with an escort of 200 men. No signs of rebels have been seen. His next trip will be to Chamela, whence he will return to Guadalajara on horseback through Michoacana, the largest agricultural State of Mexico. He will return to Mexico City within the next two weeks.

ROOSEVELT WORK TO GO ON

Son Theodore to Devote Himself to Politics and Public Affairs.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt admitted last night that he intended to devote himself exclusively to politics and public affairs, but said he was not considering offers of honorary political nominations just at this time, nor had he suggested the name of any one as a prospective Republican candidate for President in 1920. This was in reply to a report that he was inclined to support Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

"Of course, I indorse General Wood personally, and have said so, but I made no mention of national political affairs; the nominations are too far ahead to have any value at this time in even an academic discussion," said Colonel Roosevelt.

During the next few months he expects to give most of his time to the organizing and development of the American Legion of World War Veterans. Following a recent war talk by Colonel Roosevelt before the Republican County Committee came the suggestion of his candidacy for President of the Board of Aldermen, but he intimated last night that this suggestion did not appeal to him personally. His personal political plans are yet undefined, his purpose being chiefly concerned at this time with taking up some of the unfinished work of his father.

Although Colonel Roosevelt's residential district—East Seventy-fourth Street—is practically part of the old political section in which President Roosevelt began his career, his family home and political headquarters will continue at Oyster Bay.

"Whatever our city interests may be, I rather think I would like to live at the old home at Oyster Bay," he said. "The place has a sentimental interest to all of us. It has been the general family home of the Roosevelts for seventy years."

DISCLOSES EVILS IN COMPENSATION LAW

Connor Reports to Governor That Direct Settlements Should Be Abolished.

HOW THE INJURED LOSE

Rehearings Result in Large Advances in Awards for Disability—Samples Cited.

ALBANY, March 30.—Jeremiah F. Connor, appointed by Governor Smith to investigate the affairs of the State Industrial Commission, has filed a preliminary report condemning the direct settlement system under the workmen's compensation law. He says:

"Although my investigation has not been completed I am making this special report in relation to direct settlements because the existing conditions are so shocking as to require immediate remedial legislation.

"The compensation law provides that where direct settlement is made, a joint report of the agreement shall be made to the commission, which shall examine the report and approve the same when its terms are strictly in accordance with the compensation law. I selected 1,000 reports of these agreements on direct settlements taken in chronological order from the files of the State Industrial Commission for the month of October, 1918. All of these 1,000 cases occurred in the metropolitan district. In each case the report of the agreement had been examined by the commission and approved as strictly in accordance with the compensation law. Two of the regular examiners employed by the commission selected for me from the 1,000 349 cases in which the injuries appeared to be serious. I have so far investigated 110 of these 349 cases. It was immediately apparent that many of the claimants had been treated with gross injustice. I therefore requested and secured rehearings in these cases before the Industrial Commission itself. These rehearings were held on Thursday and Saturday of last week, notice having been sent to the employer and insurance carrier in each case. More than one-half of the cases proved to be underpaid in sums ranging from small amounts to $2,000. Some of the conditions disclosed are almost unbelievable."

Mr. Connor cites a number of cases, of which the following are samples:

"Nora Ryan, residing at 107 East 120th Street, New York City, was injured Sept. 3, 1918, while working for the Biltmore Hotel as a laundry woman. When I examined the case I found a typewritten report of an agreement prepared by the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, which insured the Biltmore Hotel against the payment of compensation. This report of the agreement was signed by the claimant and by the Secretary of the Biltmore Hotel. It described the injury as 'loss of whole of little finger' and stated that payment was to be made for fifteen weeks at the rate of $9.31 per week. This would be correct for such an injury, but when the claimant came before the Commission it was found that a considerable portion of her hand had also been amputated. She was paid under direct settlement a total of $139.65. The Industrial Commission as a result of your investigation awarded her additional compensation amounting to $617.56. When informed that she would get this additional amount, the claimant broke down before the Commission and cried like a child.

"In Case No. 200678, the claimant, Theodore V. Ayres of Astoria, L. I., was injured July 11, 1918, while in the employ of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, an employer which carries its own insurance. The attending physician's report and the report of the agreement described the injury as a compound comminuted fracture of the second and third fingers of the hand. As a matter of fact, there was also a compound fracture of the first and fourth fingers and lacerations of all the fingers. Under the settlement he was paid $237.63, covering the period during which he was out of work. After returning to work for a short time he became sick and when he recovered the employer would not give him back his job, although other employes who were sick at the same time were restored to their old positions. His fingers had become stiffened as a result of the injuries. At the age of 71 he found himself crippled for life, out of work, and receiving no compensation under a law intended to protect injured workmen. When his case was reheard by the Industrial Commission on Saturday of last week he received additional compensation for partial loss of use of the hand amounting to the sum of $2,000."

Mr. Connor concludes his report as follows:

"I have no hesitation in reporting that the amendment to the compensation law authorizing direct settlements is a total failure. In the great majority of cases it is an absolute impossibility for the commission to determine whether the report of the agreement is in accordance with the provisions of the act. I can take any twenty-five cases at random from the files of the commission and convince any one of this fact.

"I, therefore, recommend an amendment to the workmen's compensation law abolishing direct settlements and requiring the commission to pass upon all cases. A copy of a bill carrying out this recommendation is submitted herewith. It restores the act to its original form except that the awards are to be paid by the insurance carrier instead of by the commission, as before."

DANIELS STARTS LOAN.

Sends $5,000 Check and Urges Entire Navy to Subscribe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—More than three weeks before the Victory Liberty Loan campaign is to open, the first subscription has been received. To the navy goes the honor of "firing the first shot" in the big drive.

It was announced today that Secretary Daniels, just before he sailed for Europe, sent a check for $5,000 to Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, in charge of the navy's subscriptions, and at the same time called on the men who made the seas safe during the war to continue the splendid record of previous loans.

"I have sent an 'alnav' [all navy] message," the Secretary wrote, "and am certain that all in the naval service will respond heartily in this campaign, as in the past, and will do so well that the new Secretary of the Treasury can say, as the former Secretary said to the country, 'Match the navy.'"

The message referred to has gone to every ship, shore station, and training camp under the department for communication to every man in the service.

HONORS BISHOP SHAHAN.

Rector of Catholic University a Member of Legion of Honor.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Bishop Thomas J. Shahan, rector of Catholic University, this city, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. The decoration was conferred at the university by Edouard De Billy, Deputy French High Commissioner to the United States, in the presence of a number of Bishops of the Church and French officials and army officers.

In presenting the decoration, Mr. De Billy said it was in recognition of the espousal of the French cause in the great war by Bishop Shahan and his close co-operation with the hierachy of France.

PAY HIGH TRIBUTES TO DR. WISE'S WORK

Centennial of Noted Scholar's Birth Occasion for an Appreciation by Simon Wolf.

HAILED AS JEWISH LEADER

Men Who Knew and Studied Under Reformer Reveal His Greatness of Mind and Character.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Isaac Mayer Wise, leader in America of Reform Judaism and the founder of the Hebrew Union College and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, was observed last night at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, under the auspices of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis with the co-operation of the congregation of Temple Emanu-El.

Addresses were made by Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C., Dr. Joseph Silverman, Daniel P. Hays, Chairman of the New York City Executive Committee of the Isaac M. Wise Centenary Campaign, and Dr. Nathan Krass. Opening and closing prayers were pronounced by Dr. Rudolph Grossman and Dr. Simon Cohen. The meeting began with the singing of "America" by the choir and congregation, and closed with the rendering of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Anthems were sung by Dr. S. Schlager, Miss I. Barbour, and the choir. Theodore E. Burton, former U. S. Senator from Ohio, was expected to deliver an address, but was called to Illinois by the death of his brother.

Mr. Wolf, who spoke on "Recollections of Dr. Wise," said that Dr. Wise, his friend for many years, was ready to respond to every call and was the type of Victor Hugo's Bishop in "Les Miserables," in whom every Jean Valjean found a friend and protector.

"Abraham Lincoln looked on Dr. Wise as one of the great men of the nation," he continued. "He congratulated him in my presence for his great courage. When the Union of American Hebrew Congregations met in Washington, President Grant met Dr. Wise and shook hands with him, congratulating him as the great leader of American Israel. And President Taft said that no man was placed higher among his Christian friends than was Dr. Wise.

"American Reform Judaism has many eminent men on the credit side of the ledger—men whose words and actions have inspired and elevated humanity, but while some (very few) may have been greater Talmudists or technical scholars, not one surpassed, or even equaled, Dr. Wise in that wonderful touch of human nature, that magnetism which made him one of the people, one of Lincoln's men—in short, a household word in every Jewish (nay, Christian as well) home. He did not carry you to heights by eloquence, but by simple sincerity; his heart was ever on his tongue; self-abnegation his slogan. A unique figure, one of the old school, who combined wit, humor, repartee, and ripe erudition. He charmed every circle, adorned every station, and has left an example and inspiration that have given spur and impetus to his and succeeding generations.

"Chief and above all, he had a constructive mind, reinforced by a virile personality that commanded and ever kept the good-will and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. He was an intense, loyal, and devoted Jew, not merely as a recognition, but as a factors, of national enlightened civilization. His vision was not circumscribed when others doubted and jeered. He had the 2 o'clock in the morning courage.

"Living in the early fifties in a small town in Ohio, the Israelite and Deborah were the literature that I was constantly reading, and it was by and through this channel that I learned to know and to love the great master. In 1857 when finances, or the lack thereof, caused me to write Dr. Wise to suspend my subscription, he promptly replied, 'Never worry. Pay when you can, and if you never pay, it won't matter. Let me worry'—thoroughly characteristic of him.

"He was the father of the idea of taking Jewish boys out of the orphan homes to be educated at the Union College, and many of the present Jewish rabbis owe their standing and golden opportunity to that constructive action.

"To me he was the embodiment of spiritual generosity coupled with dominant force. My prophecy of 1876 at the Convention of the Council, held in Washington, has been fulfilled: 'Many of the opponents will have to die before Dr. Wise will be duly appreciated.' But not only on Judaism did he leave his immortal impress, but on the non-Jew as well. In his home city, and every place he graced by his presence, he was respected and revered for his sterling qualities as a man and an American. Dr. Wise's influence with President Lincoln in the famous Order No. 11 brought about prompt action. Dr. Wise also opened the Senate and House of Representatives with prayer, and was complimented by the Chaplain of the Senate, Dr. Newman, for its brevity. Dr. Wise promptly replied: 'One of our sages explained all there is in religion while standing on one foot; why should not I be able to be brief while standing on both?'

"His colleagues still living, his pupils, his family, friends, neighbors, all will bear witness that God vouchsafed us the presence of his true trusteeship on earth, but to me was not only the teacher, the preacher, the thinker, the patriotic American, but the loving friend, whose image and worth are engraven on my heart of hearts, a true Knight, 'sans peur et sans reproche.'"

Dr. Krass, a member of the last class taught by Dr. Wise in the Hebrew Union College, said that like Lincoln Dr. Wise always had a humorous word before the most serious undertaking. He told of how in class one day when some one suggested the thought that "there was nothing new under the sun," after a discussion of the recent buried treasures in Palestine and Egypt, Dr. Wise humorously said that "they even had wireless telegraphy in Palestine, for the telegraph wires had not been found."

"And so, as life is a mixture of joy and sorrow," continued Dr. Krass, "Dr. Wise just then lifted his glasses to put them on his brow and fell lifeless in his chair." He said he would always cherish the privilege of having sat at the feet of Dr. Wise, and gathered his last words of wisdom "as his soul was winging its way to immortality."

Dr. Silverman said that Dr. Wise deserved the title of "Father of American Judaism" and called him "teacher of teachers, rabbi of rabbis, leader of leaders, and champion of champions." "He was a Jewish Luther who denounced the inconsistency between faith and practice, who brooked no lip service and who did not give credence to the doctrine of infallibility in man, the Bible, or in the Talmud," he declared.

Dr. Wise emancipated the Jewish religion from the antiquated forms and obsolete notions that it possessed in the United States due to the great influx of Jews from Central Europe about seventy-five years ago, continued Dr. Silverman. He said that Dr. Wise was one of the greatest if not the greatest of all American rabbis and praised him for achievements. He described him as of exceptional mentality and character, analytic and constructive, equipped with deep feeling and a universality of sympathy for his fellow-man, liberal in his judgment and in his deeds, never pandering to the strong or powerful in the community. Possessing a strong personality, he said that Dr. Wise was winning and persuasive and scintillated wit and humor, and was not only rabbi of any congregation he presided over but was a teacher of all Israel as well.

Mr. Hays, in relating the contribution of Dr. Wise to the sons and daughters of immigrant Jews, said that the tragedy of the children of the immigrants was that when they returned to their homes from the public schools they were not able to understand the old forms and religious practices that their parents had brought from other climes. "So they go from worse to worse, not to Christianity, but they go to radicalism, anarchism, and extreme socialism, called Bolshevism," he declared. He made a plea for a revival of the ideals that Dr. Wise stood for.

In his letter, ex-Senator Burton said he regretted he would be unable to bring his tribute to the life work of Dr. Wise, on whom all agreed in the conviction that he was not only a great leader "among those of his own race but also a stalwart American as well."

Addresses on the life, character, and achievements of Dr. Wise were made yesterday in their sermons by Dr. Stephen S. Wise in the Free Synagogue and Dr. Samuel Schulman at Temple Beth-El.

TO SUPPLY MATZOTH FREE.

Jewish Charitable Organizations Will Assist the Needy.

Jewish charitable organizations have perfected plans whereby no needy person will have to go without matzoth, or unleavened bread, during the celebration of the Feast of the Passover, beginning on the night of April 14 and extending through April 22. New York organizations will supply matzoth even to refugees in Japan, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America at 279 East Broadway.

In New York City the Maskel El Dol Society begins today the distribution of 50,000 pounds of matzoth among the needy in Manhattan and the Bronx.

"No needy person will be without matzoth," said Jacob Reit, Secretary of the society, yesterday. "We are going to give away 50,000 pounds, beginning tomorrow, and we will see that every one gets a share. Nothwithstanding high prices, there will be no shortage for the holidays. We are also distributing tea and sugar and at least 3,000 pounds of meat for the occasion."

Matzoth this year, like everything else, has risen in price, costing six cents a pound more on the average than ever before. It was the rise in cost that led the charitable organizations to act.

ANGER AT VILLAIN'S ESCAPE

Paris Socialist Press Denounces Acquittal of Jaures's Murderer.

PARIS, March 30.—The Socialist press today protests against the acquittal of Raoul Villain, who shot and killed the Socialist leader, Jaurès.

"It is a challenge thrown in the face of the working classes by the blind bourgeoisie," says L'Humanité.

Le Populaire, the organ of Jean Longuet, leader of the Minority Socialists, also heads its article on the Villain trial, "A Challenge to the Workers. Let the Assassins Continue." M. Longuet writes that it is possible that the jury, in the absence of the real authors of the crime, were unwilling to punish one who was but a miserable tool.

W. S. S. BARGAIN DAY.

Last Chance to Invest with the Government at $4.14.

Today is W. S. S. bargain day. The cost of War Savings Stamps increases tomorrow from $4.14 to $4.15. The truly thrifty will go today to a war Savings Stamp agency and exchange their thrift stamps for War Savings Stamps, adding 14 cents.

A special campaign to organize war saving societies among residents of New York born in Greece has been successful. Lieutenant James J. Caires, who recently left active service in the United States Army, and is now a field secretary for the War Savings Committee, reported on Saturday that 75 per cent. of the Greek societies had responded to the appeal to form W. S. S. units and encourage members to invest savings in War Savings Stamps. Hearty co-operation is being accorded by the American-Hellenic Society, of which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is President; the Pan Hellenic Society and other associations.

Senator Knox Forced to Rest.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 30.—Senator Philander C. Knox has been suffering from eye strain and obliged to spend the last several days in a darkened room of his suite at the Breakers Hotel, where Mrs. Knox and their son, Q. J. Knox, are with him. It was said there that his condition need cause no anxiety, but that he came to Palm Beach thoroughly exhausted and was still in need of rest.

Marion—White.

The marriage is announced of Guy E. Marion of New York and Miss Sarah Bingham White, a daughter of Charles L. White of Los Angeles, Cal., which took place in that city last Tuesday. Mr. Marion is with the Community Moving Picture Bureau of this city, organizing its record section, and has been identified with the organization of business libraries. He is a graduate of Tufts College, Massachusetts.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen A. Peabody of 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, this city, a daughter of the late Dr. George R. Peabody of Newport, R. I., to the Rev. Charles Russell Peck, the rector of Christ Church, South Boston, Mass. Mr. Peck was formerly assistant rector of Trinity Church, Newport. The wedding is planned for next June.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna E. Lowe of Greenwich, Conn., to Sergeant Eltinge Smith, Battery E, 56th Artillery, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, also of Greenwich. Sergeant Smith recently returned from service abroad.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Louise Barnett, a daughter of Mrs. Barnett of 309 West Ninety-ninth Street, to Alfred Black of 601 West 141st Street, a son of Mrs. William Black.

Captain Edward Carter and Mrs. Carter of Warrenton, Va., announce the engagement of their cousin, Miss Mary Lindsy Carter, to Edwin Thomas Jackman of Pittsburgh, Penn. The wedding is planned for the midsummer.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ahlgren of Terre Haute, Ind., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsa Joan Ahlgren, to Lieutenant Morris Fenton Booth, F. A., U. S. A., a son of Mrs. William Thorne Morgan of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Cadwell of Glen Ridge, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Winifred La Voy Cadwell, to Henry Burleigh Snell of New Haven, Conn.

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Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

RAILROAD AT WORK ON 'CUTOFF' BRIDGE

Courts Set Aside Legislature's Objection to Hudson Crossing Near Albany.

PLACE COST AT $20,000,000

Engineers Expect Project to Relieve Congestion Here and Cut Delay on Western Freight.

Following the decision of the Supreme Court that a railroad has the right to build the type of bridge approved by the War Department even though that type is opposed by the State, the engineering forces of the New York Central Railroad, it was said yesterday, are again at work on the plans for a freight "cutoff" bridge at Castleton, near Albany, and a classification freight yard to be located at Feura Bush, N. Y. Business interests in this city are interested in this $20,000,000 project, for it is the belief of railroad men that it will materially lessen freight congestion at this port and will stimulate business, as it is claimed the Castleton bridge will mean a saving of from two to five days on freight from Chicago and the West.

The railroad proposes to throw across the Hudson River at Castleton a bridge high enough to allow the highest masts to pass and constructed in two spans, one of 600 feet width and the other 408 feet. The plans were approved by the Secretary of War in 1917. The new proposed "cutoff" would result in loss Railroad men said that this opposition had its beginning in the fear that the proposed "cut off" would result in loss of business. "The objection which was chiefly urged," said Ira A. Place, chief counsel for the road, "was that some day transatlantic liners would be passing by New York City and going on up to Albany. All the expert opinion of the company's engineers and of those of the War Department was to the contrary.

"Notwithstanding all that had been done, these Albany objectors had sufficient influence with the Legislature to have a bill passed which repealed the original act giving permission to construct the bridge and making it obligatory to build a bridge with a span 1,130 feet in length."

The building of the freight "cut-off" bridge, two miles south of Castleton, was projected ten years ago, when it was seen that efficiency would require the widening of the "neck of the bottle," which is the two railroad draw bridges at Albany. The plans call for the building of a high bridge across the river and the construction of twenty miles of double track, connecting the main Hudson River Division of the New York Central at Stuyvesant with the Boston and Albany, near Von Hoesen, and with the East Shore Railroad at Feura Bush, eight miles southwest of Albany, where will be located modern gravity freight distributing yards.

The principal object of the proposed "cut-off" is the detour of the vast freight traffic over easier grades, particularly to avoid the steep hill encountered westbound from West Albany, which is the heaviest ascent on the system and necessitates cutting freight trains into four parts, and the constant use of "pusher" engines to lift each section up this eight-mile hill. Another reason, railroad officials say, is that by the new route freight will avoid the Albany drawbridge, where in the navigaion season traffic has been interrupted from twenty-five to forty minutes in each hour, which means cutting efficiency in half.

Freight congestion, they contend, will be relieved here and in Boston. Vast tonnage is continually waiting at Albany to be moved, and with the proposed "cut-off" this delay will be done away, Mr. Place said. By removal to the southerly cut-off of the heavy freight trains, the capacity of the Albany route for passenger trains will be nearly doubled, he added, and these trains will be enabled to use both of the bridges at Albany, instead of one as is now the case.

The plans announced by the company contemplate the expansion of the car shops at West Albany, where relief from car congestion in the yards will give space for this improvement, and it is proposed to build shops where the system's passenger equipment may be rebuilt or repaired.

All of the various points involved, even the amount of fuel to be saved and the lesser hours of man-service needed for given results in transportation, through eliminating "helper engines," together with the added amount of use obtained from the whole railroad plant, have been figured out with scientific exactness by the railroad executives, it was stated yesterday.

It is computed that the average reduction in time on each car of freight bound from the west for New York or Boston will be between two and two and a half days, with a total of some 3,200 freight cars interchanged at the Albany gateway daily.

COBB URGES AUTO BILL.

Advocates Measure Requiring Examination of License Applicants.

Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb, who presides at the Traffic Court, appealed to motorists, civic organizations and clubs yesterday to support the amended Knight-Whelock bill now before the Legislature at Albany. The measure is designed to minimize street accidents by requiring a physical examination and road test for auto license applicants. The bill, Magistrate Cobb said, was drafted with the approval of the Traffic Court Conference, called by Secretary of State Hugo, to draw up suitable amendments to the motor-vehicle laws.

The appeal told in detail of cases in which it had been found in court that feeble minded persons, criminal minded with long prison records, drug addicts, and persons with defective eyesight and other physical defects, had met with accidents while operating automobiles. Men and women uncomplainingly submitted to both examination and road test in New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, the appeal continued, taking up the opposition to the proposed road test and examination.

"It is highly significant," the appeal concluded, "that all the great States which bound New York compel both operators and chauffeurs to take adequate examination before being licensed. If other States have done these things and can do these things why cannot New York? In its present form every concession has been made to every reasonable demand. What are the forces that oppose this legislation?"

Greylock Dinner Friday Night.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Greylock Alumni Association will be held at the University Club on Friday evening. Franklin H. Mills is Secretary of the association, whose members include Henry P. Davison, Charles H. Saybin, and Justice Henry De Witt Hotchkiss.

Hold Belmont Funeral Today.

The funeral of August Belmont, Jr., of the banking firm of August Belmont & Co., whose death occurred Saturday morning at the General Memorial Hospital, 106th Street and Central Park West, following an operation for intestinal trouble, will be held at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The body will be taken to Newport, R. I., for burial.

Actor Killed by Fall.

John H. Crist, a vaudeville actor, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling from a fourth-story window of his parent's home, at 245 West Seventieth Street. He was 26 years old. An ambulance surgeon from the Knickerbocker Hospital said Crist had been instantly killed. The police believe the fall was accidental.

ICE BLOCKS NAVY'S OCEAN FLIGHT SCOUT

Destroyer Seeking Site for Seaplane Start Unable to Reach Land.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 30.—Scouting for a possible starting point in Newfoundland for the contemplated transatlantic flight of a seaplane under the direction of the United States Navy, has been delayed by the huge ice fields off the coast of the island. The United States destroyer Barney, which left Boston last Wednesday, to investigate the conditions along the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia coasts, was unable to put into St. John's and came here today.

Lieut. Commander Bellinger, who has been detailed to select a landing place for the first stage of the flight and a field for the start of the second stage, said that the ice extended in a solid mass for three miles off St. John's. The destroyer steamed along the Newfoundland coast for twenty-four hours, hoping that a favorable shift of the wind would make an opening through which some harbor might be reached, but the ice remained unbroken.

The Barney will remain here pending the receipt of instructions from the Director of Naval Aviation at Washington. When the destroyer left Boston it was announced that there was a possibility that a more suitable starting place for the flight might be found in Nova Scotia than in Newfoundland.

PLANES REACH ST. JOHN'S.

Chief Sopwith Machine 30 Feet Long —Wing Spread 41.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 30.—Two Sopwith biplanes, one of which will attempt the transatlantic flight, arrived in St. Johns early this morning by train from Placentia, where they had been landed by the steamer Portia after being transferred from the Digby. The chief machine intended for use in the flight is thirty feet in length, the wings measuring forty-one feet from tip to tip. It was packed in a big, ironbound case.

It is reported that the machine entered by the Short brothers is on the way here.

PRINCESS COLONNA DIES.

Mrs. John W. Mackay at Daughter's Italian Home as End Came.

Evelyn Bryant Mackay, Princess Colonna-di-Stigliano, a daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay and sister of Clarence H. Mackay of this city, died on Friday last of influenza at her home, the Castello Costa, at Santa Margherita Ligure, Italy, according to word received by relatives in this city yesterday. The Princess was a daughter of Mrs. Mackay by a former marriage to Dr. Bryant, a cousin of William Cullen Bryant. She received her education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Paris.

It was in that city, in the early eighties, that she married Prince Ferdinando Colonna, eighth Prince di Stigliano. Her daughter, Bianca, married Count Jules de Bonvouloir and lives in Paris. Two sons, Andrea and Marc Antonio, saw service in the Italian Army during the war.

The Princess was engaged in hospital work with the Red Cross throughout the war. Her mother and all of her children were with her when she died, the cable dispatches said. It is understood that the body will be brought to this country, where the Princess was born, for burial.

Aero Officer Dies in Canal Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, March 30.—The death of Captain Edward L. Williams, Squadron Commander of the Seventh Aero Squadron at France Field, Cocosolo, Canal Zone, occurred yesterday. Spinal meningitis was the cause. His home was Santa Cruz, California.

David Stevenson, Brewer, Dies.

David Stevenson, President of the David Stevenson Brewing Company, at 521 Tenth Avenue, died Saturday at the Hotel Plaza after a short illness. His father, the founder of the brewing company, died in the early 90's leaving an estate of $3,000,000. Mr. Stevenson's body was removed yesterday to the Campbell Funeral Church. He leaves a widow, who was summoned home from White Sulphur Springs after his illness.

S. S. Rosenstamm, Banker, Dies.

S. S. Rosenstamm, for forty years associated with Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, bankers at 61 Broadway, of late as general representative, died yesterday at his home, 345 West Eighty-fourth Street, at the age of 58 years. He was born in Germany and came to this country as a boy. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at Temple Emanu-El.

Mrs. G. F. Butterworth, Jr., Dead.

Mrs. Isabel Imlay Baird Butterworth, wife of George Forrest Butterworth, Jr., died on Saturday night at the home of Mr. Butterworth's parents, 57 East Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Butterworth was a daughter of the late John Stuart Baird and Alice Benet Baird of New York and Cornwall-on-Hudson, and was married to Mr. Butterworth in St. Bartholomew's Church on Oct. 4, 1916, by Bishop Greer. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at the Church of Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

Dr. Jose Penna Dies in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Saturday, March 29.—Dr. Jose Penna, widely known in international medical circles, died suddenly here this afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY A. LYNCH of 2,726 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday afternoon. She was 56 years old and was born in Ireland.

Mrs. DELIA NORTON STURGES of 52 West 105th Street, who died of heart disease last Thursday on a Pennsylvania train for the West, will be buried here on Tuesday from the West End Presbyterian Church.

ROMAIN P. GRESSIER, owner of a garage at 146 West Thirty-ninth Street, died yesterday at his home, 70 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Dr. JAMES A. HUTCHESON, one of the best known physicians on the south side of Long Island, died at his home in Lynbrook yesterday. He had been in poor health, following hard work during the epidemic of influenza. He was an active member of the Hempstead Yacht Club.

Mrs. MARY L. I. ROBBINS, 86 years old, died yesterday at the home of her nephew, Daniel D. Van Mater, in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. GEORGIANA BUCKHAM WRIGHT of New York and Boston, wife of the late William J. Wright, died yesterday at her home, 326 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

Born.

JALKOFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Jalkoff announce the birth of a daughter, March 30, at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

Engaged.

LEVY—LEERBURGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leerburger announce the engagement of their daughter, Babette, to Leo Levy of New York. At home Sunday, April 6, between 3 and 6.

Married.

DELEHANTY—ROLAND.—Married in Paris, France, March 30, 1919, Margaret Roland of Racine, Wis., to Captain Bradley Washington Delehanty, A. E. F., of this city, son of the late Captain Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N., and Mrs. Delehanty.

GOLDMAN—DRACHENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Drachenberg of 745 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter, Lily, to Dr. Aaron Goldman, Sunday, March 30, 1919, at Congregation Oheb Zedek, 116th St., 5th Av.

POLK—FINKELSTEIN.—Pauline A. Finkelstein to Rudolph Polk, on March 16.

Died.

ABBEY.—At home, Northport, N. Y., March 30, 1919, Senior Captain C. A. Abbey, U. S. Coast Guard, (retired,) aged 78 years. Interment private, Greenwood Cemetery.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, March 30, 1919, at his residence, 1,081 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., William Anderson, husband of the late Mary Judd Anderson, in the 85th year of his age. Services will be held in the New York Avenue M. E. Church Tuesday, April 1, at 7:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BARRY.—After a brief illness, James L., beloved brother of Babel V., Sister M. Placidus, and Francis E. Barry. Funeral from his late residence, 1,316 College Av., on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Av. Solemn requiem mass 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

BELMONT.—August Belmont, Jr., son of August Belmont and Bessie Hamilton Morgan and husband of Alice de Goicouria Belmont, at the General Memorial Hospital, midnight Friday, March 28. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, March 31, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Newport, R. I.

BROWN.—On Sunday, March 30, 1919, Robert Brown, in the 92d year of his age. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. H. Konecke, 214 Van Buren St., on Tuesday, April 1, at 8 P. M.

BURKE.—John. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

BURR.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, March 30, 1919, Margaret Burr. Services at her late residence, 924 Kensington Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, April 1, at 2 o'clock.

BUTTERWORTH.—On Saturday night, March 29, 1919, at 57 East 54th St., Isabel Imlay Baird, wife of George Forrest Butterworth, Jr., and daughter of the late John Stuart and Alice Benet Baird. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av. Interment private.

CAMERON.—Richard Bradley, at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, March 28, 1919, aged 50. Interment at Wilmington, N. C.

CAPEN.—Lulu L., wife of Walter H. Capen. Funeral services, All Angels Church, West End Av. and 81st St., Monday morning, March 31, at 10 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

CLEARY.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., March 28, 1919, William F. Cleary, beloved husband of Annie M. Cleary, aged 57 years. Funeral from the home, 35 Clinton Place, New Rochelle, on Tuesday at 9 A. M.; thence to the Blessed Sacrament Church, where requiem mass will be said at 10 A. M. Boston and Lowell, Mass., papers please copy.

COMERFORD.—On March 29, 1919, at her residence, 29 Willow St., Brooklyn, Annie Comerford, (nee Stanley,) beloved mother of Thomas J. and Mary E. Comerford. Funeral on Tuesday, April 1, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Assumption Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

DOYLE.—At 723 St. Nicholas Av., March 29, 1919, Mary B. Doyle, beloved mother of Mrs. Florence D. Mathews. Solemn requiem mass on Tuesday at 10 A. M. at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Convent Av.

DU BOIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, 814 2d Place, Plainfield, N. J., on March 27, Garret Du Bois, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, Fishkill, N. Y., on Monday, March 31, at 1:30 P. M.

DUNNE.—Friday, March 28, 1919, at the residence of her son-in-law, 919 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, Ellen, widow of John Dunne of County Cork, Ireland. Funeral Monday. Solemn Requiem Mass 10 A. M., at St. Rose of Lima Church, Parkville Avenue, Brooklyn. Interment at Calvary. Kindly omit flowers.

DWYER.—R. J., late of 31 Manhattan Av., on Sunday, March 30. Funeral from Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Av., corner 96th St., Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

FIELD.—On March 28, 1919, in his 56th year, Maunsell Bradhurst Field, son of the late M. Augustus Field and the late Frances Pearsall Bradhurst. Funeral private.

FULTON.—Samuel T., at his residence, 210 West 90th St., after a short illness. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Monday, March 31, at 3 P. M. Topeka, Kan., and Chicago papers please copy.

GAYNOR.—Jane, on March 30, beloved daughter of Mary and the late Peter Gaynor, at her residence, 223 West 105th. Funeral Tuesday, 9:45 A. M. Requiem mass Church of Ascension, West 107th St., 10 A. M. Interment private.

HALSTED.—Funeral services of Gilbert C. Halsted, son of Gilbert C. and Annie E. Halsted, at the chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HART.—James, on March 30. Funeral services at Second R. P. Church, 306 West 122d St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HAYDEN.—March 28, Josephine Hayden. Funeral services, Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Monday, 8 P. M.

HAYES.—Michael J., March 29. Funeral Stephen Merritt's chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday, 12 M.

HENKEL.—Suddenly, on March 28, at his residence, 339 East 18th St., New York City, William Henkel, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Sophia Henkel, (nee Faller) and devoted father of William Henkel, Jr., Matthew A. Henkel, Lillian Michel, Mabel Kreykenbohm, Dorothy, Georgiana, Helen, and Ethel Henkel. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., (east of 3d Av.,) Monday morning, March 31, at 11 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

HIRSCH.—Herman, formerly of 199 Lewis Av., Brooklyn, late of Montreal, Canada. Saturday, March 29. Funeral from Meyers Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., on Tuesday, April 1, at 1 P. M.

JACOBSON.—Saturday, March 29, Louis, dearly beloved husband of Emma, and father of William and Carrie Moss, suddenly, in his 71st year. Funeral from his late residence, 135 East 108d St., on Tuesday, April 1, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of National Lodge, F. and A. M.; Civic Lodge, F. and A. M.; Kurlander Brueder Verein, Queen Esther Ladies' Society, and Maternity Aid Society are requested to attend. Omit flowers.

KAY.—At 444 West 167th St., March 30, Hannah M. Kay, aged 66 years. Funeral services at her late residence, April 1, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—Mary A., native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and aunt of Mary B. Andrew and Thomas Keys. Funeral from Joseph M. Everard's funeral chapel on Tuesday at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

LE FEVRE.—On Sunday, Philip Le Fevre of New Paltz, N. Y., aged 82, father of Andries P., Margaret E. Fielding, and Elsie Le F. Rhodes. Funeral services on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. at Orchard Terrace, Loyd, N. Y.

McLAUGHLIN.—Lucerna M., wife of William S., of Morris Heights, N. Y., and Newtown, Conn., suddenly, Saturday, March 29, at her residence, 1,747 Undercliff Av., in her 43d year. She is survived by her husband, nine children, and her sister, Mrs. Franklyn V. Canning. She was a daughter of the late A. Maynard Lyon. A member of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and of St. Elizabeth's College Alumnae. Her husband was officially connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral. Solemn requiem mass from Holy Spirit Church, Burnside and University Av., Morris Heights, Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MANES.—On Sunday, March 30, at her residence, 6 West 107th St., Jeanne Pierre Manes, beloved wife of Pierre Manes. Funeral service at Eglise Notre Dame, 114th St. and Morningside Drive, on Tuesday, April 1, at 10 o'clock.

MENKEN.—On Saturday, March 29, 1919, Marie M. Menken, (nee Wist,) beloved daughter of Amanda A. Wist and wife of Ernest Menken. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 2,429 Valentine Av., Bronx, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 1, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

MEYER.—Pauline, widow of the late Bernard Meyer, mother of Mark Meyer, Juliette Adler, Florence Beller, Cecile Polpel, and Bertha Goodkind. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

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Died.

NEWMAN.—On March 30, at his residence, 46 West 100th, Patrick H., husband of the late Mary Newman, (nee Hughes.) Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, April 2, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

PEALE.—On Friday, March 28, 1919, Algernon T. Peale. Funeral services at his late residence, 43 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J., Monday, March 31, 2 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

PLAYTER.—On March 29, 1919, Cordelia Jennie, in her 65th year, wife of Charles W. Playter, mother of Mrs. B. F. Rogers, Mrs. W. W. Biddle, Charles G. and Gordon W., now in France. Funeral services at her late residence, 214 Madison Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Tuesday, April 1, at 2:30 P. M. Buffalo and Brooklyn papers please copy.

POLLOCK.—Killed in action Nov. 1, in the Argonne Forest, France, Norman Pollock, U. S. Marine Corps, beloved son of Edward H. and Georgianna Pollock of 1,045 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

PRIEST.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday evening, March 29, 1919, Frances Walker, wife of the late Rev. Dr. J. Addison Priest, in her 90th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. I. Seymour Crane, 38 Church St., Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment Cooperstown, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

ROBBINS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 29, 1919, Lavinia I., wife of the late George Robbins, in the 86th year of her age. Services at the residence of her nephew, Daniel D. Van Mater, 832 Hillside Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday afternoon, March 31, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Bordentown, N. J., on Tuesday morning.

ROLL.—At Linden, N. J., March 30, 1919, Walter H., husband of Lulu S. and son of the late Isaac C. Roll, aged 54 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Spillers St., Linden, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 2, at 8 o'clock.

ROSENBERG.—Bernard, beloved son of Philip and Jennie Rosenberg (nee Vogel) and darling brother of Leah, at 2,025 66th St., Brooklyn, Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Funeral announcement later.

ROSENSTAMM.—On Sunday, March 30, at his residence, 345 West 84th St., S. S. Rosenstamm, beloved brother of Mrs. Adele Vogel, Mrs. L. J. Lippmann, Ike Rose, Lew Rose, and devoted uncle of Mortimer Vogel and Myron Rosenthal. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Tuesday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock.

SCOBLE.—Elsie Nicholson Scoble, daughter of the late Henry Martyn and Elsie J. Scoble, on March 28, 1919. Services at her late home, 2,770 Boulevard, Jersey City, at 1 P. M., Monday, March 31, 1919.

SEYD.—After a short illness, on Saturday, March 29, 1919, Bertha E., daughter of the late Emil and Elise Seyd. Funeral service at 396 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—March 30, 1919, Audrey V. Smith, only child of Thomas E. and Ella Smith, aged 1 year and 7 months. Funeral services at residence of her parents, 8,777 108th St., Richmond Hill, Tuesday, April 1, at 2:30 P. M.

SOMMER.—On Saturday, March 29, Gottlob Sommer, beloved husband of Elizabeth Applegate, in his 68th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 705 West 178th St., on Wednesday, April 2, at 1:30 P. M. Automobile cortege.

SPALCKHAVER.—On March 29, William Spalckhaver, aged 82 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 150 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

STARKS.—Julia H., dearly beloved wife of the late James J. Starks, March 29. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STAUBSANDT.—On Saturday, March 29, 1919, Eugene Staubsandt, in his 62d year. Funeral services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, April 1, at 2 P. M. Interment Mount Hope, N. Y.

STEVENSON.—On March 29, David, son of the late David and Suwanee Marion Stevenson and beloved husband of Charlotte Latrobe Stevenson. Funeral services 10 o'clock Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at St. Thomas's Chapel, 5th Av. and 53d St. Interment private. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

STURGES.—Suddenly, March 27, Mrs. Delia Norton Sturges of 52 West 105th St., beloved mother of Wilson N. Sturges, Mrs. Clark B. Firestone and Mrs. W. H. Aspinwall. Funeral at West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Tuesday, April 1, at 11 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, March 30, Margaretta B., widow of George W. Taylor, at her residence, 1,037 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 27, 1919, J. Campbell Thompson, son of the late Ann Campbell and Joseph Thompson of County Donegal, Ireland, in his 47th year. Services will be held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., at 2:30 Monday, March 31. Conveyances will be in waiting at Larchmont Station upon arrival of 1:06 train from Grand Central Station. Interment private

Died.

THOMPSON.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow member, J. Campbell Thompson. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., at 2:30 o'clock on Monday, March 31.

WATSON.—William Miner, beloved husband of Pauline E. Watson, at his residence, 349 East 235th St. Funeral services at his late home Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

WERNER.—On Friday, March 28, 1919, Ernest Werner, beloved father of Flora T. and Edward Werner and husband of the late Theresa Friedman. Funeral services at his late residence, 36 East 73d St., Monday morning, March 31, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

WHITE.—On March 27, 1919, at her residence, 304 East 37th St., New York, Marcella A., daughter of Mary C. White and the late Patrick White. Funeral from St. Gabriel's Church, East 37th St. near 2d Av., Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—Georgiana Buckham, wife of the late William J. Wright, and daughter of George Buckham and Anna Traphagen, at 326 Dartmouth St., Boston, on March 30, 1919. Services at 326 Dartmouth St., Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

In Memoriam

BENDER.—In memory of Dr. H. Leach Bender, who died March 29, 1917. JEAN.

GOLDSTEIN.—In loving memory of my beloved husband, and our dear father, Harris E. Goldstein, who departed this life March 31, 1918. We miss you most who loved you best.

MILLER.—In memory of our dear father, Julius Miller, died March 31, 1918. Gone but not forgotten. Sadie Klein, Bessie Adler, Cecelia Levin, Frances Greenstein.

STERN.—In loving memory of Joseph Stern, who died March 30, 1908.

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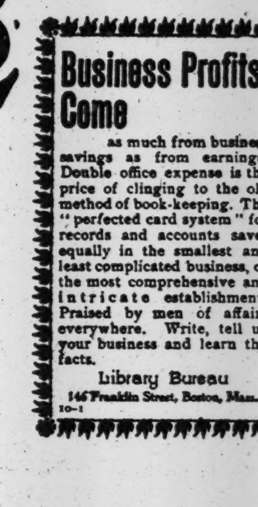

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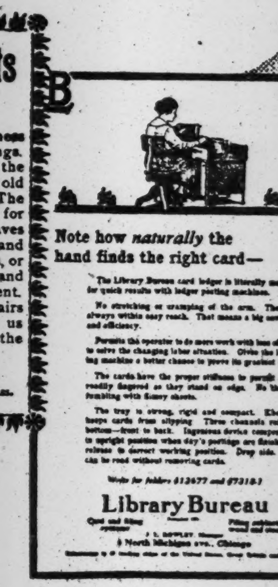

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They lose their shape.

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"Four Convenient Corners"
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Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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Only Neōlin Soles will stand up under a test like this. People who are hard on shoes will save money if they buy them with Neōlin Soles. These shoes come in many styles for men, women and children.

Have Neōlin Soles put on your worn shoes too. Any good repair shop will apply them. Remember—they are made by Science to be comfortable and waterproof, also. Manufactured by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

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PLUTO eliminates poison from intestines, from the kidneys and through the blood—an ideal remedy for gout. Also beneficial in treatment of other kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c
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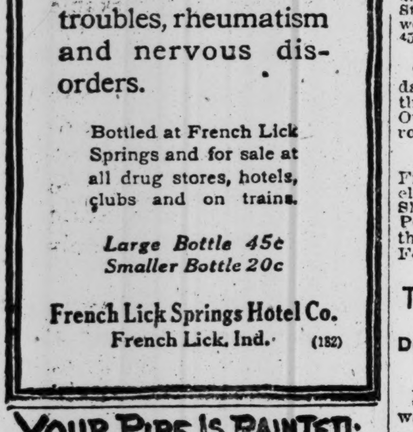
French Lick, Ind. (182)



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Great Lakes Outfielder Is Most Promising of the Recruits in Florida Camp.

PLAYERS REST FOR DAY

Team Has Three More Exhibition Games Booked with Brooklyn for Second Week of Training.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 30.—The Yankees had their first vacation of the training period today, baseball on Sunday being under the ban here. The respite from the two-a-day practice schedule was more than welcomed by the ball tossers. Huggins had kept them very busy during the first week of exercising here. There was no rain to interfere with the training program, and the result was that twelve strenuous workouts were crowded into six days.

Tomorrow the Yankees will resume operations, this time with the team made up as it probably will be when the season opens, three weeks hence, with the lone exception of third base. Duffy Lewis, who indulged in field practice Saturday morning and rested while Yanks and Dodgers played in the afternoon, will take his place in the outfield, with Bodie and Halas as his fly-chasing companions. Huggins has not fully decided on how he will place Lewis and Bodie, but it is probable that Duffy will be assigned to the left patrol and Bodie to centre.

Halas has made a pronounced impression on the Yankee pilot, and it will not be surprising if he is the regular right fielder when the season gets under way. On this point Huggins declines to make any positive statement, declaring that the outfield vacancy will continue to be open for a battle by Miller, Kane, Halas, and Vick, but the all-around work of the former collegian makes him stand out as the leader in the race at this time.

Halas has demonstrated in a week that he can field, throw, and run bases up to major league demands, but he has some batting faults which Huggins is trying to correct. The Yankee manager believes that these shortcomings will disappear as Halas becomes more experienced to major league ball, and he believes that the newcomer is a sure find. Halas did some flashy work on the bases in the game against the Dodgers Saturday, beat out a bunt, and showed none of that nervousness so common to the rookie facing a test in a real game.

If Halas wins the outfield berth he will be the Yankees' leadoff batsman in the coming campaign, taking the place which Frank Gilhooley held for the last three seasons. The newcomer is easily the fastest man on the club, and his value is increased by the fact that he knows how to use his speed to the fullest advantage. His selection likewise would give the club the best throwing outfield it has had in years, as he has a powerful arm, and both Lewis and Bodie are above the ordinary in throwing.

Three games with the Dodgers are on the schedule for this week, to be played tomorrow, Thursday, and Saturday at the Yankees' park. In the opening game of the set with the National Leaguers the pitchers predominated for five innings, or until a strong wind came up, and after that the contest was marked by poor pitching on both sides, Schneider being the least effective of the lot. Quinn and Grimes in the first three innings had the opposing hitters next to helpless.

Outfielder Tom Miller, for whose services the Yankees and Braves submitted evidence to the National Commission, is no longer with the Huggins squad. Huggins received notice from Chairman August Herrmann Saturday night to send the player on his way to the Braves' training camp at Columbus, Ga., and Miller departed yesterday morning to join the Stallings tribe.

Infielder Wilson Fewster, who has been detained at his home in Baltimore by his mother's illness, is expected to join the squad here today. He probably will be the last player to join the club during its sojourn in Jacksonville. Neither Baker nor Jones is expected here, and Huggins is making no further overtures to bring Dutch Leonard into camp.

PATERSON WINS AT SOCCER

Defeats Morse Dry Dock in Semi-Final Round.

The soccer players of the Paterson Football Club yesterday defeated the Morse Dry Dock eleven by 4 goals to 1 in the semi-final round for the National Challenge Trophy, annually played for under the auspices of the United States Football Association, at Harrison Field, in the presence of 5,000 people. By this victory the Patersons qualified to meet Bethlehem for the big cup of the year, and which will probably be played for in New England. The Morse team led 2 to 1 at the end of the first half, but could not stand the pace set by the Jersey men in the second period.

The lineup:

Paterson, (4.)	Position.	M. D. Dock, (1.)
Healey	G.	Albin
Post	R.B.	Booth
Murray	L.B.	Burns
T. Stark	R.H.	Mackie
Vandeweghe	C.H.	McCann
Meyerdirks	L.H.	Stone
Knowles	O.R.	Holgate
A. Stark	I.R.	Beardsworth
Bleich	C.	Bell
Hunziker	I.L.	Morgan
Brown	O.L.	McGreavey

Referee—James A. Walder, Philadelphia. Linesmen—Thomas Cunningham, Brooklyn, and William Rowley, Newark. Goals—A. Stark, (2,) Bleich, (2,) Paterson; Beardsworth, Morse Dry Dock. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

The Longfellows of Brooklyn yesterday defeated the La Sultana eleven by the score of 5 goals to 0, at Bay Ridge Oval, thereby qualifying for the third round.

After a no-scoring first period at Todd Field in Brooklyn, the Robins Dry Dock eleven and Team A of the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation of Harriman, Penn., played a 1 to 1 drawn game in the championship series of the National Football League, yesterday.

TITTERTON WINS ROAD RUN.

Defeats Costello with Sprint Near Finish Line.

Frank Titterton of the Glencoe A. C. was forced to extend himself to capture premier prize yesterday in the Macombs A. C. invitation road race held over a course of about four and one-half miles. Titterton and J. Costello of the Paulist A. C. raced almost together practically over the entire journey. The lead alternated between them until about half a mile from the finish line, when Titterton moved into the van position and opened up in a closing effort which brought him home about thirty yards ahead of Costello. Titterton's time was 24:35. Fifteen runners started and eight finished.

Craig Richards, veteran ex-Harvard A. A. runner, and P. Benque of the Holy Cross Lyceum started in the chase, but did not attempt to keep pace with the other runners. Richards and Benque covered about fifteen miles in a practice trial for the Boston marathon.

The order of finish follows:

Frank Titterton, Pastime A. C., 24:35; J. Costello, Paulist A. C., 25:00; M. Seinfeld, Clark House A. A., 26:45; A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C., 27:40; F. Inselbuck, Clark House A. A., 28:33; E. La Duc, Macomb's A. C., 28:55; E. Whitty, Macomb's A. C., 29:05; W. Lantelme, Macomb's A. C., 29:50.

ROBINS ROUND INTO FORM.

Wheat Will Join Brooklyn Team in Course of Week.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 30.—This was a day of rest for the Dodgers, as Manager Robbie called off the Sabbath practice sessions. However, tomorrow morning another week of hard workouts will begin and they will start with the leader of the Flatbush crew in a position to place three outfielders in the outer posts for the first time since the team started training. The arrival of Hy Myers makes this possible. When the team begins work tomorrow the outfield will be composed of Tommy Griffith, Jimmy Johnston, and Hy Myers.

The good showing of young Warren Adams around first base has caused the rotund leader to shift Johnston to left field, where he will remain until Captain Zack Wheat reports for work. The champion slugger of the National League is expected here this week.

The Dodgers' pitchers are fast nearing the point when they will be able to cut loose lusty curves. Grimes and Al Mamaux have already thrown a few twisters to opposing batters. Rube Marquard is slowly getting ripe for the coming season. Pfeffer and Cadore are also coming around slowly but surely. The playing of the rookies, Brazil, Malone, and Sheridan, has greatly impressed their manager.

LEMBACH WINS BRONX RACE

Veteran Runner Leads Home Big Field.

Jacob Lembach, a veteran runner of the Mohawk A. C., scored his first road running victory in ten years yesterday when he led home a field of fifteen rival harriers in the handicap road race of the Bronx Athletic League, conducted over the Mohawk A. C. trail of about four and one-half miles. Lembach started with a handicap allowance of 2 minutes 45 seconds and after an impressive race breasted the finish line a winner in 25:30. About 100 yards behind him came C. Beagan of the St. Anselm's A. C., who started off the 3:15 mark.

Lembach's victory was a surprise. The Mohawk veteran was conceded little chance for success over his younger rivals. He upset the calculations, however, with a startling display of form and won rather handily. Lembach's running attracted attention almost from the start. He plodded along with strong stride from the time he was sent away on his journey and at about three and one-half miles the Mohawk veteran overtook the leaders of the pack. Then Lembach eased his pace until about half a mile from the finish line, when he went away in a burst of speed in which he passed Beagan, who was then leading. Beagan gave chase, but could not hold to the steady pace of the veteran. Gradually the St. Anselms runner weakened, while Lembach continued on his journey to the finish line, opening up an advantage of about 100 yards.

Fred Travelena, another Mohawk A. C. veteran, accounted for the fast time prize. Travelena started from scratch and finished seventh after a hard race in 24:10. This was 57 seconds faster than the time of his nearest rival, J. McGuinness, a clubmate, who started with an allowance of 45 seconds, and followed Travelena over the line.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name & Club.	Hand'p.	Actual Time.
1	J. Lembach, Mohawk A. C.	2:45	25:30
2	C. Beagan, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:15	25:21
3	F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C.	2:15	25:24
4	J. Donahue, Mohawk A. C.	4:00	27:36
5	F. Powers, Mohawk A. C.	1:45	25:22
6	M. Russo, St. Anselm's A. C.	2:15	25:24
7	F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C.	Scratch	24:10
8	J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C.	0:45	25:07
9	C. Holl, Mohawk A. C.	0:45	25:25
10	R. Dixon, St. Anselm's A. C.	4:00	28:54
11	J. Galuba, St. Mary's C. U.	4:00	29:00
12	J. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:15	28:24
13	J. Heusle, St. Mary's C. U.	4:00	30:15
14	B. Schiavone, Mohawk A. C.	3:15	31:58
15	W. Richards, St. Mary's C. U.	4:00	32:44
16	J. Foley, St. Mary's C. U.	4:00	33:49

DRAW FOR DOUBLES TODAY.

Entries in National Indoor Tennis Tourney Close at Noon.

Owing to military interruption, today's play in the national indoor tennis tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory will be confined to the morning hours, and several matches are scheduled to start before 10 o'clock. The best of these bring together Frank Anderson and Henry S. Parker, near the top of the draw, and Gerald Emerson and his doubles partner, E. H. Hendrickson, further down the list.

S. Howard Voshell, the playing-through champion, meets C. M. Amerman at 10 A. M., the latter having advanced through the default of Gerald Donaldson. Another winner by default, Frank Loughman, plays Peter Ball at the same hour. The Tilden-Beekman and Richards-Wagner matches will be held over until tomorrow morning.

Referee A. Castle Postley intends to make the draw for the doubles today, the entries closing at noon. A number of additional stars will figure in the team event, including F. B. Alexander, who will probably pair with Dr. Rosenbaum, with whom he won the indoor title two years ago; Harry Steinkampf, Allen Behr, King Smith, who with G. C. Shafer holds the championship at present; Fred Letson, A. S. Cragin, and Abraham Bassford, Jr.

The outdoor national champions, Tilden and Richards, are entered and should meet stiff opposition, particularly if they run into the indoor titleholders, Shafer and Smith. These two teams played a practice match on Saturday and divided two close sets at 8—6 each.

RUNNERS IN DEAD HEAT.

Jackson and Trivoulidas Tie at Finish of Road Race.

W. Jackson, St. Christopher Club, and Peter Trivoulidas, Morningside A. C., ran a dead heat yesterday in the ten-mile invitation race conducted as one-half of a road-running double-header by the Morningside A. C. Trivoulidas and Jackson raced as a team over the greater part of the journey, although there were several occasions when one or the other would shoot out in front for a short space. Near the finish Trivoulidas tried hard to shake off his rival, but Jackson stuck and crossed the finish line with him. The time was 58:00.

In the other race, conducted over a course of about five and one-half miles, Oswald Larsen, former Chicago athlete, who is now competing for the Morningside A. C., showed his heels to a field of eleven rivals. Larsen went into the lead shortly after the start, and made the pace thereafter to suit himself. The erstwhile Chicago runner finished the distance in 33:15, and was about fifty yards ahead of Jim Plant, a clubmate. But ten runners were credited with completing the full distance. Two of the starters were disqualified for cutting the course.

LABOWITZ IS FIRST HOME.

Wins Handicap Race in Debut as Runner.

Louis Labowitz of the Pastime A. C., junior national three-mile walk champion, made his début as a runner yesterday in the Pastime A. C. members' race over a distance of four and three-quarter miles. Labowitz, starting with a handicap allowance of two minutes, won by about two city blocks from Jake Hotz, scratch starter, in 27:35. The walking champion took the lead when the field reached the four-mile mark, and thereafter Labowitz showed the way.

To Plan Outdoor Season Sports.

Plans for the final handicap road race and a campaign for the outdoor season, will be discussed Friday night at a meeting of the Harlem Athletic League officials, to be held in the Morningside A. C. Officers will also be selected at this meeting.

GIANTS ARE JOLTED ON FLORIDA ROADS

Bounce About in Autos on Trip to Silver Springs, Where They Swim and Eat Fish.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 30.—After one of the most strenuous training weeks ever put in by a New York baseball club, today was theoretically a day of rest for the Giants, but they spent the busiest day since their arrival. Today's trip called for an auto ride to Silver Springs, Fla., on the outskirts of Ocala, fifty miles from here, and the boys were hardened into condition by bouncing up and down the mid-Florida highways. However, the ride was not as rough as last Sunday's jaunt through the pine woods to Lake Lochloosa, which the participants have termed the "Rocky Road to Dublin."

The stay at Silver Springs included a trip around the lake in the famous glass bottomed boats, a ten-mile ride down the Silver River, and a fish fry. Most of the players also went in bathing. Bob Steel, an all-round athlete, introduced some clever diving stunts. Chase and Sid Ross, a kid pitcher, also proved clever in the water.

McGraw did not take the trip to Silver Springs. He already has cruised around the famous lake, and besides he has been bothered a lot during the last few days by sunburn and did not want to expose his touchy cuticle to the wind and sun any more than was necessary. Mathewson was the head of the New York party in McGraw's absence.

Discussing his team tonight, McGraw said the men had made wonderful progress in their week here, although it was, of course, necessary to push the boys hard. He said:

"Usually we were able to knock around for several weeks before getting down to real games, but this year it was a case of dispensing with the early stuff and getting right down to real baseball. I don't think we ever started interteam games as early as we did this year, but we have only a little more than two weeks to put in here, so I had to see what I had."

Discussing the young players, McGraw said it was too early for him to attempt to pass judgment on any of the new pitchers.

"You can't tell very well what a young fellow can do after such a short period," he said. "I have given the new pitchers every chance, however. Jones, the former Texas Leaguer, looks like a real smart pitcher and has a good curve ball. He may be ready this year. Winters was a fine prospect last Spring at Marlin, and the little experience he had in the American Association before he was drafted into the army should prove beneficial to him.

"Lyons, the young fellow from Washington, has a fine fast ball, but needs a year's experience. He has the stuff if he can pitch it."

McGraw thinks his pitchers will come around all right. He expects Toney to report next month, and is depending on him to pitch during the entire season. McGraw says Toney has written him that he will report in condition for work. He is depending on Benton, Barnes, Schupp, and Toney for his first string corps, with Bob Steele, the former Cardinal, and George Smith to aid them. Jones and Winters will probably complete the pitching staff.

"I think Schupp will be able to start in right where he left off in 1917," said the Giant manager. "He has looked good in practice pitching, and I think he has recovered full use of his left arm."

HANDICAP AIDS SHERMAN.

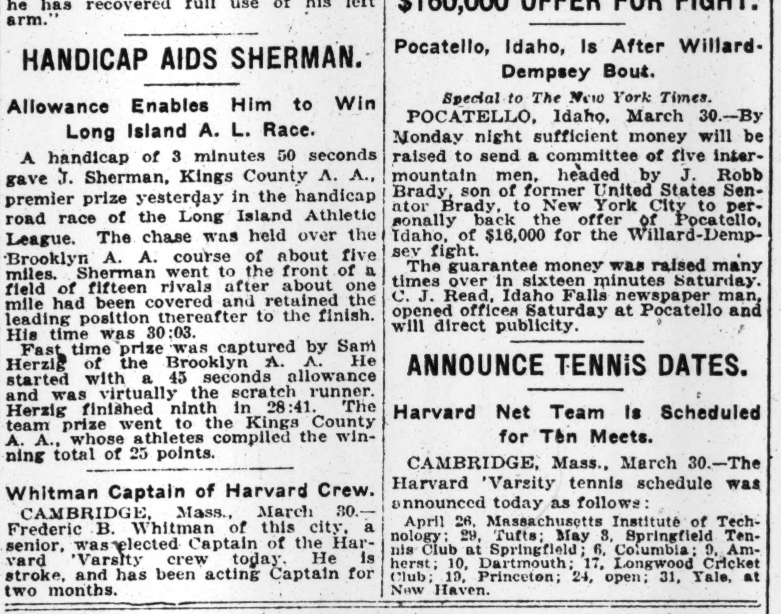
Allowance Enables Him to Win Long Island A. L. Race.

A handicap of 3 minutes 50 seconds gave J. Sherman, Kings County A. A., premier prize yesterday in the handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League. The chase was held over the Brooklyn A. A. course of about five miles. Sherman went to the front of a field of fifteen rivals after about one mile had been covered and retained the leading position thereafter to the finish. His time was 30:03.

Fast time prize was captured by Sam Herzig of the Brooklyn A. A. He started with a 45 seconds allowance and was virtually the scratch runner. Herzig finished ninth in 28:41. The team prize went to the Kings County A. A., whose athletes compiled the winning total of 25 points.

Whitman Captain of Harvard Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30.—Frederic B. Whitman of this city, a senior, was elected Captain of the Harvard 'Varsity crew today. He is stroke, and has been acting Captain for two months.



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The Official Ball of the NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS of the United States, to be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 68th Street, daily, during the present week.

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FOXHUNTERS WIN AT POLO.

Defeat Outcasts and Tie for Second Place.

The Foxhunters polo trio overcame a handicap of seven goals and easily defeated the Outcasts poloists yesterday in the indoor tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 14 to 9. This victory placed the Foxhunters in a tie for second prize with the White Owls. Both teams have won three matches and lost two. They will clash in the final game of the indoor season Wednesday night.

Despite their generous allowance, the Outcasts were overwhelmed with comparative ease. George Sherman and Archie Kinney led the Foxhunters in an attack which swept aside the defensive efforts of the opposition and at the same time kept the Outcasts too busy preventing a more one-sided result to give much attention to an offensive. When the Outcasts did essay to score the attempts were easily frustrated by the Foxhunters.

Dr. E. Biers, for the Outcasts, scored two goals in the opening period. These were the only tallies registered by the defeated trio. With their handicap the Outcasts' total was brought up to nine goals. Sherman counted five times for the Foxhunters, while Kinney scored twice, ending the first period with seven goals. In the second period Kinney scored four goals and Sherman and M. J. Stern one each. A Foxhunter pony also scored a goal in this period.

The lineup:

FOXHUNTERS, (14.)	OUTCASTS, (9.)
No. 1—G. Sherman.	No. 1—M. Karminski.
No. 2—A. Kinney.	No. 2—H. Levinsky.
Back—M. J. Stern.	Back—Dr. E. Biers.

Goals—First period—Sherman, (5,) Kinney, (2,) Dr. Biers, (2;) second period—Sherman, Kinney, (4,) Stern, Foxhunters' pony for Foxhunters. Handicap—Outcasts, 7 goals. Time of periods—Ten minutes. Referee—Sol L. Frank. Timekeeper and scorer—William Loeb.

$5,000 RACES FOR JUMPERS.

Two United Hunts Steeplechases to be Run in June.

Through the rearrangement of the dates for the United Hunts Race Association meeting by The Jockey Club, whereby the Belmont Park Terminal organization has been awarded two new Saturday dates, June 14 and 21, the way is made clear for a most successful series. These dates were agreed upon when it became a certainty that a double conflict with Pimlico and Jamaica was in sight with the May allotment.

The new arrangement of dates provides for a period which splits the Belmont Park and Aqueduct meetings, at both of which the best of the timber topping division will be seen under colors. As it will be to this class that the United Hunts events will cater, with the cream of the chasers quartered under the eaves of the Terminal course, with no conflict of dates, a banner meeting is assured.

The principal events which will engage the attention of the owners who have thoroughbreds of the quality seen at the Terminal sessions include the famous $5,000 races, the United Hunts double event, the Spring section of which will be run in June, and the great United Hunts chase, two tests which attract the best of the horses which race through the field.

Other events will include races on the flat and over the jumps for financial offerings reaching well into the thousands, which are certain to call out the very best horses of their respective divisions. It will be remembered that it was at the United Hunts meeting last Spring that Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Exterminator, the Kentucky Derby winner, met his first defeat in the East.

$160,000 OFFER FOR FIGHT.

Pocatello, Idaho, Is After Willard-Dempsey Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

POCATELLO, Idaho, March 30.—By Monday night sufficient money will be raised to send a committee of five intermountain men, headed by J. Robb Brady, son of former United States Senator Brady, to New York City to personally back the offer of Pocatello, Idaho, of $16,000 for the Willard-Dempsey fight.

The guarantee money was raised many times over in sixteen minutes Saturday. C. J. Read, Idaho Falls newspaper man, opened offices Saturday at Pocatello and will direct publicity.

ANNOUNCE TENNIS DATES.

Harvard Net Team Is Scheduled for Ten Meets.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 30.—The Harvard 'Varsity tennis schedule was announced today as follows:

April 26, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 29, Tufts; May 3, Springfield Tennis Club at Springfield; 6, Columbia; 9, Amherst; 10, Dartmouth; 17, Longwood Cricket Club; 19, Princeton; 24, open; 31, Yale, at New Haven.

BENNETT SHATTERS DISKS WITH EASE

Wins High Scratch Prize at Travers Island—Vanderveer and King Awarded Cups.

The gunners of the New York Athletic Club ended their March Sunday shooting yesterday. A. P. Bennett was the high scratch gunners, taking the important trophy with a score of 95 out of a possible 100 targets. He also had the satisfaction of being the only nimrod to have a straight score in any of the regular fixtures. Mr. Bennett "killed" 25 straight in the shoot for the Tournament Cup.

Regardless of his excellent shooting, the two monthly cups that came to an end yesterday were taken by other gunners. J. H. Vanderveer won the Tournament Cup with three legs and C. L. King took the Byronel Trophy with an equal number of wins. Neither had to shoot off for his prize. Also, each was a double winner. Mr. Vanderveer won the Ghost trophy for the month from a field of eight other gunners, and Mr. King won the special handicap prize. The latter gunner also was the winner of the regular handicap cup.

R. L. Spotts, the former national champion, took the special scratch prize with a straight string of 25 targets. As the accumulation cup is a three months' affair, it did not come to an end yesterday. Legs were scored, however, by all nimrods with full scores of 25 targets. Thirty gunners took part in the shoot.

The scores:

	Accum. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hdc. Cups.
J. I. D. Bristol	5 19	5 25	7 44	71—20— 91
R. L. Spotts	0 21	1 25	2 50	93— 8—100
W. G. Allen	2 25	3 25	5 44	86—14—100
G. W. Derrick	4 25	4 25	0 36	80—18— 98
J.H. Vanderveer	2 23	0 22	4 50	91—12—100
Fred Plum	1 21	1 23	2 47	90— 8— 98
L. F. Curtis	1 24	0 24	2 48	93— 8—100
C. L. King	5 25	5 25	9 50	89—27—100
F. A. Siebert	2 25	1 24	5 47	88—14—100
W. B. Short	0 22	1 25	2 43	87— 8— 95
W. B. Ogden	1 24	1 20	2 46	86— 8— 94
J. O'Neil	1 25	2 25	1 48	94—12—100
A. P. Bennett	1 24	2 25	3 50	95—12—100
D. I. Bradley	1 25	1 25	0 48	91— 8— 99
B. Donnelley	0 21	0 22	0 41	84— 0— 84
R. L. Spotts, Jr.	2 25	2 23	3 47	89—12—100
A. L. Burns	0 22	0 23	1 46	90— 8— 98
G. H. Martin	0 21	1 23	1 39	81— 8— 89
D. L. Culver	1 24	1 25	2 48	93— 8—100
H. J. Ellsworth	4 22	4 23	8 50	80—18— 98
J. Nida	4 23	5 24	7 45	76—20— 96
H. E. Purcell	8 19	8 20	16 33	40—40— 80
R. L. Smith	4 19	0 22	7 43	73—21— 93
S.N Hodkinson	6 18	6 24	12 46	64—24— 88
R. M. Owen	3 23	3 23	6 50	86—15—100
W.R. Delehanty	4 17	0 19	0 34	66—18— 84
R. R. Debacher	5 19	4 19	9 46	66—25— 91
R. B. Cole	1 20	3 20	5 48	74—15— 89
J. Kelley, Jr.	1 20	1 19	2 40	77— 8— 85
H. B. Knight	2 21	2 24	4 50	88—10— 98

THE WINNERS.

High Scratch Gunner—A. P. Bennett.
High Handicap Gunner—C. L. King.
Special Scratch Gunner—R. L. Spotts.
Special Handicap Gunner—C. L. King.
Legs on the Accumulation Cup scored by all gunners with 25 targets.

MONTHLY WINNERS.

Tournament Cup—J. H. Vanderveer.
Byronel Cup—C. L. King.
Ghost Trophy—J. H. Vanderveer.

PAULIST TEAM WINS AGAIN.

Captures Medley Relay Race Which Was Ordered Rerun.

The handicap medley relay race run at the 12th Regiment Armory yesterday resulted in a victory for the Paulist A. C. quartet. Morningside A. C. finished second, five yards in the rear, and Fordham University was third. The New York A. C. quartet, getting off to a bad start, was fourth in a field of four, one lap behind. The time was 7:55 2-5.

This race was one of the important events on the program of the indoor meet of the Paulist A. C. Friday night. The Paulist A. C. team finished first in the original running, but was disqualified through loss of a baton. Subsequently protests on the race were entered by George A. Matthews, A. A. U. handicapper, who was one of the officials of the meet, and Bernie Wefers, Sr., coach of Fordham's track team. The race was thrown out and ordered rerun.

Max Bohland and Harry Cunningham were the principal factors in the Paulist success. Bohland ran the first relay and picked up considerable ground. On the two succeeding relays losses were sustained, but in the final quarter-mile run Cunningham overhauled his rivals and finished first in a brilliant sprint. This victory gave the Paulist A. C. possession of the games point trophy with a total of 12 points. Morningside A. C., which originally led in the point score, finished second with 10 points.

The revised relay summary:

Medley Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Paulist A. C., (M. Bohland, G. Benken, T. Clowry, and H. Cunningham,) 70 yards; Morningside A. C., (C. Scheffer, A. Peters, H. Braverman, and J. P. Knox,) 125 yards, second; Fordham University, (R. B. Whearty, B. Schwarz, P. O'Connor, and J. White,) 140 yards, third; New York A. C., (A. Wilson, V. Casey, Dan Kuhn, and Jack R. Sellers,) 77 yards, fourth. Time—7:55 2-5.

Revised point score—Paulist A. C., 12 points; Morningside A. C., 10; Glencoe A. C., 8; Columbia University, 7; New York A. C., 6.

Big Field in North and South Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 30.—A record field of over 240 players will take part in the North and South amateur championship golf tournament which will open here tomorrow, with the playing of the first eighteen holes of the thirty-six-hole qualifying round. The field is the greatest, by a half hundred or more, that has ever played in this tournament.

Satisfactory Wear Guaranteed

You are probably a little more vain than you will readily admit. Taking a secret pride in the cut of your coat and the Metropolitan tone of your appearance.

You'll like our manner of serving that little vanity. With clothes so thoroughly Metropolitan, so distinctly well bred and so perfectly in tune with good taste—that there's pleasure in wearing them. Spring lines are ready. $28 to $65.

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Three flavors to suit all tastes. Be SURE to get WRIGLEY'S

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Kept Right

The Flavor Lasts

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Deering's 1550 and 1587 in navy and other colors; state assortment, with quantity and lowest price. J. G. Vogler, 622 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Light-weight velours, light and heavy weight silvertones; must be cheap for cash. Spring 9274.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanys, F. & H., Julliards, for cash; must be cheap. Louis Turoff, 150 West 22d. Chelsea 2536.

BROADCLOTHS and Lightweight Velours Wanted.—All shades, any make; spot cash. Stuyvesant 738.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Tan, Copen, Pekin, Botany and S. & H. Louis Greenberg, 71 West 23d St.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All colors, Botany 815. Shapiro. Madison Square 3608.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Can use quantity any make. Madison Square 920.

BURELLAS Wanted.—6310, navy, green, brown. Spring 8676.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4222.

CAPES Wanted.—Also jobs of suits and coats; cash for immediate delivery. 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats, Suits Wanted.—High grade; cash. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

CAPES, DOLMANS Wanted.—Jobs. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

CHARMEUSE Wanted.—Open for all colors, 40-in. width. Madison 7527. Call Julius.

COATS Wanted.—Pile fabric and cloth; medium and better grade; placing orders. Phone for appointment. Gramercy 6199.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, pile fabrics and cloth coats. 42 West 18th, third floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Bloomfield pink and blue checks, Windsor crepe, flesh nainsook, lavender universal corded and assorted colors, staple checks, 30-inch cambrics, Lonsdale or other jeans, 32-inch Amoskeag or better checks. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS WANTED. — Draperies, scrims, cretonnes, Nottingham curtains, Madras, &c. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Lower grades, black and colored sateen; also fancy novelties, sateen or cotton, taffeta. Manhattan Petticoat, 3 West 29th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Sateens and cotton taffetas in black colors and fancies for petticoats. Call with samples, 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

COVERTS Wanted.—Deering Milliken 5301, shade 42, or similar; pay cash. J. J. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th. Farragut 9850.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—Holden-Leonard 611, tan and reindeer; spot cash. Chel. 9740.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—H. & L., quality 611. Morris Wolgel & Co., 134 West 26th St.

DELHI Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 711 or similar, Pekin, copen and gray. Feldman & Schwartz, Farragut 9542.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing large jobbing orders for wash dresses, voile dresses, and also georgette dresses, &c. M. Daniel Brown Co., 43-7 West 33d St., New York City.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ginghams and voiles; call with samples any afternoon. Kalish, 28 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton and georgette of the better kind; bring samples. 135 West 27th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash jobs of georgettes and taffetas; snappy styles. 12th floor, 12 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on snappy cotton dresses. L. & R., 129 West 27th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at snappy styles, cotton, voile and gingham. 12th floor, 12 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton dresses; call all week. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—Jobs, cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Wash dresses. Call with samples all week, 26 West 17th St., Room 220.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 silk and cotton at a price. Chelsea 1896.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted, or Botany, Yalama, navy. Madison Square 8275.

FLANNELETTE Wanted.—Quantity of New Era Troy 700 and 1000 revolution; for cash. Spring 7737.

FLANNELS Wanted — Crepes, percales, chambray, gingham, plaids, stripes; for cash; submit samples. Victor Goldman, 32 Union Square.

FLANNELS Wanted.—White 1184, 1191, Parker & Wilder; pay cash. Stuyvesant 4542.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy, any mill. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4666, navy or similar. Mad. Sq. 5028.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy only, in quantities. Moe, Greeley 940.

GABARDINE Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 3110.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—We are open to buy 300 pieces, all colors, from $1.07½ to $1.10; submit samples. La Reine Waist Co., 219-233 Linden St., Scranton, Penn.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for all colors at a price for cash. Call all week, Feinberg Bros., 189 6th Av.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Will buy Cheney georgette, any color or quantity. Madison Square 1084.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of Amoskeag and Treffan zephyr plaids and reps for spot cash. M. Kabat & Son, 307 Canal St.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES Wanted.—At once; all kinds; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8670.

GINGHAMS and Percales Wanted.—All kinds, quantity no object. Mad. Sq. 8670.

INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 42 West 18th, 3d floor.

LINENS Wanted.—All shades. Schiff & Kornbluth, 108 West 25th St.

PIQUE Wanted.—Narrow, medium, and wide wales; good quality only; Cameron plaid, ginghams or similar grade. Hazel Mfg. Co., 693 Broadway.

POM POMS Wanted.—Green, brown, navy, for spot cash. Spring 5397.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy; for spot cash. Phone Farragut 4746.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Chelsea 3110.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy and black; American; all wool serge; styles 7120, 54292, or similar; navy and black. Farragut 2770.

POPLINS Wanted.—Quantity Whitman's 767, 774, Brightwoods, Joels, Americans. Goldstein & Newburger. Stuyvesant 7686.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158, P. P. L., broadcloth, serges, American velour. Wechsler. Chelsea 6549.

POPLINS Wanted—Silk, Susquehanna No. 171, all shades; will buy quantity. Madison Square 8103.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 06077 or Stevens black and navy; also 8158 Pekin tan. Chelsea 9955.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610; also Frederick Lawrence mixtures 784. Chelsea 6018.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, navy, black. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Black and navy, American or similar. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for high shade poplins. Schonberg & Kapuer. Farragut 4588.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna, high lustre; all colors. Levine, 114 West 26th.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, black, navy; cash. Gramercy 4284.

POPLIN Wanted.—American all wool, black, for cash. Louis Hochstein, 122 West 20th.

POPLIN Wanted.—774 gray and navy; also 90970 navy. Spring 606.

SATEEN Wanted.—Lucenta black open fold pullastic. 49 East 21st.

SATINS, Printed, Wanted. — Gramercy 6694.

SECO AND JAP SILK Wanted.—At once; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 54289, 54292, 780, 1464, 09070, 0936, 104, 99, 0609, 54221, 519, 528, 7120, 9056. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4817.

SERGES Wanted.—Herzog's Cloak & Suit Co., 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 5466.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert's 8200 or similar quantities. Hecht & Pitofsky, 37 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 528, 54289, 11433, 774, P. P. L., M. F. L. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces 54289, for cash. Majestic, 129 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—Good serges; any make. G. B. G. Mfg. Co. Mad. Sq. 7080; Ext. 12.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for American 0696 navy. Madison Square 3935.

SERGES Wanted—Men's wear, any make, in navy. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 and 1464 navy. Phone Knickerbocker 1162.

SERGES Wanted.—V. S. L. navy, cash; also other makes. Stuyvesant 2676.

SERGES Wanted.—All grades; also gabardines. Madison Square 8777.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds for cash; must be cheap. Mad. Square 8670.

SERGE Wanted.—Botany 11433 navy; quantity. Tel. Mad. Sq. 3561.

SERGE Wanted.—9056, 54292 navy; spot cash. Madison Square 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 or similar, navy and black. Farragut 2477.

SERGE Wanted.—20 pieces at $1.75. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity 7120, 838, 235, 1464, poplins, broadcloths, Fall shades; also job lots. Farragut 2961.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman's 99, 519, or any mannish serge, reasonable; cash basis. Lefkowitz, 43 West 27th.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted.—Black and navy; all kinds; must be reasonable. Mirkus Bros. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 235, 54292, 114433, 3850, 0936, 6120 54289, 0970, 528, 519. Worth 2130, Ext. 67.

SERGES Wanted.—4632, 519, 10280, or similar, wanted. Phil Herzog & Sons, Madison Square 9656.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7301-7120-7122-7008, or similar, sponged or unsponged. Gramercy 4783.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy Amoskeag 7301-7120; also tan, Copen velours. Louis Greenberg, 71 West 23d St.

SERGES Wanted for export; 54 inch; all wool. Call, with samples, Coon-Wolf Co., 220 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 6301, No. 3 and 41-1, for spot cash. Weil, 216 Greene. Spring 5397.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Deering-Milliken, all colors; any quantity; cash. Miltex, 22 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 3850, 2001, 8200; Selden, poplin, style 1080; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy French serges, navy and colors. Farragut 4060.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 519, 54289 or similar. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 54289, 11433. W. F. X., Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7614, navy. Mad. Sq. 3121.

SERGES Wanted.—8209 navy serge. Madison Square 242.

SERGES Wanted.—780 Botany for cash. Call Chelsea 2557.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy crepe de chines, georgettes, crepe meteors, charmeuse and satins, &c., for cash; quantity no object. Box M 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SILKS, Poplins, Taffetas Wanted.—Any quality or quantity; also washable gabardine; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy Pilgrim and Meyers or other fancies at a reasonable price. Madison Square 7748.

SILKS Wanted.—Off shades fancy or peau de cygne, for linings, at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d.

SILKS Wanted.—Large and small lots; cash. Madison Square 687.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Dark shades; can use seconds and remnants; for cash. Spring 7350.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Max Levine, 142 West 26th St.

SOL SATIN Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SUITS Wanted.—Gimbel Brothers, 33d St. and B'way, want 5,000 women's and misses' suits for New York and Philadelphia Subway Stores; samples to be shown Tuesday, April 1, 1919, in sample room, 9th floor, 10 A. M.

SUITS, Capes and Dolmans Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity. 45 West 25th St., 4th floor. Phone Farragut 2951.

TAFFETA and Messalines Wanted.—To redye; only concern doing it well enough to pay you. Brenner Dyeing, Madison Sq. 8600.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—All colors, good quality; must be for immediate delivery. Hyman W. Ginsberg, 25 West 31st.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Spot cash for right price; can use quantity in 6 oz. cloth; navy, taupe, and brown. Murray Hill 4035.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—36 inches wide; all colors; cash. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—White and navy; good quality. Call Madison Square 5940.

TRICOTINE Wanted — Navy; also silvertones for spot cash. Phone Farragut 4746.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also poiret twills; pay cash. Farr. 5759.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Call with samples. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Will look at glove silk underwear Monday. Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., 56 Worth St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lawrence 621 or 619, burgundy or green corduroy, wide-wale, all colors; Stoney 27, green. 9th floor, 54 West 21st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Fall colors, Stevens, American, Parker Wilder, Brightwoods. Goldstein & Newburger. Stuyvesant 7686.

VELOURS Wanted.—032, 0360, 0359; Fall shades Broadcloth, Botany and F. & H., dark shades. Farragut 4323.

VELOUR Wanted.—Stevens, also Parker, Wilder, copen and tan. Oppenheimer, 138 West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, color 032, Fall shades; quantity; lowest price for cash. V 63 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for Stevens's Pekin, shade 547. Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281; all high shades. Harry J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—For cash. Yellin & Rand, 15 West 26th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Stevens or similar; high shades. Merit Co. Greeley 1120.

VELOURS Wanted.—Fall shades, all makes, for cash. Gramercy 4911.

VELOURS Wanted.—Deering, Millikins; also serges 838. Greeley 4695.

WAISTS Wanted—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgettes; quantity no object. Chelsea 1896.

Contracts Wanted.

DRESS CONTRACTOR on popular-priced dresses is open for immediate work; best reference. Tel. Chelsea 9716.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN SERGE.—696-6351, American poplin, high shades, at a right price. Gramercy 6775.

BELTING, Rubber, Canvas, second-hand, good condition, 15,000 lbs.; also drill, about 500 yards, white. W 318 Times.

BOYS' SUITS.—Mixture patterns, combination, skirt and Norfolk models; detachable belt; sizes 8-17, $4.50 each. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

BRAIDS.—10 line in stock for immediate delivery at 52½c line; black only. Esco Braid Co., 170 5th Av. Gramercy 1197.

BRAIDS. — Black colors, all lines, also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 192½ Greene St.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS.—Juilliard's 110, 118, 2002, in navy, black, green, burgundy and plum. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTH. — Juilliard's; also velours, Fall shades, very cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

BURELLA.—Gray, Brightwoods, 2 pieces, below cost. Vanderbilt 3572.

CAPES AND SUITS.—From $6.75 up; large assortment in stock, for immediate delivery. Needleman & Hoffman, 45 West 25th.

CAPES.—High-class capes, four styles, Fully Fullard lines, exceptional values; immediate delivery. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 35th.

CAPES.—10,000, $7.50 to $25; on the racks, ready for immediate delivery. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

CAPES AND DOLMANS for immediate delivery from $16.50 to $37.50. Elsenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

CAPES, DOLMANS, SUITS.—High grade; immediate delivery; reasonable. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

CAPES.—Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES.—Wool, serges, poplins; quantity; close $6.75 up. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

CAPES—Dolmans, stout coats; on the racks. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CHECKS, Serges, and Khaki Cloth.—Black and white checks, style 1900, fine cotton warp serge at a price. J. J. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th. Farragut 9850.

CHEVIOTS AND SERGES.—Lymansville; navies and blacks; also 6301's, brown only; will sacrifice at a price. Perry, Dame & Co., 142 East 32d St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES. — 6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATS.—Several thousand straight-hanging coats in all shades; velours, poplins, serges, tweeds, $7.50 up. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

COATS.—Girls' Spring: 2 to 14; serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery. Kommel, 27 West 20th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch, white and high shades. Phone Mad. Square 8644.

COTTON PLUSH. — Extra quality, 36 in. wide, black and colors; will sell at a price. Perry, Dame & Co., 142 East 32d St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Steward's, quality, 2386; quick action. Madison Square 4622.

DOLMANS, COATS.—Immediate delivery; silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas, &c. Nezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

DOLMANS, Coats, Plushes, and Pile Fabric. —For jobbers only. Nezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Samples, georgettes, beaded, wool jerseys, georgettes, printed and serges, to close out. American Costume 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Of every description, for immediate delivery. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—8,000 taffeta and satin on the racks for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $3.75 up. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St. Chelsea 9984.

DRESSES.—Better grade; to close out 12 beaded georgettes, assorted sizes and colors; 20 charmeuse, navy and black, 38 to 42; 12 assorted combination taffeta and georgettes. Phone Madison Square 2369.

DRESSES.—2,250 new, snappy models; every one a business stimulater for early Summer business; taffetas, $5.75 up; georgettes, $9.75 up; greatest values in the market. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES. — Beaded georgettes, taffetas, foulards, satins, serges, and jerseys; wonderful values; for immediate delivery. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES for Summer.—Ginghams, organdies, voiles, for immediate delivery; also full line of wash skirts. Fitwell Dress, 12 West 17th St. Farragut 3029.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery, beaded Georgette, taffetas, satins, $6.50-$10.50; all wool jerseys, silk braided, $7.75-$12.75; jobs to close. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—3,000 on the rack for immediate delivery; silk poplin, jersey, taffeta, satin and beaded georgette, $4.50 up. Victory Garment Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded indestructible georgettes, tricolettes, meteors, and satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta beaded georgette, all wool and half wool serge, to close out cheap. Chauser, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $6.50; colors, sizes; immediate delivery. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, taffetas, serges, jerseys; cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, assorted styles, colors; immediate; $12.50 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES, Jerseys and Taffetas to close out, very cheap. Zanetsky, 152 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Better kind; big sacrifice jerseys, serges, silks. Primo, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Georgettes at a sacrifice. Blaustein, Leifer, Baum, 10 East 30th St.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and voiles, $3.50 up. Kalisn & Co., 30 West 22d.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. shades, Congo, brown, rose, taupe, and tan. Madison Sq. 2196.

ETONS.—Fine cashmere Etons, $2.25 per suit. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

FLANNELETTE AND COTTON KHAKIS for manufacturing and also exporting purposes at very reasonable price. Gramercy 6350.

GABARDINE, black; good quality; sacrifice. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av.

GABARDINES.—Gera Mills, Pekin and Copenhagen. Mad. Sq. 2196.

GEORGETTES.—Quantities, all colors, to close at a price; cash. Madison Square 687.

GEORGETTES.—Ivory and colors; will close out cheap. Gramercy 4466.

GEORGETTES.—Stehli quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES. — Wonderful assortment all kinds; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8671.

GINGHAMS and Percales.—All kinds, wonderful assortment, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8071.

GINGHAMS, Percales and stripe and plaid tissue, to close out. Madison Square 7296.

GINGHAMS.—Percales and stripe and plaid tissues, to close out. Madison Square 7296.

PANAMAS.—SPA, PNA, 228, in all shades. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

HATS.—$5.50; to close out at a sacrifice; 25 handmade tailored hats, latest models; cash. Phone 5599 Greeley.

JERSEYS.—Serges, silks, georgettes; odd pieces; dress house sacrifice. Tel. 7852 Madison Square.

PANTS.—Men's cotton; cheap; $12.50 doz. up. Lion Pants Co., 135 Bleecker.

PLUSH. — Blumenthal's Tolotex, brown tipped, 10 pieces. $5.60; net 70 days. B 346 Times.

POIRET TWILLS.—8050; serges 104, 11433, 87, &c. Hydol Plush Mfg. Co., Chelsea 9352-3.

POIRET TWILLS.—Navy and black, good quality. Madison Square 5825.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—90610, P. P. L., 774, 767, 777, B. P. N. L., N. T. A., H. W. P., 228, 230; also shepherd checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

POPLINS.—67004, black and navy, Saxonias, Arthur Joel's 6500, Whitman's 774, cheap. Madison Square 5825.

POPLINS. — Amoskeag, American, Brightwood; Spring shades, to close out cheap. Lewis, Farragut 5856.

POPLINS.—American 0326 in tan, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

POPLINS.—High shades, also Joelishs, black, or will exchange black for blue. Chelsea 9535.

POPLINS.—Navy, black, Dobson, Meyer Joelsch, Saxxonia. Farragut 602.

POPLINS.—American, all high shades. Kramer, 9656 Mad. Sq.

POPLINS.—American and Amoskeag, high shades, at a price. Audubon 9657.

POPLINS.—Rookie and pekin; opening price. Farragut 3647.

POPLINS.—Whitman's 774, Dobson's 503; all navy. Spring 8676.

ROMPERS AND CREEPERS.—"Kid-O" For immediate delivery. M. Berman, 714 Broadway.

SATEENS.—All kinds, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SATIN DE CHINE.—Susquehanna, 300 yds.; to close out. Madison Square 3313.

SERGES.—U. S. 235; Botany 780, 11433; Juilliard's 54289; American 0609; Gera 7008, 10453; WFX, MFL, VSL, navy and black; Whitman's 774, 228; Selden's all-wool poplin 1095; also big variety of fancy skirtings in 54-inch and 38-inch all-wool plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—838, 7008, 7512, 7614, 3000, 8158, 11925, 812; Dunmore's 0360; V. S. L., K. S. W., W. F. X., tricotines, poplins, black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—696, 0609; V. S. L., 4040, 54289, 4061; W. F. X., F. S. G., 3684, C. S., C. S. G., W. S. G., S. B. G. L., T. P. S., 1717, K. S., 1209, 1210; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—Blue. Have for sale quantities of following styles: American's 258, 9479, D2, D1, 9395; Gilbert's 17450, 9912; all for immediate delivery. Phone Chelsea 5306.

SERGES.—Poplins, Panamas, 519, 11433, VSL, 774, 228, BPNL; 227, other popular numbers, very cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES, 54289, 4002, 0696, 54289, V. S. L.; also poplins, navies, black, 4860, 0677; cheap. Davidoff Co. Madison Square 4622.

SERGES.—V. S. L., navy, black, gray, brown, tan, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES, 7614, 2205, 235, 8200, 349, Metcals, American, and other makes; heavyweight velours; close out. Farragut 9528.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 3850, 54289, similiar 609 serges, 032 henna velours. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6934.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours. — Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. 4040, 4408; V. S. L. 774, P. P. L. American Piece Goods Co., Gramercy 7058-9.

SERGES.—Juilliards 4058; V S L 0609, 780, 54289. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4817.

SERGES, 235, 41-103, 0696, 0609, 41-1, 0360. A. Chassman & Son, 332 4th Av. Madison Square 4412.

SERGES, 54289, plum, Burgundy, green. A. Chassman & Son, 332 4th Av. Madison Square 4413.

SERGES, POPLINS, 09070, 696, 0609, 4632, 54289, 06077, 4768, V. S. L. Madison Square 9567.

SERGES.—9288 Cleveland navy, also all wool navy flannels to close out. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES.—All kinds New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8671.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 navy only; immediate delivery. Madison Square 5825.

SERGES.—54289, rookie and tan, at a very low price. Phone Farragut 6325.

SERGES AND POPLINS, job, close out. Madison 7521, also 6122.

SERGES.—7002, $1; 1464, $2.25; 104, $2.17½; also poplin. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—W. S. L. and M. F. L., navy. Farragut 5035.

SERGES.—Botany 780, in navy and black, $1.70 net. Murray Hill 8251.

SERGES.—1464, 104, 54221, 113, 54289, V. S. L., M. F. L., P. G. L. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES.—94 Whitmans, black, at $1.50 net. Phone Farragut 9642.

SERGE.—Whitman's 104, Botany white 4247. Farragut 6224.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES.—Lorraines 2698, black. Spring 8676.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54-inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 6260.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; 4-thread crepe de chines, $1.12½; fancy lining, 75c, $1.15; wash satins, 95c. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co. Madison Square 7189.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILKS, Georgettes, Georgines, Crepe de Chine, Meteors, Taffetas, at sacrifice price. W 349 Times.

SILK SHANTUNGS and Pongees—Wide range; immediate delivery. Y 234 Times Annex.

SILK.—Chinese Shantung, 18-20 yards piece, 60 pcs. to bale; price attractive. W 290 Times.

SILVERTONES.—Poplins, the shades you need. American Piece Goods Co. Gramercy 7058-9.

SILVERTONES, Holden-Leonard, all shades, and Stevens velours. Madison Square 3215.

SILVERTONES.—Holden-Leonard, tan and pekin. Madison Square 6716.

SILVERTONE, all colors. Phone Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS, Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—5,000 serge and linen skirts, 75 cents each; immediate delivery. Manufacturing Department, Spring 1384.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.62½; silks, stripes, plaids very cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS. — Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SPRING COATS of all matrials to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

SUITS, CAPES, DOLMANS.—Well assorted stock of popular-priced merchandise on the racks for immediate delivery. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d St.

SUITS.—1,500 for immediate delivery in tricotine, velour check, gabardines, silvertone and serges, $16.50 to $30. Elsenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

SUITS.—2,000 on the racks, ready for immediate shipment; serges and tricotines, $10 and up. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—200, to close out, in serges and poplins. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Close out at reduction prices. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS, capes, dolmans, to close out; best styles. Morris Waldman, 17 West 28th.

SUITS AND COATS of better grade to close out. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Job snappy; to close out. S. & S., 3d floor, 45 West 27th.

SUITS.—To close out; wonderful values. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

SUITS, 200; closing out at sacrifice. Etkin Bros., 106 West 32d St.

TAFFETA DRESSES.—Closed out at $5; wool serge double capes, 44 inches long, navy only, to close out at $6. M. Daniel Brown Co., 43 West 33d St.

TAFFETA DRESSES, closed out at $5; wool serge double capes, 44 inches long, navy only, to close out at $6. M. Daniel Brown Co., 43 West 33d St.

TAFFETAS. — Blacks only; Ulrich and Donaldson and Cheney Bros. qualities. Madison Square 3313.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES. — Stehli qualities; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

TAFFETA MOIRE in both evening and street shades for immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 5945.

TAFFETA.—Stehlis, quantities. 3249, all colors; quick action. Madison Square 4622.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES. — All shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLLETE AND POULET.—120 pieces, 10 shades, finest quality; call between 4-5 only. Gramercy 2893.

TRICOLLETES AND PAULETTES.—Immediate delivery. Phone Mad. Square 8644.

TRICOLETTES AND PAULETTES. — All shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 4231.

TRICOTINES.—Selling for Fall; soft, fine quality; under other mills values. William H. Duval Co., Martin Dept., formerly of Campbell & Martin.

TRICOTINES.—Receive navy shipments every day, little heavier and wider twill than Garfield, $4.25; 2-10x60. Y 277 Times Annex.

TRICOTINES, Garfield, 4718, Pekin, and Copen, $3.50. Gramercy 5156.

TRICOTINE, good quality, navy, rookie, tan, taupe. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS; also 7301 serge. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINE, Andrews 5782, navy. Phone Madison Square 3215.

TRICOTINE.—Navy, U. S. Madison Square 6716.

VEILINGS.—Special lot; sacrifice for cash. 116 East 27th, 8th floor. Telephone 8326 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—American Botany, Stevens, light weight; Fall shades; cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

VELOURS. — American and other makes heavy weight Fall and Spring shades at a price. Audubon 9657.

VELOURS.—For immediate delivery. Majestic Textile Mills, 24 East 21st. Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS, light and heavy weight, dark shades. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av.

VELOURS, tan, clay, American 0360; exceptionally fine; act quickly; $2.80. Chelsea 10390.

VELOURS, high shades, also American heavyweight, 8158. Wechsler. Chelsea 6549.

VELOURS. — Rose; tricotine, navy; Garfield's tan, gabardine. Chelsea 9840.

VELOURS.—11050, 032, 036, 50303; Fall shades. Phone Gramercy 2991-2992.

VELOURS.—Copenhagen, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 2452.

VELVETEEN.—Specializing in 36 inch; all colors; immediate delivery. Trevas Sebock, 469 4th Av.

WAISTS.—Entire stock of high-class ladies' waists, silk underwear, kimonos and robes to sell in bulk. Diamond, 36 West 34th St.

WAISTS.—Cotton, $6.50 dozen; georgettes, crepe de chines, Jap silks, 50c on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

WAISTS.—Crepes, satin stripe tubs, &c., $18 up. Hy-Grade Waist Co., Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway.

WAISTS.—To close out, $6.50 per dozen and up. Bernstein & Kopp, 103 Crosby St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On capes; large orders given out; bring samples. Third floor, 129 West 27th St.

CONTRACTORS on bathing suits, call with samples, 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

Allied Industries.

MACHINERY Wanted.—One or all of the following machines for women's hand turned shoes: Goodyear channeler, Louis splitter, plant rounder, edge setting machine. K. M. Stone, 16 East 22d St.

Machines wanted.—Double-needle hemstitching machines. Phone Mad. Sq. 631.

MME. ESTELLE, 277 5th Av., retiring April 15; complete fixtures of this high-class millinery, gown shop, must be sold.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

10c or 25c household articles wanted for canvassers, direct from manufacturers. Room 203, 101 West 42d St., N. Y.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Successful salesman by electrical corporation, to sell to architects, contractors, and owners of buildings, for lamp department now being organized; unequaled opportunity for advancement to executive position; liberal salary and commission; write details as to age, height, and weight, parentage, education, and business experience; mention aim in life; send photograph if convenient. B 89 Times.

SELLING AGENTS.—A factory with capacity thousand bungalow aprons daily wants selling agents on commission basis. Box 804, Fall River.

Situations Wanted.

CHEMIST, graduate, experienced in oils, fats, fertilizers, and acids. W 671 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, calling on jobbing trade only, Middle Western territory, about to leave for the road, is open for a good neckwear line. K 46 Times.

INVESTMENT MADE EASY.

The Annalist every Monday publishes a list of securities, not quoted elsewhere, with bid and asked prices of reputable securities. Published by The New York Times Company. 10c a copy on news stands—$4 a year by mail.—Advt.

URGE FULL SPEED AHEAD.

Credit Men Think Time Has Passed for Restraining Trade.

Predicting a shortage of labor throughout the country as business activity becomes fully renewed, J. H. Tregoe, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, last night issued a statement calling upon the 28,000 commercial houses that are members of the organization to do everything possible to accelerate the speedy return to normal conditions.

"The Council on Credit Defense is agreed that one main cause of the hesitancy that characterizes business today," says the statement, "is the fear that prices are to recede sharply. We feel that we are not to witness a great decline in prices, for high prices accompany, and largely find their reason in, the increase of the purchasing medium, while low prices follow through the deflation of the purchasing medium. The purchasing medium is likely to continue high for some time to come, and therefore sharp recessions are most unlikely. If profiteering had been the cause of high prices, then we should look for rapid price shrinkage, but we find high prices resting upon more fundamental causes.

"The Council on Credit Defense feels that the time has come to give the signal for full speed ahead in business; that hesitation will give way quickly to confidence when we get team work between workingmen and capital, each making concessions to the other, each recognizing the full importance of the other, each actuated by the spirit of 'let's go,' which inspired our returning heroes on to victory overseas.

"It was the unanimous opinion of the conferees that it is of the highest importance that the Government forthwith remove the hand of control over business and confine its influence largely to that of a buyer, discouraging as much as possible reliance upon its paternal protection and control in the various phases of business; in other words, that it do all it can to unshackle industry from the restraints and limitations put upon it during the war and let it be known that artificial assistance and stimulants are no longer to be applied."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY—M. Lurie & Co.; F. Gansu, misses', juniors suits; 37 West 26th.

ALBANY—Wm. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, rugs; W. B. Taylor, upholstery goods; 1,133 Broadway; Breslin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, hats; Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros Co.; J. McNair, domestics; 1,150 B'way; Latham.

BALTIMORE—Snow, Mecaslin & Co.; C. H. Snow, Jr., millinery; 579 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss B. Dooley, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Pulitzer, men's, women's clothing; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. Whitelaw, general mdse.; 6 W. 32d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; Miss A. McNulty, laces, ribbons, trimmings; 395 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz; jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

BOSTON—Rivitz Bros.; E. I. Rivitz, coats, suits; Imperial.

BOSTON—Pierce-Billings Co.; W. C. Billings, piece goods; Manhattan.

BOSTON—Hallpern's; Mrs. H. Canning, coats, suits, capes; Mrs. Wilson, silk, wash dresses; Martinique.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Miss G. D. Hurtibuse, tailored sets, basement; J. A. Keough, men's clothing, basement; Miss K. T. Lugrin, toys; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; I. Lewis, carpets; 105 Grand.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—E. C. Holt & Co.; E. C. Holt, dry goods; Collingwood.

CHICAGO—A. R. Haas, georgettes; Claridge.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; E. Mayer, men's, boy's clothing; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; J. S. Rosenberg, silk waists; Room 404; 1,182 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; H. H. Haynle, wool dress goods; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—M. Ainbinder & Co.; M. Ainbinder, juniors', misses' silk-lined skirts, ladies' coats; Room 601, 1,170 B'way.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, mdse. manager; J. B. Cohen, Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. A. Albiez, carpets, rugs; W. E. Reidy, piece goods; Miss Lawler, silverware; Miss E. Thal, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; J. C. Newhoff, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; B. H. Sheaman, millinery; 23 E. 26th; Cumberland.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Levine, jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; W. H. Hirst, carpets; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS, Texas—Baron Bros.' Millinery Co.; I. Baron, millinery, trimmed hats; 579 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. W. B. Rector, coats, suits, ladies', misses' wear; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, georgette waists, women's, misses', children's Fall coats; Room 1015, 1,150 Broadway.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—L. Parker Co.; B. Z. Shank, ready-to-wear; Broztell.

DAYTON, Ohio—Johnston & Shelton Co.; G. A. Buskey, infants' wear; McAlpin.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; 225 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss L. Rosser, jewelry, leather goods; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—J. Stein; ready-to-wear; Room 602, 1,182 B'way.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; T. J. Cleary, carpets, rugs; Martinique.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; A. F. O'Malley, jobs women's Spring coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, children's wear; McAlpin.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. C. Marsh, millinery; 621 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. D. Newman, shoes; 1,270 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. Hofstadter, millinery; 621 B'way.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; Mr. Strayer, carpets; 105 Grand.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; C. H. Paige, silks; 1,261 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS — Effroymson & Wolf; M. Strashun, domestics; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig's D. G. Co.; Miss L. Marks, coats, suits; 1,150 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss J. Vickery, ladies' coats; Miss R. Wagoner, misses' ready-to-wear; Miss P. McKamey, millinery; 116 West 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Traugott Bros.; Louis Traugott, women's coats, capes, suits, dresses; Leo Traugott, men's, boy's clothing, furn. goods; Penn.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn Furchgott Co.; J. Z. Parsons, wash goods, blankets, linens; 141 Madison Av.

LANSING, Mich.—Mills D. G. Co.; B. F. Simmons, laces, linens; Breslin.

LEBANON, Ind.—Adler's Co-operative Co.; M. Adler, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Cumberland.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.; M. Lurie & Co.; F. Lurie, jobs silk dresses; 37 West 26th.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—E. Less & Co.; E. Less, men's clothing, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.

LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; Miss McElroy, leather goods; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; E. Stern, clothing; 23 East 26th; Latham.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer; Mrs. R. McGehee, millinery; 1,150 Broadway; Wallick.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Julius Levy Sons Co.; A. L. Friedlander, silks, cotton piece goods; 256 Church.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; Miss E. Frank, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; N. B. Goldstein, jewelry, leather goods; 1,133 B'way.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; Miss K. B. Laubenheimer, millinery; J. L. Locher, hats; 640 B'way; Breslin.

MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; Miss C. Berry, waists; S. Hanson, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Steiner-Lobman D. G. Co.; W. Lobman, knit goods; 43 Leonard.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. Eskind & Sons; H. Eskind, women's cloaks, suits; Knickerbocker.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Wendel & Freedman; S. P. Cantor, millinery; 13 W. 38th.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. H. Smith, millinery; 621 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; L. Hoyem, linens, hdkfs.; A. Magnitsky, carpets; 116 W. 32d.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, jobs suits; 37 West 26th.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; W. G. Colling, draperies, curtains; Miss E. A. Christian, waists; Miss H. Gale, underwear, sweaters, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Rhode Island Specialty Shop; L. M. Rousseau, ready-to-wear; Latham.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—N. G. Forcheimer & Co.; E. Forcheimer, ready-to-wear, millinery; 16 W. 31st.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Fried & Co.; H. Fried, women's sport coats, capes, suits; Room 909, 303 5th Av.

PIEDMONT, W. Va.—W. Rosenblum, women's, men's, children's ready-to-wear; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; E. Edsell, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; L. Samuels, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; L. Kaufmann, notions; 353 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co.; M. M. Anderson, dry goods; 98 Franklin; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; Miss M. A. Reynolds, art goods; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; L. C. Nance, millinery; 621 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens, blankets; 432 4th Av.; Latham.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Halff & Bro.; H. Leopold, notions, furn. goods; E. Oppenheimer, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; J. A. Galvin, wash goods; 225 5th Av.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Can.—H. J. Hollinrake, dry goods, women's apparel; McAlpin.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; M. Beck, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Latham.

SCRANTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Western D. G. Co.; W. H. Lawrence, domestics, dress goods, silks; 60 Worth.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; H. Fishball, cloaks; 1,261 Broadway.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Geo. Wyman & Co.; F. W. Fritzer, rugs; 1,170 B'way, Latham.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Netter-Ullman Mercantile Co.; M. Netter, women's ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

STERLING, Ill.—Bradley-Boynston Co.; M. Bradley, men's clothing, furn. goods; Commodore.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Lehman Bros.; M. H. Lehman, women's wash dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Frank & Meyer Neckwear Co.; S. M. Frank, tie silks; Penn.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. Freund, domestics, linens, flannels; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Trorlicht, Duncker Carpet Co.; C. H. Duncker, J. H. Schageman, carpets; 11 East 17th St.

ST. PAUL—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. H. Finch, representing; 320 B'way.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; W. D. Williams, carpets; 320 B'way.

SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; Hugh Hunter, linens, white goods; Wallick.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; D. M. Edwards, general mdse.; Commodore.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell, Dyer Co.; C. E. Teeples, coats, suits; 6 W. 32d; Park Av.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Levinson's; M. Levinson, A. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Cumberland.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; W. H. Campbell, domestics; 225 5th Av.; Wallick.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; B. S. Norton, carpets, rugs; 225 5th Av.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Emporium World Millinery Co.; B. F. Key, millinery; 621 B'way.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; H. S. Fisher mdse. mgr.; C. C. Sickenberger, rugs, carpets; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—M. J. Federman; Miss Mittenthal, jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; G. V. Hall, carpets; 19 E. 24th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; J. J. Erwig, upholstery goods, rugs; 6 W. 32d.

WICHITA, Kan.—Hauser-Garrison D. G. Co.; U. G. Dabler, carpets; 329 B'way.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; D. H. Mylott, rugs; 432 4th Av.

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FOR WOMEN AND BOYS
The latest mode in outing apparel. Made by
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Auctions.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell,
470 Broome Street,
Wednesday, April 2nd, 1919,
Promptly at 10 o'Clock,
On a Credit of Four Months.
By Order of Mills, Agents and Others.
WOOLEN AND WORSTED,
PLAIN AND FANCY
Dress Goods and Suitings,
Black and Colored Silks.
Over 1,000 Pieces.
Plain and Fancy Cotton Goods.

BOOKS AT AUCTION
REGENTS BOOK STORE (retiring)
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R. E. SHERWOOD, Auctioneer,
at 30 Canal St., New York,
at 10 A. M. on Monday, March 31st, about 30,000 miscellaneous volumes, comprising fiction, medical, college text, sets, regents review books; fixtures, shelving, National cash register, safe, etc. Terms cash. Immediate delivery. Dealers attend. Auctioneer's telephone John 368.

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Tomorrow, Tuesday, at 10:15 o'clock.
Direct from Well Known Mills and Agents.
620 Pieces FINE WOOLENS
Serges, Suitings, Overcoatings, Cheviots, Tricotines, Checks, &c.
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Terms: Net cash 30 days approved credit.

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In April, 1914, we started a series of remarkable Quarterly World-Wide Issues of the DRY GOODS ECONOMIST.
The *results* obtained by manufacturers from these issues have resulted in arranging eight annual World-Wide numbers of the Economist instead of four.
During the war you may have been too busy to consider foreign trade; but now when the world needs merchandise it is a duty and privilege to supply this need.
This is *the last call* for the April 5th issue which will carry your message to over 4,000 of the best merchants in South America, Australia, South Africa, and other eager markets *in addition* to the regular foreign and domestic readers.
DRY GOODS ECONOMIST
(231 West 39th St., NEW YORK)
World-Wide Export Number
April 5, 1919
Advertising Forms Close April 2

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Public's Caution Over Future Economic Events Indicated in Stocks

Measuring the public attitude toward underlying business conditions and possibilities at home and abroad in terms of the market appraisal of securities, it would seem as though occurrences of the last week and more have recorded a period of equilibrium. That is, the stock market has reflected a waiting attitude on the part of the public which is quite neutral in its quality. The public appeared to be buying very few bonds and stocks, and at the same time showed a disposition to hold on to stocks and bonds previously acquired. The activity of the stock market to the accompaniment of fairly substantial advances in particular directions seemed to disprove this idea at times, but the net result of the week's operations indicated that professional traders had been much alone. The average advance of representative issues was only a fraction of 1 per cent. The underlying structure of the market was not weakened, in fact it was somewhat improved, if anything, and it was significant that on the various occasions when traders brought pressure against prices they received very moderate profits for their pains. In so far as the quality of the week's news had application to economic developments at home there was reason for owners of stocks to be satisfied. The Railroad Administration was able to announce that through the receipt of $100,000,000 from the War Department for troop transport and of $70,000,000 from the War Finance Corporation the April 1 requirements were amply covered and preparations were begun for the raising of $200,000,000 or more through the sale of emergency paper. The head of the Steel Corporation voiced an opinion on expected improvement of large calibre in the steel industry. The mercantile agencies reported a gradual and encouraging increase in the distribution of goods and an appreciable betterment in the unemployment situation. The sound condition of business finances was demonstrated in reports on failures for the third week of March, which displayed a decline from the preceding week's total and a greater decline from the total the year before. These were a few of the constructive developments, and they were made the most of by speculators who move rapidly in and out of the stock market. The fact that the occurrences mentioned did not stimulate general purchases indicated the presence of factors in the economic situation other than those which affect the transient sentiments of the market place. It seems as though the public, which was credited with extensive purchases of stocks late in February, was looking for something more concrete than generalities about business and industry. This was not at all surprising in the light of market phenomenon of the past. Broad movements both forward and downward are usually marked by distinct stages. Buyers of securities who may be classed as the really far-sighted speculators and investors are wont to acquire stocks after careful thought and with due regard to fundamental conditions. They do not overbuy and they are content to exercise a degree of patience that considers months in the same way that the professional trader considers days. While the comment of the Street has devoted relatively slight attention to events in Europe, it may well be that conservative market followers over the length and breadth of the country have been devoting a great deal of thought to them. It would be rather strange if the intricate steps toward settling the tremendous national problems involved were not the subject of much serious thought among people who direct their investment and speculative activities along lines which are shaped by permanent rather than passing occurrences.

From London comes reiterated information that manufacturing facilities are rapidly being converted from war to peace requirements and are in process of mobilization for the export trade. Travelers return from France with news that the manufacturers of that country are preparing to expand the making of goods for sale abroad. In the United States the War Finance Corporation is perfecting machinery for liberal loans to firms engaged in foreign trade. German producers are beginning to talk of reviving their foreign trade, despite the uncertainties of their financial position and the political storm clouds over the country. The stage is being set rapidly for aggressive sales campaigns, and perforce the question arises: To whom are these nations going to sell their goods? Will South America, the Far East, and the neutral countries of Europe be ready in the near future to absorb and adequately finance the goods which the former belligerents desire to distribute among them? Through the decline of sterling and franc exchange since the markets were freed of support a new barrier against purchases by England and France in the United States has been erected. Theoretically, the depreciation of sterling and francs in terms of the dollar works to stimulate exports from France and England to the United States, but the last-named country is planning to become a leading distributor of goods instead of a foremost consumer of things others want to sell. Besides the deterrent to imports supplied to the French by the decline of exchange at New York and London, there is the growing impression among manufacturers in the United States that the French people feel that much construction and replacement work should be done by themselves, using their own products even though a long period be necessary. Every one wants to sell and to buy as little as possible. The situation promises competition even more intense than was expected when fighting ceased.

The Steel Corporation presents in its statement for 1918 a comprehensive survey of what the war brought in the way of extraordinary expenditure for plant, equipment, and materials. Presumably the figures reflect the comparative extent of similar outlay on the part of contemporary concerns which filled Government orders. The corporation spent $302,775,000 between Aug. 1, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1918, on means to increase the output of war goods, and in so doing was forced to pay approximately $103,000,000 more than would have been necessary for the same purposes if costs had been at the pre-war level. While a considerable part of the expenditure was for facilities which were purely for the purpose of prosecuting the war, the extent of amortization charges made against it indicates that the major part of the new plants and additions will be of use in commercial lines. A total of $82,000,000 was reserved from the earnings of last year and the year before to cover, as the report states, the "approximate amount of expenditures made since April 1, 1917, in excess of current depreciation charged, for construction or acquirement of facilities installed for the purposes specified which no longer possess any investment value (except salvage) and also the excess cost of construction or acquirement of improvements over their estimated investment value for future use in the business." This reserve of $82,000,000 was $4,793,000 less than the excess cost over pre-war cost of the war plants and other items provided during the period when the United States was a belligerent. The complete cost of the various additions during the period was $202,661,000.

RUBBER SALES GROW DURING THE WAR

United States Company Reports an Increase of More Than $39,000,000 in 1918.

PLAN TRADE EXTENSIONS

Directors See a Greater Opportunity in the Export Field Than Ever Before.

In the calendar year 1918 the United States Rubber Company sold more than $215,398,425 worth of rubber and rubber products, surpassing its sales of the preceding year by more than $39,000,000, according to the annual report, which has just been made public. After operating expenses, taxes, and charges were deducted, in addititon to preferred dividends, there was available for the $36,000,000 common stock a surplus of $11,090,540. Adding to this the dividends paid on the stocks of subsidiary companies, the report shows that $30.86 cents was earned on the common stock, as compared with $28.83 in 1917.

The cost of manufacture, depreciation, selling, and general expenses amounted to $169,594,286, which compares with $144,916,641 in 1917. The company had to charge off $880,047 for bad debts, as compared with an allowance of $607,529 in the year before, and cash discounts allowed to customers for prepayments increased to $5,443,461, from $4,416,943 in 1917.

Samuel P. Colt, Chairman of the Board of the company, in his remarks to stockholders said:

"The financial condition of the company is strong, as indicated by the consolidated general balance sheet appended. With the continually expanding business and present high prices of materials, more working capital is required, in addition to which extensions have been planned, especially in the tire division, which will consume a large amount of money. Although the last year's earnings, considered by themselves, would warrant a dividend upon the common stock, your Directors felt that it would not be prudent to pay one, on account of the uncertainties which existed in business and the company's cash position.

"The export sales of the company outside of war orders were maintained during the year, and with the close of the war your Directors believe there is a greater opportunity offered in this field than ever before, and preparations are being made to materially extend our export business."

The following table sets forth some of the more salient items in the company's income report and balance sheet:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1918.	1917.
Net sales	$215,398,425	$176,159,694
Income from sales	39,480,632	31,243,063
Income chgs. & taxes	19,289,535	12,784,619
Net profits	16,072,042	15,840,577
Surplus	11,090,540	10,358,514

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS.

	1918.	1917.
Cash	$12,930,286	$9,463,834
Accounts receivable	35,566,177	36,313,607
Notes & loans payable	9,465,350	19,430,955
Accounts payable and accruals	14,852,945	18,797,802

Concluding his remarks, Mr. Cold said:

"The volume of business of our company so far this year has been somewhat in excess of the same period of last year, and though we look for a falling off in certain lines, especially those where war orders were large, now that we are on a peace basis, the present indications are that our volume for 1919 will be satisfactory."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 29, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,616,915	44,121,984
Same period a year ago	1,791,731	33,028,884

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	76.69	74.95	78.12	69.73
Same period a year ago	67.66	65.67	70.95	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,140	ADAMS EXPRESS	34	33	33	— 3
2,000	Advance Rumely	27¼	25½	27¼	— ¾
1,300	Advance Rumely pf	62¼	61½	62¼	+ ¼
2,300	Ajax Rubber	73½	71⅞	71⅞	— 1⅜
3,800	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1,700	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
10,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	36	34½	35	— 1
900	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	92⅛	91	92⅛	+ ¾
5,800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	105¼	103	*103⅞	— ¾
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	100	100	100	— 1¾
9,000	Am. Beet Sugar	76¾	74	75½	— ¼
100	Am. Brake Shoe & F. pf	160	160	160	— 1⅞
72,600	Am. Can	51⅛	48⅛	50¾	— ⅛
100	Am. Can pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
4,400	Am. Car & Foundry	91½	89¾	90½	— 1
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	115	115	115	+ ¼
15,800	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅜	47	49½	+ ⅞
20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	..
9,700	Am. Drug. Syndicate	13¾	12¾	13⅝	+ ½
5,900	Am. Hide & Leather	19	18	19	+ ⅜
19,900	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	99	95	97⅝	— 1⅛
2,700	Am. Ice	46¼	44½	46	— ¼
1,600	Am. Ice pf	63	61⅞	63	+ ½
82,100	Am. International	72⅛	69½	70⅜	— ⅛
26,800	Am. Linseed	50¾	47⅛	50⅛	+ 1⅜
2,100	Am. Linseed pf	90	88	90	+ 2
9,700	Am. Locomotive	67	63¾	66	— ⅛
100	Am. Locomotive pf	105	105	105	..
1,300	Am. Malting	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
1,500	Am. Malt. 1st pf. c. of d	51	49	51	+ 1½
27,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	70½	68	69½	+ ¾
1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104½	103	104	— 1½
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	94	94	94	+ 1
2,300	Am. Steel Foundries	82⅜	79½	82¼	+ ¼
17,100	Am. Sugar Refining	126¾	124	125	+ ⅜
100	Am. Sugar Refining pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ¼
7,500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	112¾	109¾	111¾	— ¾
200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	95	95	95	— 2½
4,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	104⅝	103⅛	103¾	— 1
300	Am. Tobacco	206¾	203	205¼	— 3
200	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅞
2,800	Am. Woolen	55	51⅞	54¾	+ 1¼
300	Am. Woolen pf	98	97¾	97¾	— 1⅝
5,000	Am. Writing Paper pf	40½	36¼	38¼	+ 1¼
500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	13	13½	..
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	42½	42½	42½	..
59,100	Anaconda Copper	62¾	59¾	60¾	— 1
1,400	Associated Dry Goods	24⅛	23	23	— 1
100	Associated Dry Goods pf	65	65	65	+ 4
200	Associated Oil	73⅞	73¼	*73⅞	+ ⅝
1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	90⅞	91½	— 1
300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	86¾	86½	86½	+ ⅜
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	6¼	6¼	6¼	— 1¼
400	Atlantic Coast Line	96	95	96	..
14,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	114½	111½	112¾	— 1
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	66	66	66	..
101,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	89⅛	85½	88⅛	— ⅞
200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105	104	104	— 2¼
3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	48¼	47	47½	— ¾
600	Baltimore & Ohio pf	54½	54	54	— ¼
1,500	Barrett Co.	121¼	120	120½	+ ½
200	Barrett Co. pf	115½	115⅛	115⅛	— ⅝
1,400	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
200	Bethlehem Steel	66½	66¼	66½	— 3⅜
85,200	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	69	65	68¼	+ ½
100	Bethlehem Steel 7% pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
960	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf	105	104¾	105	..
3,150	Booth Fisheries	21½	19¾	21½	+ 1
12,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	22	19¾	22	+ 1
1,300	Do. cfs. of dep.	22	20	22	+ 1
100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	8½	8½	8½	..
1,200	Burns Brothers	142¾	140½	141	— 1⅞
100	Bush Terminal	85	85	85	+ 5
1,400	Butte Copper & Zinc	7	6⅛	7	..
3,400	Butte & Superior	21⅞	20⅞	21½	— ½
900	Butterick Co.	23¾	22	23¾	+ 1
10,300	CAL. PACKING	60⅝	57¾	60¼	+ 1⅛
100	Cal. Packing pf	111	111	111	+ 2
2,700	Cal. Petroleum	26½	25¾	26	— ½
1,100	Cal. Petroleum pf	70	68¾	70	+ ⅛
200	Calumet & Arizona	58¼	57⅛	58¼	— ¾
8,300	Canadian Pacific	160	156	159¼	— ¼
400	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	94⅞	94	94⅞	+ 1⅛
51,700	Central Leather Co.	74½	69¾	74⅜	+ 2⅜
200	Central Leather Co. pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
10	Central & So. Am. Tel.	110	110	110	..
400	Certain-Teed Products	32¼	31½	31½	— 3½
12,200	Cerro de Pasco Copper	37	32¾	36½	+ 4
3,100	Chandler Motor	126	122	125⅞	+ 1⅞
2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅛	57½	58	— ½
300	Chi. Great Western	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
400	Chi. Great Western pf	24½	24	24	— 1
5,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	38¼	36⅞	37⅜	— ⅝
10,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	71	68	68¾	— 1¼
1,600	Chi. & Northwestern	94¾	94⅛	94½	— ½
100	Chi. & Northwestern pf	131¼	131¼	131¼	— 1½
5,400	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	24⅝	23¼	23¾	— ⅝
400	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf	76¼	76	76	— ¼
1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf	65½	65	65¼	— ¼
112,100	Chile Copper	24⅞	18¾	23¾	+ 5¼
7,400	Chino Copper	35½	34	35	+ ½
100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	34	34	34	— ½
600	Cluet, Peabody	63½	62¾	63½	+ 1
2,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43⅜	41½	43	+ [illegible]
600	Colorado Southern	24	23½	23½	— [illegible]
100	Colorado Southern 1st pf	54	54	54	..
7,200	Columbia Gas & Elec.	45⅛	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅜
300	Computing Tab Record'g	44⅜	43¾	44	— 1⅞
700	Consolidated Gas	93	92	93	— ⅜
100	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
3,100	Continental Can	78⅛	76¾	77¼	— 1½
183,100	Corn Products Refining	59⅜	52	58⅞	+ 5⅛
700	Corn Products Ref. pf	106½	105	105⅝	— ⅜
24,900	Crucible Steel	67½	65	66	— 2
300	Crucible Steel pf	94⅛	94	94⅛	+ ⅛
4,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
1,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	74½	73⅛	74½	..
100	DEERE & CO. pf	96	96	96	+ ½
800	Del. & Hudson	104½	104	104	— 3
200	Del., Lack. & Western	176⅛	173	176½	+ 3⅝
200	Denver & Rio Grande	5	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
700	Denver & Rio Grande pf	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
50	Detroit Edison Co.	112½	112½	112½	..
23,700	Distillers Securities	64½	62	64	— ¼
5,400	Dome Mines	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ½
300	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	71	70	71	+ 1
5,100	Erie	16½	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅜
3,000	Erie 1st pf	28⅞	27½	28	— ¾
100	Erie 2d pf	19	19	19	— 1
300	FEDERAL M. & S.	10	10	10	..
200	Federal M. & S. pf	36½	36	36	— 1½
8,600	Fisher Body	59¼	47½	57½	+ 8⅞
300	Fisher Body pf	95⅛	95	95	— 1½
10,240	GASTON, WM. & WIG.	31⅛	29	31⅛	+ 1⅝
22	General Chemical pf	103	103	103	..
9,300	General Cigar	55½	52⅝	54¾	+ 1⅛
500	General Electric	156¾	156½	156½	+ ½
97,200	General Motors	171½	155½	169½	+ 7½
1,300	General Motors pf	90½	89⅞	90½	+ ½
5,300	General Motors deb	90½	90	90½	+ ½
7,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	67	64¾	67	+ ⅜
400	Granby Consol.	67½	67	67	+ 2
3,600	Great Northern pf	94	92¾	93¼	— ⅜
9,100	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	41¾	40½	41⅛	— ½
2,100	Greene-Cananea Copper	44	42	43⅛	+ ¾
800	Gulf States Steel	55	53	54	— 2¾
100	Gulf, Mobile & North'n pf	32½	32½	32½	— ½
100	HARTMAN CORP.	63	63	63	+ 1¾
2,500	Haskell & Barker	45	41	44⅛	+ 2⅛
500	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	99⅞	98¾	99⅛	— ⅛
38,200	Inspiration Copper	48⅞	46¼	48⅝	+ 1⅛
19,900	Interboro Consol.	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅝
16,400	Interboro Consol. pf	13½	11½	11½	— 2⅝
500	Inter. Agricultural	17⅞	16½	16⅝	— 1⅜
2,600	Inter. Agricultural pf	68	64½	67	— 1⅜
1,800	Inter. Harvester, new	124¼	121¼	*123¾	— ½
15,200	Inter. Mer. Marine	27⅞	26½	26½	— 1
109,700	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	112¾	109½	111½	— ½
25,000	Inter. Nickel	27	25⅝	26⅝	+ 1
16,300	Inter. Paper	45¾	42¾	45½	+ ¼
900	Inter. Paper pf., stamped	72¼	71⅛	72	— ½
8,000	JEWEL TEA	41⅛	37⅞	39¾	— 1½
100	Jewel Tea pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ 1
1,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH	19¼	18½	19	— ⅛
100	Kan. City South. pf	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ 1⅜
37,500	Kelly Springfield Tire	120¼	112	118¼	+ 4½
200	Kelly Springfield Tire pf	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	+ ⅛
200	Kelsey Wheel	39½	37¾	37¾	— 2
100	Kelsey Wheel pf	94½	94½	94½	— ½
18,000	Kennecott Copper	32⅜	30⅝	32¼	+ 1⅛
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	64½	64½	64½	+ 1¼
7,100	LACKAWANNA STEEL	71¼	68¾	70¼	— ¼
300	Laclede Gas	69¾	69¾	69¾	— 5¼
100	Lake Erie & Western	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	25½	24¼	25½	+ ½
7,800	Lehigh Valley	55⅛	54	54½	— ⅝
2,600	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	49	46	48	— ¼
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf	100	100	100	..
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	158	158	158	..
100	MACKAY COS.	73	73	73	..
300	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	— ¼
1,000	Manhattan Elevated	78	70	70	—10
200	Mathieson Alkali	31	30½	30½	— ½
6,900	Maxwell Motors	39⅜	34⅛	37½	+ 2⅜
7,500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	68	61⅝	67½	+ 4¾
2,800	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	32	27½	32	+ 3½
5,200	May Department Stores	75	72½	75	..
100	May Dept. Stores pf	108	108	108	..
103,200	Mexican Petroleum	184¼	176	181⅛	— ⅝
100	Mexican Petroleum pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅞
2,700	Miami Copper	23⅜	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
39,300	Midvale Steel	47¼	45½	46	— ¼
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	85¾	85¾	85¾	— 2⅛
400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	11	10¾	10¾	— ½
6,100	Missouri Pacific	24¼	22¾	23⅜	— ⅜
500	Missouri Pacific pf	51⅛	51	51	— ¼
600	Montana Power	71	69	69	— 2½
1,000	NATIONAL ACME	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
100	National Biscuit	120	120	120	—4
100	National Biscuit pf	116	116	116	— 1½
100	National Cloak & Suit	74½	74½	74½	..
4,600	National Cond. & Cable	16¾	15¾	16½	..
9,100	National Enam. & S.	52¾	50⅝	52½	+ 1½
700	National Lead	68	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
100	National Lead pf	108	108	108	+ 1
4,000	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	11⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
2,200	Nevada Consol. Copper	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ½
400	N. Y. Air Brake	107½	106½	107	— 2¾
4,900	N. Y. Central	75¼	74¼	75	..
300	N. Y. Dock	21½	20½	21½	+ 1
100	N. Y. Dock pf	45	45	45	+ ¼
7,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30½	28½	29⅛	— ⅞
300	N. Y., Ontario & West'n.	19⅞	19½	19½	..
500	Norfolk & Western	104⅛	103¼	104⅛	— ⅜
9,100	Northern Pacific	93	91⅞	92½	— ¼
300	Nova Scotia S. & C.	51	49¼	49¼	— 1¾
22,600	OHIO CITIES GAS	40⅝	38½	39	— 1
1,200	Ohio Fuel Supply	46¾	46	46½	+ ½
2,000	Ontario Mining	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
18,200	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ¼
26,600	Do. rights	11-16	9-16	⅝	— 1-16
300	Owens Bottle Machine	48¾	48	48	+ ¼
100	PACIFIC COAST	40¼	40¼	40¼	— 1¾
200	Pacific Coast 2d pf	55	55	55	..
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	24¼	24¼	24¼	— 1¼
39,700	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	81	77	80⅝	+ ⅝
10,250	Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅜	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
600	Penn. Seaboard Steel	36	34¼	34½	— 2⅛
850	People's Gas, Chicago	50½	48¼	50½	+ ½
200	Peoria & Eastern	5	4¾	4¾	— 1
1,500	Pere Marquette	13	12½	13	— ¼
500	Pere Marquette prior pf	58	56	56	— 2
2,400	Philadelphia Co.	35⅞	34¼	35⅞	..
13,000	Pierce-Arrow	45¾	44⅛	45	+ ⅜
400	Pierce-Arrow pf	103	103	103	..
14,600	Pierce Oil	18⅞	17⅞	18½	+ ⅛
6,500	Pitts. Coal	49⅞	47¾	48⅛	— 1¼
100	Pitts. Coal pf	86	86	86	..
18	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	134¼	134¼	134¼	..
4,000	Pitts. & West Va.	37¼	36⅜	36½	— ½
100	Pitts. & West Va. pf	80	80	80	— 1
3,000	Pressed Steel Car	70½	68	69½	— 1½
100	Public Service, N. J.	86	86	86	+ 1
1,400	Pullman Co.	121	119	119⅝	— 1¼
3,000	RY. STEEL SPRING	78⅜	77⅛	78	— ⅜
9,200	Ray Consol. Copper	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
38,900	Reading	85½	82⅞	83¼	— 1¼
100	Reading 2d pf	37½	37½	*37½	..
10,000	Republic Iron & Steel	83	80⅝	82⅛	— ⅝
100	Republic Iron & Steel pf	103	103	103	— 1
19,400	Royal Dutch tr. rects	96¼	91	92½	— 2¼
48,700	Do. temp. certs	93⅝	88½	89⅝	— 3⅝
1,300	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12	11¾	12	— ⅛
200	St. L.-San Fran. pf	25	25	25	+ 1
4,500	Saxon Motor	8⅜	7	8	..
500	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ¼
200	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	176	175	176	..
9,400	Shattuck-Arizona	12	10¼	11⅛	+ ⅞
141,100	Sinclair Oil Refining	47	43¾	46¾	+ 2½
1,500	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	54⅞	52	54⅞	— 1
90	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	89	89	89	..
42,000	Southern Pacific	102⅝	100⅞	100⅞	— 1⅛
100	South Porto Rico S. pf	107	107	107	— ½
10,400	Southern Railway	29	27¾	27⅞	— 1
800	Southern Railway pf	68	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
275	Standard Milling	136	134	136	+ 3¾
100	Standard Milling pf	89	89	89	— ½
500	Stromberg Carburetor	39⅛	38¾	39	+ 1
53,900	Studebaker Co.	64⅝	60⅞	64½	+ 1⅞
400	Studebaker Co. pf	97	96	97	+ 3½
800	Stutz Motor	52	51	51	— 1⅝
2,400	Superior Steel	38⅝	36⅝	38	+ 1
100	Superior Steel 1st pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
1,200	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
37,500	Texas Co.	213	205	211½	— ¾
13,900	Texas & Pacific	33½	31½	32⅛	— 1½
600	Third Avenue	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
50,600	Tobacco Products	92¾	90	92	+ ¼
300	Tobacco Products pf	101	100	101	— ⅛
1,500	Transue & Williams	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+ ¼
200	UNDERWOOD TYPE	144	144	144	+ 4
8,800	Union Pacific	129½	127½	128½	— ¾
715	Union Pacific pf	73¼	72⅛	73	— ½
3,100	United Alloy Steel	43¼	42½	43	— ¼
38,700	United Cigar Stores	136½	132¼	134	+ ⅜
700	United Drug	115	106	115	+ 5
200	United Drug 1st pf	55¼	55	55	+ ½
2,000	United Drug 2d pf	105	102	105	..
900	United Fruit	170	167¾	168½	— 1¼
700	United Rys. Investment	11½	10⅞	11½	..
4,200	United Rys. Invest. pf	25¾	24	25½	+ ½
900	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	19⅜	19	19⅜	..
500	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	55	55	55	+ ¼
100	U. S. Express	22	22	22	..
58,600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	146	138	144	+ 3
225	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	105½	105¼	105½	— 1½
2,700	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	36⅝	34¼	35¼	+ 2
23,100	U. S. Rubber	83¾	81	83⅝	+ ½
650	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111⅝	111	111½	— ⅛
1,100	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	49⅝	48½	49⅝	..
677,500	U. S. Steel	99⅞	96¼	98⅝	— ⅜
1,500	U. S. Steel pf	115	114¾	114¾	— ¼
17,800	Utah Copper	74	71½	73¼	+ ½
1,100	Utah Securities	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅞
4,200	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	58½	56	58	— ½
200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¾
1,800	WABASH	8¼	8	8	— ¼
2,650	Wabash pf	33¼	32¾	33	— ⅝
600	Wabash pf. B	20	19⅛	20	— 2
100	Wells-Fargo Express	59	59	59	— ¼
1,000	Western Maryland	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
500	Western Pacific	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
300	Western Pacific pf	55	54	54	— 2
6,400	Western Union Tel.	88⅞	84⅝	88⅞	+ 2⅜
9,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	47	45¾	46½	— ¼
900	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8⅜	8	8⅜	..
2,100	White Motors	54	52⅞	53¼	..
44,100	Wilson & Co.	84⅞	77½	83¾	+ 4¼
39,100	Willys-Overland	30	28¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
500	Willys-Overland pf	93¼	92¼	93¼	+ 1
200	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	123	122¾	123	— 2
3,800	Worthington Pump	66½	61⅛	65½	+ 1
600	Worthington Pump pf. B	71⅛	70	71	— ¾

*Ex dividend.

Bonds Purchased by Insurance Companies and Other Institutions

Investments for institutions are purchased by experts entirely familiar with those factors which make for strong security as to principal and prompt interest payment. Bonds of this character are especially desirable investments for those dependent upon income. They can be purchased in these exceptional times at prices to yield unusually liberal returns, as is indicated by six carefully selected issues which we are now bringing to the attention of investors. Please ask for List No. 1231.

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Charleston, S. C.
4½% Gold Bonds
Opt. Oct. 1, 1937 Due Oct. 1, 1957

Excellent harbor and railroad facilities and a wide diversity of manufactories help make Charleston one of the most important and richest cities in the South.

Price to yield about 4.75%

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Circular upon request for AG-214

The National City Company
Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.
Correspondent Offices in 47 Cities

Bonds for Investment

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular A-11

Harris, Forbes & Co.
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

$75,000
City of Fort William
5% Bonds
Due 1st August, 1948
Principal and Interest payable in New York

Fort William, situated at the head of Lake Superior, is one of the most important ports in Canada. The annual tonnage through the combined ports of Fort William and Port Arthur amounts to over $300,000,000.

Price to yield 5¾%
Write for Circular A-10

Wood, Gundy & Co.
34 Pine Street, New York
Toronto Montreal London
Telephone John 850

Great Lakes Power Co. Ltd.
First Mortgage 6s
DUE SERIALLY 1919 TO 1939 INCLUSIVE.

Net earnings over double interest charges. Surplus earnings over interest charges and preferred stock dividends are more than sufficient to retire instalments of first mortgage bonds annually as they mature, without refunding.

Price 100 & Interest
Particulars upon application

Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad St. New York
15 State St. Boston

New York State Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. Specialists. New York.

The Perfect Investment Municipal Bonds

Experienced Institutional investors, such as Savings Banks and Insurance Companies, favor Municipal Bonds above other forms of investment as a bulwark against times of stress. The private investor and trustee could with great advantage avail himself of the opportunity to follow the wise example of these institutions.

Write for our booklet, "Investments Without Worry," and List B-91 of Municipal Bonds Exempt from Federal Income Tax.

Yielding from 4.75% to 5.75%

Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
Established 1871
Equitable Building, New York
Toledo Chicago

United States Rubber Co.

Summary on application.

Liggett & Drexel
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
61 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone Bowling Green 6780.
165 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON

Free From The Federal Income Tax

Youngstown, Ohio
General Imp. 5s, 1922-37

Cleveland, Ohio
General Imp. 5s, 1922-23

Cleveland, Ohio
Paving 4¼s, 1926

Salt Lake City, Utah
Refunding 4½s, 1934

Price to Yield 4.70%

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York

Strongly Secured Railroad Bonds Yielding 6½% to 8%

For many years we have made a close study of Railroad Bond values.

There now exist unusual opportunities to secure on an attractive income basis long-term Railroad Bonds, obligations of well-known and long-established systems, secured on important mileage and protected by large earnings and stock equities.

If you have any preference as to system or geographical location, state this in your reply.

Comprehensive analyses of individual issues furnished upon request.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.
Specialists in Steam Railroad Securities
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange
61 Broadway New York

First Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago
5%
Farm Loan Bonds

EXEMPT from all Federal income taxes and personal property taxes throughout the United States.

Send for information.

Wm. West & Co.
27 Pine St. New York

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Railroad—Industrial—Public Utility
Government—Municipal
Investment Securities

Statistical information regarding securities furnished to investors and trustees.

Security Issues Negotiated

51 Wall Street, New York

MUNICIPAL BONDS
INCOME TAX FREE
CITY OF
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
School District 4½% Bonds
Due Serially November 1, 1919-'24 Inclusive
PRICES TO YIELD 4.70% BASIS

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 Nassau Street, New York
Boston Chicago

$400,000
School District of Omaha, Neb.
Gold 5% Bonds
Coupon Bonds $1000 Denomination
May Be Registered as to Principal
Prices to yield 4.80%

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
14 Wall Street New York
Correspondents: R. L. Day & Co., Boston

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
General Mortgage 5s
Due 1968.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York

Secured by a direct mortgage on all the railroad properties and important leaseholds held by the company, including valuable terminals.

Followed by $499,265,700 capital stock upon which dividends have been paid regularly for over 60 years.

Price at the Market
To Yield about 5.30%

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
7 Wall St., New York
Chicago
Detroit
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Curtis & Sanger
Investment Securities
49 Wall Street New York
Bonds—Short Term Notes
Commercial Paper—Acceptances
Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

Our New
Special Analysis on

Industrial Preferred Stocks

calls attention to a selected list of 26 Preferred Stocks of leading established industrial corporations, giving:

Dividend record of each stock.

Average annual earnings during past eight years.

Price fluctuations during past ten years and income yield at present prices.

The circular also discusses in general the investment merits of the Preferred Stocks of our older industrial corporations.

Write for Analysis-C-109

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch., New York Produce Exch., Chicago Board of Trade.

20 Broad Street, New York
Branch Office—25 West 33d St.

Investment Bonds

J. R. Bridgeford & Co.
111 Broadway New York
Telephone 2841 Rector

Tampa Electric Co.
Capital Stock

To Yield 8.93%

Dividends have been paid uninterruptedly for the last 18 years. 10% per annum having been paid since 1911.

Company is very conservatively capitalized, the total par value of bonds and stock outstanding amounting to only about 3⅝ times the gross earnings.

Circular B-7 containing detailed information sent upon request.

Stone & Webster
120 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 6020
Boston Chicago

Columbia Graphophone

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Dominick & Dominick
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
115 Broadway New York
Phone Rector 2020.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber
Peerless Stock & Notes
Public Ry. & Light Com.
Atlantic Coast Fish. Pfd.

Ware & Leland
Telephones Bowling Green 10090-9.
61 B'WAY, N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

DEPLORES MAIL DELAYS.

Merchants' Association Wants Censorship Restrictions Relaxed.

The Merchants' Association in a bulletin issued yesterday asserts that "a number of additional illustrations of the breakdown of the Post Office are given in letters received by the Merchants' Association from its members," and announced that it had made an appeal for an end to delays caused by censorship. In a letter addressed to Robert L. Maddox, Chairman of the Board of Censorship in Washington, the association said:

During the time when the war was in progress, the necessity and reasonableness of such detention was obvious and the inconvenience was therefore submitted to with good grace. The war having ceased, the reasons for continued interference with mail between the United States and Honolulu are not obvious.

We shall be obliged if you will explain to us why it is necessary to continue to inconvenience merchants by holding up their regular correspondence, especially in the case of letters passing between the United States and its Western possessions.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Partly cloudy and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., cooler in n. Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Fair Mon., colder in s. Tues. fair, with rising temp.

Ind.—Fair Mon., colder in s. Tues. fair, warmer in n. and c.

Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues., rising temp. Tues.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Mar. 24	1.57	1.54	1.47⅞	1.43¼	1.38⅛	1.35
Mar. 25	Holiday.					
Mar. 26	1.63	1.60	1.51⅛	1.47⅜	1.41⅞	1.37⅜
Mar. 27	1.62¼	1.59	1.51	1.48	1.40⅞	1.37
Mar. 28	..	..	1.49	1.45¼	1.37⅞	1.34¼
Mar. 29	1.59¾	1.55	1.47⅞	1.43½	1.37⅞	1.33⅜
Week's range	1.63	1.54	1.51⅛	1.43¼	1.41⅞	1.33⅜

	—Sept.— High.	Low.
Mar. 24	1.37⅞	1.30½
Mar. 25	Holiday.	
Mar. 26	1.35⅝	1.31⅜
Mar. 27	1.34¼	1.31
Mar. 28	1.31½	1.27⅞
Mar. 29	1.31⅛	1.27½
Week's range	1.37⅞	1.27½

OATS.	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Mar. 24	67½	66¼	68⅜	66⅞	67⅝	65⅜
Mar. 25	Holiday.					
Mar. 26	66⅝	65½	68⅝	66¼	67½	64⅞
Mar. 27	..	..	67¼	64⅝	66	62⅜
Mar. 28	..	..	64⅜	62¼	63⅜	61⅛
Mar. 29	62	61	63⅜	61⅛	63¼	60⅞
Week's range	67½	61	68⅝	61⅛	67½	60⅞

	—Sept.— High.	Low.
Mar. 24	63⅜	61⅜
Mar. 25	Holiday.	
Mar. 26	63⅜	61⅞
Mar. 27	62⅝	59⅜
Mar. 28	60¼	58½
Mar. 29	60	58
Week's range	63⅜	58

Provisions.

LARD.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Mar. 24	28.10	27.90	27.50	27.30
Mar. 25	Holiday.			
Mar. 26	28.00	27.85	27.60	27.15
Mar. 27	28.00	27.90	27.57	27.37
Mar. 28	27.85	27.60	27.60	27.10
Mar. 29	..	27.85	27.42	27.20
Week's range	28.10	27.35	27.60	27.10

RIBS.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 24	25.07	24.90	23.90	23.77
March 25	Holiday.			
March 26	24.82	24.60	23.87	23.57
March 27	24.85	24.75	23.85	23.75
March 28	24.80	24.65	23.82	23.60
March 29	25.15	24.77	24.00	23.72
W'k's range	25.15	24.60	24.00	23.57

PORK.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 24	..	..	42.25	42.00
March 25	Holiday.			
March 26	45.00	44.15	42.20	41.40
March 27	44.90	44.67	42.15	41.85
March 28	..	..	42.00	41.65
March 29	45.30	44.65	42.55	41.80
W'k's range	45.30	44.15	42.55	41.40

NEW YORK.

OLD CONTRACT COTTON.

	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 24	25.40	24.05	24.35	23.40	22.58	21.50
March 25	Holiday.					
March 26	..	..	23.45	23.05	21.60	21.05
March 27	..	..	24.81	23.50	22.45	21.75
March 28	..	..	24.50	23.95	22.70	21.95
March 29	..	..	24.30	24.01	22.20	22.00
W'ks range	..	..	24.50	23.05	22.75	21.05

	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.
Mar. 24	21.31	21.34	20.65	19.60	20.35	19.55
Mar. 25	Holiday.					
Mar. 26	19.85	19.70	19.52	19.00	19.10	18.95
Mar. 27	20.48	20.48	20.37	19.50	..	..
Mar. 28	..	..	20.50	20.00	20.15	19.79
Mar. 29	20.35	20.35	20.40	20.80	19.91	19.85
Wk's re.	21.31	19.70	20.65	19.00	20.35	18.95

NEW CONTRACT COTTON.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 24	24.64	23.99	22.78	21.85
March 25	Holiday			
March 26	23.90	23.38	21.75	21.25
March 27	24.60	24.60	22.55	21.75
March 28	24.90	24.30	22.70	22.25
March 29	24.83	24.52	22.56	22.32
Week's range	24.90	23.88	22.78	21.25

	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—Jan.— High.	Low.
Mar. 24	21.10	19.95	20.76	19.60	20.57	19.62
Mar. 25	Holiday					
Mar. 26	20.00	19.45	19.70	19.10	19.50	19.05
Mar. 27	20.80	20.00	20.49	19.72	20.25	19.60
Mar. 28	20.90	20.44	20.60	20.10	20.30	20.00
Mar. 29	20.75	20.53	20.37	20.20	20.20	20.06
Wk's rg.	21.10	19.45	20.76	19.10	20.57	19.05

Record Price for Cocoanuts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, March 30.—Cocoanuts touched the highest price recorded in the local market today when San Blas sold for $58 a thousand.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 29, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$62,731,300	$762,702,650
Same period last year	53,178,000	311,609,500

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.89	76.65	79.01	76.65
Same period a year ago	75.92	75.84	77.43	75.84

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35	26¼	1	A. G. M. cv. 6s, A.	26	26	26	— 1
107¼	100	18	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	105	104½	105	— 2¾
100½	99¾	8	Am. Hide & L. 6s.	100	100	100	..
93	89½	27	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	90⅝	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
85	83¾	27	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	84⅝	83⅞	84⅝	+ ⅝
104	100¾	96	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s.	103½	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
90	85½	1	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	88½	88½	88½	— 1½
94	90⅛	61	Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	91⅛	90¾	91	..
78½	72½	2	Am. Tobacco 4s.	78½	78½	78½	..
99¾	88	157	Am. Writing P. 5s.	99¾	98½	99¾	+ 1¾
90¼	86½	21	Am. W.P.5s, tr.ctfs.	90¼	90	90	..
58	55	2	Ann Arbor 4s.	58	58	58	+ 3
88¾	86	18	Armour & Co. 4½s.	87½	87¼	87¼	..
85½	81¾	51½	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s.	82⅝	82⅛	82¼	— ¼
80⅝	74⅛	1	A.,T.& S.F. adj. 4s.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ½
79½	74⅝	5	A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s.s.	75	75	75	+ ⅝
88	82¾	1	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s.	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
85¼	82	13	Atl C. L. 1st 4s.	82½	82	82	— 1½
78½	73⅞	10	Atl. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	75¼	73⅞	73⅞	— 1¼
82½	75¾	13	BALT. & O. g. 4s.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅜
82½	78	46	Balt. & O. ref. 5s.	80½	78	78	— 2½
89¼	88	19	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	88½	88	88	— ½
80	73	188	B. & O. conv. 4½s.	75⅝	73	74½	— 1¼
86¼	83	20	B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	..
78	72	6	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s.	72¼	72	72¼	..
89⅞	87	7	Beth. Steel ref. 5s.	89¼	89	89	— ¼
84½	80	29	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s.	84½	83½	83½	— ½
96½	95½	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	96¼	96	96¼	+ ⅝
70	65	2	B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	70	65	65	—14
96	92½	2	Braden Copper 6s.	93	92½	93	— ½
86	75	34	B. R. T. 7s. 1921	83½	81	82½	+ 1½
70	65	2	B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	70	65	65	—14
81	80¼	3	Bush Term. 4s.	81	81	81	..
83½	80		Bush Term. 5s.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— 2⅝
80	79⅞	10	Bush Term. Bldgs.5s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	— ⅛
96½	93½	5	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	— ½
95¼	92	2	Can. South. con. 5s.	92	92	92	..
73	73		Carb. & Shawnee 4s.	73	73	73	—17
97	95⅞	46	Cent. Leather 5s.	96¼	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅜
83	78¼	36	Central Pacific 4s.	78½	78¼	78½	— ½
85¾	84	1	Central Pacific 3½s.	84	84	84	— ½
80	75½	1	C. Pac., T. St. L. 4s	80	80	80	+ 4½
75¼	75¼	1	C. of Ga., Ch.Div.4s.	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ 3¼
95⅞	80¼	6	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	90	90	90	..
105	102	7	Cent. of N.J. gen.5s.	102½	102½	102½	..
86	86	10	C. R. R. & B. Ga. 5s	89	89	89	+ 3
89	84⅜	107	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s.	85¾	85½	85⅝	— ⅛
81½	77¾	10	Ches. Ohio cv. 4½s.	78¾	78¼	78½	+ ¼
83⅛	77	10	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	78½	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
99½	97¼	5	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	98	98	98	..
78	78	2	C. & O. cv. 4½s, reg.	78	78	78	— 6¼
53	50½	1	Chi. & Alton 3s.	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
40	35¾	7	Chi. & Alton 3½s.	36¾	36	36¾	..
83½	80	10	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	81¼	80¼	81¼	+ 1
96	95⅜	190	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95¾	95½	95½	— ¼
75¾	73⅛	7	C.,B.&Q.,Ill.Div.3½s.	74	73¾	73¼	..
25	22	4	C. & E.I.ref.4s,Tr.r.	25	25	25	+ 3
62¼	59⅝	26	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	60½	59⅝	60¼	— ¼
73⅞	70⅞	2	C., M. & St.P. 4s, '34	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
84	81½	39	C., M. & St.P. 4s, '25	83¼	82	83¼	+ 1¾
74¼	67⅞	75	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	70	68	68	— 2½
81⅞	77¾	13	C., M. & St.P. cv. 5s	80	79¼	79¼	— 1½
84⅝	80	20	C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	80⅞	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
82	75¾	34	C.,M. & St.P.cv.4½s.	77¾	76⅜	76⅜	— 1⅝
98⅝	97	1	Chi., Mil. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
70	68½	1	C., M. & P. Sd. 4s.	68½	68½	68½	— 1½
73⅞	70	1	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	70	70	70	— 3⅞
82½	81	1	C. & N. W. gen. 4s,	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
100⅞	98½	41	C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	98¾	98½	98½	— ½
98	97	2	C.&N.W.d.5s,'21,reg.	98	98	98	+ 1
76½	71	76	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	72	71	71½	— ¾
107	105	1	C., St.P., M. & O.6s.	106	106	106	..
89	86½	6	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s.	87⅛	86½	86⅝	— ⅜
117⅛	106	187	Chile Copper 7s.	117⅛	108½	116½	+ 8
86	81½	678	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	86	83	85⅜	+ 1¼
86¾	82½	227½	Chile Cop. cv. 6s.	86⅞	84⅝	86¼	+ 1⅜
80	74	4	C.,C.,C. & St.L.d.4s.	77	76	76	+ 2
88	87	1	Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s.	87	87	87	— 2
89½	87	15	Col. & South. 1st 4s.	87¼	87	87	— ¼
79½	77¼	20	Col. & So. ref. 4½s.	77¾	77¾	77¾	..
85	83	1	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s.	85	85	85	..
82½	82	1	Col. G. & El. 5s,sta.	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
88	85¼	1	Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s.	85¼	85¼	85¼	— 1¾
103	100⅛	62	Con. Gas cv. 6s.	101	100¾	101	..
100	99½	4	Corn Prod. ref. i. f. 5s, '34.	99½	99½	99½	..
94	93	3	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	..
85¼	83⅝	16	DEL. & HUD. ref.4s	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ⅝
94¾	92	1	Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	92	92	92	— ½
76	73	7	D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	73¾	73	73	— 1
73	68	6	D. & R. G. con. 4s.	69	68	68	— 1
57¼	48½	31	D.& R.G.1st & ref.5s	49	48½	48⅞	— ⅝
81½	71	51	Detroit United 4½s.	81½	81	81¼	+ 1¼
96½	95½	2	Det. Edison c. tr. 5s	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
84¼	81¼	2	Det. R. Term. 4½s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	— 1½
91	89½	21	Distillers' Sec. 5s.	91	90½	91	+ 1
97	92⅛	10	E.T., VA.& G. con.5s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	..
100⅞	99⅝	1	Erie con. 7s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ¼
56½	52½	4	Erie gen. 4s.	53⅜	53	53	+ ½
49	46⅛	13	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A.	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+ ½
48⅞	46	1	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
52⅝	48½	16	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. D.	49½	49	49⅝	+ ¼
101	96½	10	Erie & Jersey 6s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ 1¼
100¾	97½	4	GEN. EL. deb. 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅝
89	80¼	11	Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s.	86	85⅞	86	..
83	78	2	HOCKING VAL. 4½s	78	78	78	..
66¼	54	68	Hud. & H. n. ref. 5s	56	54	55¾	..
18	14	74	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	15⅞	14	14⅞	— ¼
94	94	5	H. & T. C., W. & N. W. 6s.	94	94	94	—15½
88	86	2	ILL. CENT. 4s, '51.	87	87	87	..
84¼	79¾	10	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.	80	79¾	79⅞	— ⅝
85½	82¼	2	Illinois Steel 4½s.	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜	+ ⅜
43¾	27⅞	960	Inter-Met. 4½s.	32½	27⅞	27⅞	— 4⅝
74½	67¼	320	Int. Rapid Tran. 5s.	70	67½	69	+ 1
82¼	76½	12	Int. Agricultural 5s.	81⅞	81½	81½	— ½
96	93⅝	5	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— 1⅞
102	97	31	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s.	98½	97¾	97¾	— ⅝
46⅛	42	3	Iowa Central ref. 4s.	43½	43½	43½	+ 1½
75½	66½	13	K.C., FT. S. & M. 4s	68	66½	66½	— 1½
85¾	83	2	Kan. City So. 5s.	83½	83	83½	— ½
64⅜	61½	1	Kan. City So. 3s.	61½	61½	61½	— 2⅞
81	76⅞	13	Kan. City Term. 4s.	78½	77½	78	— ½
97	94	1	LAC. GAS. ref. 5s.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
98	96½	1	Lack. Steel 5s, '23.	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅜
90½	86	17	Lack. Steel 5s, '50.	90	90	90	+ ¼
90	89	9	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	89¼	89	89	— ¾
90	87¾	1	Lake Shore 4s, '28.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅞
89	86	1	Lake Shore 4s, '31.	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
73	72⅛	6	Lake Shore 3½s.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+ ¼
90	85⅛	1	Leh. Val. cons. 4½s.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— 4⅞
94	89	2	Leh. Val. N. Y. 4½s	89	89	89	— ⅛
102⅝	101¼	37	Leh. Val. col. tr. 6s.	102	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
80½	80	3	L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅝
95¼	94	1	Lex. & Eastern 5s.	95	95	95	— ¼
94	90	1	Liggett & Myers 5s.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	+ ⅝
113⅞	111	3	Liggett & Myers 7s.	111½	111	111	— ½
75¼	75¼	1	Long Island unif. 4s.	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ 4¼
76½	76	4	Long Island ref. 4s.	76½	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅝
77½	75	2	Long Island deb. 5s.	76½	76½	76½	+ 1½
91	91	1	L. I. Nor. Sh. 5s.	91	91	91	— 9
113	109¾	4	Lorillard 7s.	111½	109¾	111	— 1
88¼	87	1	Louis. & Nash 1st 5s	87	87	87	— ¾
88½	83½	2	Lou. & Nash. uni. 4s	83½	83½	83½	— 1¾
72½	71	1	L. & N., So. Ry.jt.4s	71½	71½	71½	— ¾
74½	70	1	MAN.con. 4s, tax ex.	70	70	70	— 2
80	80	1	Mich. Cent. 5s.	80	80	80	—19½
89	86	90	Midvale Steel 5s.	89	87⅝	89	+ 1½
89	84	4	M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s.	84	84	84	..
69	64	12	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	65¼	64	64	— 1
31½	29⅞	4	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s.	31⅛	31	31	..
29⅞	29⅞	2	M., K. & 2. s.f.4½s.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ 2¾
63½	58¼	253	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	59⅞	58½	58¾	— 1
94⅞	91¼	1	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923.	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
100	99⅛	3	Mo. Pacific cons. 6s.	99½	99½	99½	..
92	88½	1	Mo. Pacific 5s, '26.	88½	88½	88½	— 1⅜
95⅞	91	11	Montana Power 5s.	92	91½	91½	— ⅛
99½	94	8	NAT. TUBE 5s.	95	95	95	+ 1
68¾	66⅝	2	New Or. Term. 4s.	68¾	68	68¾	+ 1½
58½	54	10	N. O., T. & M. inc.5s	54	54	54	— 1
97½	95	10	N. O., T. & M. 6s.	95	95	95	— ⅝
101⅛	99⅝	2	N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s.	101⅛	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
99¾	97¼	193½	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	98⅛	97¼	97½	— ⅝
85½	82	4	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s.	84	84	84	+ 1¼
86	82¼	2	N. Y. Cent. d. 4s,'34	84	84	84	+ 1¾
73	71	17	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	71⅞	71	71	— 1
76½	73½	6	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	74½	73⅝	74½	+ 1
68	65	8	N.Y.C., L.S.col. 3½s	65¼	65	65¼	..
86	84	3	N. Y. Con. R. R.4½s	84	84	84	— 1½
82	80	1	N.Y.C. & St.L.1st 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
94	91½	1	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s	92½	92½	92½	— ¼
90½	90½	2	N. Y. & J. 1st 5s.	90½	90½	90½	+ 3½
88	82	3	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	83	82	82	— 2⅞
59½	52	5	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, '56	53	53	53	— 1
44½	39	27	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s.	39¼	39	39	— ¼
15¼	10⅞	55	N. Y. Rys. adj. 4s.	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅞
62	55	4	N.Y. State Rys. 4½s.	57	55	55	— 2
91½	88	40	N. Y. Tel. 4½s.	90	89	89	— 1
101	101	1	Niagara F. P.ref.6s.	101	101	101	..
53	44	14	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.	44½	44	44½	— ½
69½	67	6	Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s	68½	68½	68½	..
109¼	108	12	Norf. & W. genl. 6s.	108	108	108	— 1
108⅛	106¼	8	N. & W. cv. 6s, f. p.	106⅞	106½	106¾	— ⅝
86½	82¼	14	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	84½	84½	84½	..
86	82½	35	Nor. Pacific 4s.	83⅝	82½	83	— ¼
61⅞	58¾	13	Norf. Pacific 3s.	59⅝	58¾	58¾	— 1⅛
90	88	1	Norf. Pac. ref. 4½s.	88	88	88	— 2
91¼	91⅛	1	OHIO RIV. gen. 5s.	91¼	91⅛	91¼	+ 3¼
98½	96	12	Ore. & California 5s	98½	98½	98½	+ 2½
101½	100½	1	ORE. SH. L. 1st 6s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
88	85¼	7	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	86¼	86	86	..
98⅛	96⅞	2	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	..
79⅛	75½	3	Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s.	77½	77½	77½	+ 1½
95⅛	91⅞	5	PAC.TEL. & TEL.5s	92	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅝
88	85¾	24	Pac. Gas & El. 5s.	87½	86½	86⅞	— ⅛
135	129	2	P.Am.P.&T.Eq.6s,'24.	135	135	135	..
85	83¾	1	Penn. gtd. g. 4s.	85	85	85	+ 1¼
89⅞	85⅞	27	Penn. gen. 4½s.	86⅜	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅝
97⅞	94¼	253	Penn. g. 5s, tem.cfs.	95	94⅛	94¼	— ⅝
96¼	94½	5	Penn. con. 4½s.	95½	94½	94½	— ¾
56	52¼	2	Peo. & East. 1st 4s.	52¼	52¼	52¼	— 3¾
77½	74¼	1	Peo. Gas, Chi.,ref.5s	77	77	77	— ½
88½	84¼	4	Pere Marq. 1st 5s.	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	— ½
92⅝	91	54	Phila. Co. cv. 5s, 22.	92⅛	91½	92⅛	..
104	100¼	6	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20.	104	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
96¼	88¾	24	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '24.	95	93¾	95	..
88⅝	88⅝	1	P.,C.,C. & St.L.4s.G.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— 3⅜
90	88	6	Poc. Con. Coll. s.f.5s	88	88	88	— 2
80	75⅛	8	Public Service 5s.	78	77⅛	77¼	— ⅝
86¾	83½	15	READING gen. 4s.	84½	83½	84½	..
81½	81½	1	Reading gen. 4s, reg.	81½	81½	81½	— 1
72¾	69	1	R. I., A. & L. 4½s.	69	69	69	— 1
82½	78½	1	ST. L., I. MT. & S. unif. & ref. 4s.	80	80	80	..
77	74⅛	1	St. L., I. M. & S., River & Gulf 4s.	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ¼
64	60	77	St. L. & S. F. p. l. 4s	60¾	60	60	— 1
69	63¾	48	St. L. & S. F. adj.6s	66⅝	63½	66⅝	+ ⅝
45¼	40¼	8	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	42½	42¼	42¼	— ½
61¾	57½	1	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— 2⅜
74	68⅛	2	St. P., K. C.S.L.4½s	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
68	64¾	10	San An. & A. P. 4s.	65	65	65	..
60	57	4	S. A. L. ref. 4s.	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ¼
53	47½	40	S. A. L. adj. 5s.	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ⅛
97⅝	95	90	Sinclair Oil 7s.	97⅛	96	96¼	— ⅝
104½	98⅛	135	Sincl. Oil 7s, with w.	104½	103	104	+ 1
93¼	91⅞	10	So. Bell Teleph. 5s.	93¼	93	93	..
77	75	6	So. Pac. col. 4s.	77	77	77	..
105	100	235	So. Pac. cv. 5s.	103	102¼	102½	— 1
85⅜	82¾	102	So. Pac. cv. 4s.	83¼	82⅞	83	— ¼
83½	80	27½	So. Pac. ref. 4s.	80⅜	80	80¼	— ¼
96⅜	93	46	Southern Ry. 5s.	94	93¼	93⅜	— ⅝
68¾	66	45	Southern Ry. gen. 4s	66⅝	66	66⅜	— ½
67⅝	66	2	So.Ry., M. & O.col.4s	67½	66	66	— 1⅝
95¾	94	23	Stand. G. & E. cv.6s	95¾	95	95¾	+ ¾
77	73	3	TERM. ST. L. ref. 4s	73	73	73	..
103	100½	5	Texas Co. deb. 6s.	102½	102⅜	102½	+ ½
54½	50	12	Third Av. ref. 4s.	50¼	50	50¼	— 2¼
32½	25	134	Third Av. adj. 5s.	27½	25	27	..
51	45	8	Tol. St. L. & W. 4s.	47	46	46	+ 1
89¾	85	1	UNION B. & P. 5s.	88½	88½	88½	— 1¼
105	102¾	45	Union Pacific 6s.	103⅝	102¾	103¼	+ ¼
89¼	85½	8	Union Pacific cv. 4s.	86½	85½	85½	— 1⅛
89⅞	85½	38	Union Pacific 1st 4s.	86	85½	86	— ⅜
83½	80	38	U. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	81¼	80	80	— 1⅜
33¼	22	65	U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Un. Tr. rects.	33	32¾	32⅞	..
33½	22	8	U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Equit. Trust rects.	33¼	32¾	33	..
74	60	22	U. S. R. & Imp. 5s.	72	71	72	+ ½
104¾	102¾	8	U. S. Rubber 7s.	103⅞	103¼	103⅝	..
87⅞	86	134	U.S.Rub. 1st & ref.5s	87	86¾	87	+ ⅛
100	97⅝	3	U. S. Sm., R. & M.6s	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
100¾	99⅝	60	U. S. Steel 5s.	100½	100	100⅜	— ⅛
89½	88	11	Utah P. & L. 5s.	88½	88	88½	..
95¾	95⅜	4	Utica & B. rev. 4s.	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	+ 1⅜
102½	100¼	6	VA.-CAR CH. cv.6s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
96	95	15	Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s.	96	95	96	+ ¾
94½	89¾	1	Virginian Ry. 1st 5s.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
96	96	3	Va. Midland gen. 5s.	96	96	96	..
98¼	94	4	WABASH 1st 5s.	94	94	94	..
89	83½	6	Wabash 2d 5s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	— 1⅛
99¼	97	9	West. Electric 5s.	97½	97½	97½	..
62¼	58	15	West. Maryland 4s.	62	59⅞	60	— 1¾
81½	75	1	West Shore 4s.	75	75	75	— 2½
94	93	9	W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	93	93	93	..
86½	81½	13	Western Pacific 5s.	82½	81½	81½	— ½
99	87	59	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s.	99	98⅜	98½	— ¼
80	77	6	Wis. Cent. gen. 4s.	78	77	78	+ ¼
			Total sales				$7,898,000
			UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS				
99.80	98.20	2393	Lib. 3½s, 1932-'47.	99.08	98.96	99.08	— .02
94.60	92.50	585	Lib.1st cv.4s,1932-'47.	94.60	94.20	94.52	+ .22
94.10	92.10	2612	Lib. 2d 4s, 1927-'42.	93.70	93.40	93.60	— .06
96.60	94.20	237⅓	Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-1947	94.68	94.32	94.68	+ .32
96.02	95.42	9	Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1932-1947	96.02	96.02	96.02	+ .18
95.32	93.44	5143½	Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-1942	93.72	93.44	93.60	— .04
96.50	94.90	14707	Lib. 3d 4¼s, 1923.	95.28	94.90	95.18	+ .14
95.72	93.50	21836	Lib.4th. 4¼s,1933-'38.	93.78	93.50	93.70	+ .04
105½	104½	3	U. S. 4s, coupon.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
105⅝	104⅝	10	U. S. 4s, reg.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅞
91	87½	1	Panama 3s, coupon.	91	91	91	+ 3½
91	91	2	Panama 3s, reg.	91	91	91	+ 2
			Total sales				$47,726,300
			OTHER GOVERNMENT BONDS.				
99⅛	99¼	349	Amer. For. Sec. 5s.	99¾	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅛
97⅞	96⅝	3070½	Anglo-French 5s.	97¼	96⅝	97	— $\frac{3}{16}$
72	70	1	Chinese Rwy. 5s.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— 1⅝
102½	99	212½	City of Bordeaux 6s.	99⅞	99	99¼	— ⅝
102½	99	226	City of Lyons 6s.	99⅞	99	99¼	— ⅝
102½	98¾	246	City of Marseilles 6s.	99⅝	98¾	99¼	— ½
100⅛	97⅞	405	City of Paris 6s.	98⅝	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅞
83	81	17	City of Tokio 5s.	81	81	81	..
99	97¾	11	Dom. of C. 5s, 1921.	98⅝	97¾	98	— ⅛
98	96½	29	Dom. of C. 5s, 1926.	97¼	97	97¼	..
98¼	97¼	37	Dom. of C. 5s, 1931.	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	..
105⅜	103	302	French Govt. 5½s.	105$\frac{5}{16}$	105⅛	105$\frac{5}{16}$	+ $\frac{1}{16}$
92⅝	80⅞	130½	Japanese 4½s	92⅝	91¼	92½	+ ¾
89	84	15	Jap.4½s,2d S.,Ger.st.	86½	85½	86	— ½
92¾	86	86	Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser.	92⅜	92	92⅜	+ ⅜
84¼	82	4	Rep. of Cuba 4½s.	83½	82	83½	— ½
97	92½	4	Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04.	97	96⅝	97	+ ¼
79½	61	1	U. S. of Mexico 5s.	75	75	75	— 3¾
101⅝	99⅜	318	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	99⅞	99⅜	99½	— ¼
99	97¾	422	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	98$\frac{3}{16}$	97¾	97⅞	— ¾
101¾	98¾	1192	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1937	100¼	98¾	98¾	— 1½
			Total sales				$7,089,000
			STATE BONDS				
108	106¾	1	N. Y. Canal 4½s.	108	108	108	+ ¾
74¾	63	28	Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	70½	70	70¼	+ ¼
			Total sales				$29,000
			NEW YORK CITY BONDS				
91	90¾	8	4s, 1956, reg.	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
92½	90¾	5	4s, 1959	91	91	91	— ¼
97¼	96	1	4¼s, 1960	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	..
102	100½	14	4½s, Nov., 1957.	100½	100½	100½	..
102	100	26	4½s, 1963	101	100½	100½	..
101½	100⅜	22	4½s, May, 1957.	100½	100½	100¼	..
101¾	100½	3	4½s, 1967	100½	100½	100½	— ¼
			Total sales				$79,000
			Grand total				$62,731,300

Exempt from Federal Income Tax.

Municipal Bonds

The following is a partial list of the Municipal Bonds we own and offer subject to prior sale and change in prices:

AMOUNT		RATE (%)	MATURITY	PRICES TO YIELD
$15,000	Cambridge, Vt., Water	4	July, 1942	4.25%
200,000	Syracuse, N. Y., Water, Reg	4	July, 1920	4.30%
81,000	Cambridge, Mass., Reg. School & St.	3½	July, 1921	4.30%
25,000	Troy, N. Y., Registered Water Works	4	Aug., 1920	4.40%
35,000	Cortland, N. Y., Reg. Paving	4	July, 1921	4.40%
40,000	Buffalo, N. Y., Registered	3½	Feb., 1922	4.40%
25,000	Dutchess Co., N. Y., Reg. Court House	3½	Jan., 1923-32	4.50%
30,000	New Britain, Conn	3½	July, 1924	4.50%
125,000	Denver, Colo., Water	4½	Nov., 1948-28	4.55%
15,000	Kansas City, Kans., Park	4½	March, 1925-31	4.55%
75,000	San Francisco, Cal., City & Co., Water	4½	July, 1923-24	4.60%
20,000	Cincinnati, Ohio, Sewer	4½	Apr., 1955	4⅝%
25,000	Cleveland, Ohio, Street Opening	5	March, 1920-24	4.65%
100,000	Cook County, Ill., Forest Preserve	4	Jan., 1921-34	4.70%
50,000	Boise, Idaho, Refunding	5	July, 1935-25	4.70%
10,000	Tacoma, Wash., Water	5	June, 1921-26	4.70%
15,000	Memphis, Tenn., River Terminal	5	Apr., 1924-34	4.75%
150,000	Houston, Tex., Wharf	5	Feb., 1923-31	4.75%
100,000	Wildwood, N. J., Sewer	4½	Feb., 1928-57	4.80%
150,000	Wilmington, N. C., Ref. & Imp.	5	July, 1923-58	4.85%
150,000	Laurens Co., So. Car., Road	5	July, 1922-47	4.90%
75,000	Miami, Fla., Improvement	6	July, 1928	5.00%

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Minneapolis Philadelphia Baltimore Boston Pittsburgh Buffalo Cleveland

---

We Announce the ESTABLISHMENT *of a* BRANCH *in the*

Island of Guadeloupe
at Pointe à Pitre
(French West Indies)

We are prepared to buy and sell exchange, establish credits, effect cable transfers and make collections throughout the Island of Guadeloupe.

The ROYAL BANK of CANADA
Total Assets $427,000,000
New York Agency, William & Cedar Streets

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Paying 5¼ Per Cent.
Free from Personal Taxation.
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
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Municipal Bonds

Bonds for Investment
Hambleton & Co.
Baltimore New York

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 111 William Street, on Tuesday, April 8th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon. J. H. MULVEHILL, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST, 1919, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

- Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co., 4½s
- Black Mountain Railway Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Carter Coal & Iron Company, 1st Mtge. 5s
- Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, 1st Mtge. 5s
- Colorado Springs Light & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
- Columbia University Club, 2nd Mtge. 4s
- Columbia University Club, 5s
- Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Consolidated Light & Power Co. of Whitehall, 1st Mtge. 5s
- Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., Cumulative Adj. 7% Gold
- Erie Electric Motor Co., 1st Ref. Skg. Fund Gold Bonds 5s
- Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co., Cons. 6s
- Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Gary Street Railway Co., 20-Year Deb. 5s
- Kansas City Southern Railway Co., 1st Mtge. 3s
- Kingsport Utilities Co., 1st Mtge. 20-Yr. Gold 6s
- Lincoln Heat, Light & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Long Island Fuel Corporation, 1st Mtge. 5s
- Monterey Light & Power Co., 1st Gold 6s
- New London Gas & Electric Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- New London Gas & Electric Co., 2nd Mtge. 5s
- New York & Stamford Railway Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Otis Elevator Co., Conv. Gold Deb. 5s
- Peekskill Lighting & Railroad Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Pine Bluff Natural Gas Co., 20-Yr. 1st Gold 6s
- Santa Fe Water & Light Co., 1st Mtge. Prior Lien 5s
- Santa Fe Water & Light Co., 1st Cons. Mtge. 4s
- Spring Brook Water Supply Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Tomkins Cove Stone Co., 1st Mtge. 6s
- The Tri-City Railway & Light Co., 1st Lien 5% Collateral Trust
- Union Electric Co., Dillon, Mont., 1st Mtge. 5s
- United Light & Rys. Co., 7% Secured Gold Notes Series B
- Wright Wire Co., 7% Coupon Notes

DUE APRIL 2, 1919
- Philadelphia Co., 2-Yr. 5½% Coll. Trust Gold Notes

DUE APRIL 15TH, 1919
- City of Excelsior Springs, Mo., Funding Bond

DUE APRIL 20TH, 1919
- Colorado Springs Electric Co., 1st Mtge. 5s

April Municipal Bond Circular

For the individual or bank considering conservative investments, our new April circular will be of real value. It contains brief descriptions of our municipal bond issues, all exempt from Federal Income Tax.

Yielding 4.35% to 5½%

This circular evidences the attractive income yield that can be secured by buying municipal bonds NOW.

Write, call or telephone for April circular G-101

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
"Over a Quarter Century in this Business."
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago New Orleans

Tax Exempt in New York State; also Exempt from Federal Income Tax

New Issue: $150,000

County of Herkimer, New York
COUPON 5% BONDS
Maturing Serially $5,000 March 1, 1920 to 1949
Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York Exchange

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation $41,303,302
Net Bonded Debt 792,000
Population, Census 1910, 56,356
Legality approved by George S. Clay, Esq., New York, N. Y.

Price on Application

Descriptive Circular on above, and other Tax Exempt issues on request.

SHERWOOD & MERRIFIELD
SUCCESSORS TO H. A. KAHLER & CO.
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American Sugar Refining Co.
Letter sent on request

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115 Broadway 'Phone 7662 Rector

New Jersey Securities
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Montgomery.
Jersey City, N. J.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The coupons due April 1, 1919, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

W. W. McNEILLY, Treasurer.

Selected Investment Securities

We own and offer subject to previous sale

IOWA FUNDING BONDS
$10,000 5%

Sac City, Iowa

Denominations $500 Serial 1919-1936

Assessed valuation $2,728,604. Total debt $31,942.90. Population 2,531. Sac City owns its Water Works valued at considerable more than its debt, is the County Seat and is a prosperous, well built city. Legal opinion of Chapman, Cutler & Parker, Chicago.

Price to net 4.75%

Partial payments if desired. Send for descriptive matter, booklet 612 and list of other securities.

Bankers Mortgage Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
Des Moines, Iowa

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Write the Nearest Office

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

$250,000
CITY OF COLUMBUS
OHIO
4½% Flood Emergency Bonds
Due March 1, 1925 to 29 Inc.

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Price 100 & Interest
YIELDING 4.50%

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CITY CLUB FOR FOWLER BILL

Something Must Be Done to Aid Street Railways, Says Memorandum.

Asserting that some way out of the present critical state of the street railway situation must be found, the City Club yesterday went on record as favoring the passage of the Fowler-Rowe Permissive Municipal Ownership bill. A memorandum containing the organization's views was sent to the Legislature.

"In the opinion of the City Club, in view of the grave financial crisis that has been reached in the operation of the public utilities of the State, particularly the street railways, and in view of the consequent danger of the breakdown of public services essential to the general welfare, there is urgent need of the passage of this legislation at the present session," says the memorandum. "It is intolerable that the municipalities of the State should stand powerless in the presence of an emergency which threatens business paralysis, social disorder and unmeasured civic embarrassments."

After saying that higher fares must be granted, or the companies guaranteed against continued loss through municipal subsidies from the public funds, the latter to prevent stoppage of transit, the memorandum reads:

"The choice between these alternatives, obviously, is a question of municipal policy under the circumstances applicable to each individual city. The problem of street railway service and finance has become so acute that it is beyond the power of private corporations to solve it without more effective co-operation than the municipalities are in a position to give under existing laws. We cannot tolerate a breakdown of transit service. We cannot expect to get the adequate and efficient service essential to municipal development without paying for it, either through fares or through taxation. From the financial standpoint, the situation has become so difficult for the private companies that the expense of securing capital needed for additions and extensions is almost prohibitive.

DEMAND DEPOSITS DROP.

Treasury Certificate Holdings of Federal Reserve Banks Also Lower.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Large curtailments of the holdings of Treasury certificates and even larger reductions in the volume of demand deposits in connection with income tax payments due on March 15 are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of condition on March 21 of 772 member banks in about 100 leading cities.

A decrease of $219,200,000 is shown in the total of Treasury certificates held, nearly one-half of the total decrease being reported by the New York City members. United States bonds on hand fell off $10,700,000, while loans secured by United States war obligations increased $5,500,000. Other loans and investments show a gain for the week of $31,700,000, largely at the New York City banks.

Aggregate holdings of United States war securities and of paper supported by such securities (so-called war paper) were about $3,811,000,000, as against $4,035,000,[illegible] on hand March 14, and constituted [illegible]6 per cent. of actual investments, as against 27.7 per cent. the week before. For the New York City banks a decline of this ratio from 32 to 30.4 per cent., and for the banks in the twelve Federal Reserve cities a decline from 29.1 to 27.7 per cent. may be noted.

Government deposits show an increase of $19,800,000 and time deposits an increase of $6,400,000. Net demand deposits declined $252,600,000, largely outside of New York City. This accounts for the decrease of $62,000,000 in the total of reserve balances (all with the Federal Reserve Banks) shown for all reporting member banks.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the principal resource and liability items of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities, as at close of business March 21:

	New York.	Chicago.	All Fed. Res. Cities.
Number of reporting banks	65	44	255
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$37,947,000	$1,169,000	$102,251,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	242,611,000	27,151,000	369,758,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	833,718,000	157,174,000	1,376,234,000
Total U. S. securities	1,114,276,000	185,494,000	1,848,243,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	525,337,000	65,703,000	891,409,000
All other loans and investments	3,624,293,000	875,800,000	6,767,747,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	610,178,000	104,040,000	917,753,000
Cash in vault	104,542,000	35,715,000	201,656,000
Net demand deposits	4,314,240,000	793,633,000	7,124,054,000
Time deposits	206,088,000	162,889,000	676,859,000
Government deposits	283,766,000	54,605,000	503,109,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Branch Cities.	All Other Report'g Banks.	Grand Total.
Number of reporting banks	160	357	772
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$54,829,000	$108,921,000	$266,001,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	119,156,000	176,527,000	665,441,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	303,319,000	342,465,000	2,022,018,000
Total U. S. securities	477,804,000	627,913,000	2,953,460,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	106,367,000	125,775,000	1,123,551,000
All other loans and investments	1,513,393,000	1,952,184,000	10,233,324,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	152,224,000	166,358,000	1,236,335,000
Cash in vault	55,085,000	91,014,000	347,755,000
Net demand deposits	1,238,671,000	1,696,117,000	10,058,842,000
Time deposits	483,087,000	509,888,000	1,669,934,000
Government deposits	89,349,000	97,587,000	690,045,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	64,550	244,540	458,875	$390,000
Tuesday	Holiday.			
Wednesday	76,872	276,362	320,710	521,000
Thursday	54,900	206,807	359,695	327,000
Friday	104,750	202,607	201,850	443,000
Saturday	96,200	184,407	298,695	170,000
Total	397,272	1,114,723	1,639,325	$1,851,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High.	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅛	6⅛	6,600	*Aetna Explosives.	9¼	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
67½	61½	650	*Am. Bosch Mag..	66½	66	66½	— 1
38	8	4,100	*Am. Road Mach..	37	33	33	— 4
5¼	2⅛	2,300	*Am. Writ. Paper.	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¾
7⅞	7¼	8,000	*Annapolis Ferry..	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	..
24½	22	1,100	B.-Am. Tob., reg..	22¾	22	22½	— 1¾
25⅞	23	8,900	B.-Am. Tob., coup.	24	23	23¾	— ¼
17½	12½	1,800	*Bucyrus Co.......	13½	12½	13½	— 2
12	4	600	*Chalmers Motors.	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ½
36¾	35½	19,200	*Cit. Ser. B. T. sh.	36¾	35½	36½	— ½
12	8	3,100	*Dictograph Prod.	10½	8	9½	..
14½	2	200	Emerson Phono...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	54¼	3,300	*Fairbanks Co....	57½	55	57½	+ 1½
58	50	1,650	*Fam. Play.-Lasky	56	50	52	— 5
45	33	700	*Freeport Tex. Sul.	43½	42½	42½	— 1¼
72½	39	3,100	*Gen. Asphalt.....	66½	63	64½	— 1½
109	87	10	*Gen. Asphalt pf..	101	101	101	..
144	109	2,052	*Gil'te S. R. w. i..	144	135	143	+10
5¼	4¼	800	*Hall Signal.......	5¼	4¼	4¼	+ 2¼
4⅝	3	500	*Havana Tob. pf..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
9⅝	4⅝	23,600	Hupp Motor Car...	8¾	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17½	14½	1,200	*Imp.Tob.of G.B.S.	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
40	36	1,400	*Int. Products.....	40	36	40	..
21	10¼	2,600	Inter. Rubber.....	18	17	17	— 1
28	22	900	*Jones Bros. Tea..	26	24¾	24¾	— 1¼
85½	43½	22,410	Keystone T. & R..	85½	82	84½	+ ⅝
35½	10¾	9,850	*Lack.County Coal	35½	29	30	— 4½
31	19½	45,000	*Libby, McN. & L.	31	26½	30⅝	+ 3¼
5	4	8,000	Marconi of Am....	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
30	24	4,100	*Nat. An. & Ch..	26	24	25	— 1
67¾	47	600	*Nat. Coal & Ice..	65	62	62	— 4
19	10	3,000	N. Y. Transp......	19	12½	19	+ 8½
5½	2⅝	16,400	Nor. A. P. & P...	5	4	4¾	— ⅜
53½	52¼	1,700	Pac. Gas & Elec...	53⅝	52¼	53½	..
3⅝	1⅝	6,000	*Pearson Coal....	3¼	2⅞	3	..
25	18	500	Peerless T. & M...	22½	22	22	+ ½
1	⅛	23,000	Perfection T. & R.	¾	⅝	11/16	+ 1/16
12⅝	7	84,500	*P. Morris, w. i...	12⅝	9½	12	+ 1⅝
38½	36½	1,600	*Rep. Motor Tr...	38½	36½	38½	+ 2½
41	38¾	2,900	*Stewart Mfg.....	40½	39	39¾	+ ¾
16¾	10	3,600	Submarine Boat...	14	13½	13¾	..
85½	40½	57,000	*Swift Int., w. i...	65½	55½	63¼	+ 6¼
11¼	10	2,900	*Themelis Bro.....	11¼	11	11¼	..
45¾	33¾	900	*United Motors....	45¾	44	45¾	+ ¾
68	60¼	4,250	*Union Carbide....	68	63	68	+ 6
2⅛	7/16	20,000	Un. Profit Shar...	1 13/16	1 7/16	1¾	+ 5/16
5⅝	2	84,000	U. S. Steamship...	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ¼
4½	3⅝	1,600	Wayne Coal.......	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
11/16	⅛	2,700	World Film.......	⅝	5/16	5/16	..
4⅝	3	11,400	*Wright-Mar. Air..	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High.	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
100	100	10	Cumberland P. L..	100	100	100	..
104	99	10	Ind. Pipe Line....	101	101	101	+ 1
195	195	10	New York Transit.	195	195	195	..
349	316	42	Ohio Oil...........	340	337	337	—30
685	630	15	Prairie O. & G....	665	660	660	—10
276	264	70	Prairie Pipe Line..	269	264	269	— 2
280	257	40	Stand. Oil of Cal..	268	265	265	— 3
780	772	10	Stand. Oil of Ind.	775	775	775	— 5
730	673	175	Stand. Oil of N. J.	687	678	678	— 7
355	306	32	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	350	348	348	..
437	395	90	Vacuum Oil.......	420	416	416	— 4

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High.	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2 3/16	⅝	35,300	*Allen Oil.........	2⅛	1 11/16	2½	+ ⅝
3/16	3/16	5,600	*Barnett Oil......	¼	3/16	¼	..
5⅝	3	17,058	*Boone Oil........	5⅝	4½	5⅝	+ ⅝
47	18	37,100	*Boston-Wyo. Oil..	36	31	32	— 4
51¼	37	4,200	*Com'wealth Oil..	50	46¾	47	— 1¾
8¼	6⅞	6,000	*Cosden Oil.......	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
2	1¼	16,900	*Crystal O. & R...	2	1⅜	1⅞	— ⅛
35	13	2,000	*Crown Oil........	28	28	28	— 2
7	6	5,500	*Elk Basin Pet...	7	6⅜	6⅞	..
8	4	37,200	*Esmeralda Oil....	5½	4½	5	..
3⅝	2	13,500	*Federal Oil.......	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
5	3½	22,700	*Glenrock Oil....	5	4¼	4⅜	— ½
2⅝	⅝	16,000	*Great Plains Pet.	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	..
10½	10	2,700	*Hercules P. Cl. A.	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
64	40	13,000	*Homa Oil........	42	40	42	— 4
18	10	1,800	*Home O. & R....	18	16	18	+ 1
86½	75	200	*Houston Oil......	80	79	79	— 1½
8	.55	16,500	*Hudson Oil.......	3	1½	1⅝	— 13/16
23	16¾	5,200	*Inter. Petrol......	21¾	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
8¾	6⅝	75,000	*Island O. & T....	8¾	7⅝	8¾	+ ⅞
16	6½	22,000	*Kenova Oil.......	8	7	7	..
42	23	10,400	*Louisiana O. & R.	40	35½	39¾	+ 1¼
7⅛	6⅞	9,800	*Maryland Pet....	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
2¾	1¾	2,000	*McCoombs P. & R.	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	21	82,500	*Merritt Oil.......	32⅝	28⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
4 1/16	2¼	11,500	Met. Petrol.......	3⅞	3 3/16	3⅝	— 1/16
1⅞	1 1/16	18,500	*Midwest Oil......	1¾	1½	1 5/16	..
2⅛	1 5/16	4,000	*Midwest Oil pf...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
161	125	600	*Midwest Ref......	156	154	154	— 8
2⅝	2	20,200	*Morton Pet. w. i.	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
59	46	15,700	*Northwest Oil....	59	50	52	+ 5
4⅝	3½	10,000	*Okla. & Texas Oil	4⅝	3¾	4⅝	+ ⅞
64	16	180,000	Omar Oil & Gas...	64	59	64	+ 4
16⅛	11¼	10,700	*Pennok Oil.......	15	14¼	15	— ⅛
30	13	90,000	*Queen Oil........	19	14	17	..
71	34	51,250	*Rangeburnett Oil.	71	57	71	+14
7½	6	2,600	*Rickard Texas...	7	6	7	..
54	43	109,175	*Rock Oil.........	54	45	52	+ 7
26	23	8,530	*Ranger Homer O.	26	23	26	..
43	38	3,500	*Salt Creek Prod.	43	38	39	..
47¾	22	50,500	*Sanclair Gulf.....	47¾	40¼	46	+ 5⅝
80	38	74	*Sinclair O., war..	80	63	80	+41
3⅝	3¼	200	*Southern O. & T.	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
44	36	8,300	Southwest Oil.....	43	41	43	+ 1
4½	4	7,700	*So'west P. & R...	4½	4⅛	4½	..
1⅝	¾	16,900	*Stanton	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
47	11	25,400	*Texana O. & R..	40	32	37	+ 4
3	2⅛	2,600	*Victoria Oil, new.	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
41½	30	4,300	*West. St O.. & L.	41½	31	40	+ 6

MINING STOCKS

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High.	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33	28	27,000	*Adelphia M. & M.	†33	31	33	+ 2
50	33	17,100	Alaska-Br. C. M.	†42	37	42	+ 2
1 1/16	¾	1,460	*American Mines..	1	1	1	..
67	66	32,000	*Allied Gold.......	†67	66	67	..
7/16	¼	2,500	*Am. Tin Tung....	⅜	5/16	⅜	..
1¼	¾	8,000	Ariz. Bin. Cop....	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
63	45	1,900	*Ariz. Butte.......	†63	61	62	..
6	3½	61,400	*Atlanta	†6	5½	6	+ ½
15/16	⅜	6,700	Big Ledge Cop...	½	7/16	½	..
30	12½	70,800	*Booth	†30	15	30	+15
56	42	38,500	Boston Montana...	†56	51	54	+ 2
½	⅜	185	Butte-N. Y........	⅜	⅜	⅜	— 1/16
33	27	15,100	*Caledonia Min....	†33	30	32	+ 1
½	7/16	4,950	*Calu'et & Jerome	7/16	⅜	7/16	..
2⅛	1¼	8,800	Canada Copper....	1⅞	1¼	1 5/16	— 1/16
65	52	41,800	*Candelaria Silver.	†65	61	65	+ 1
15½	5	169,000	Cashboy	†15½	10	14	+ 1
4¼	1	7,800	*Cerbat S.M. & M.	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
1 1/16	1	6,600	Con. Ariz. Smelt..	1⅛	1	1 1/16	+ 1/16
6¾	4¾	300	Cons. Cop. Min....	5	4⅞	5	— ¼
5⅛	4¾	4,300	Cresson Gold......	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
3	1⅜	4,500	El Salvador Silver	2½	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅜	1,700	*Eureka Croe's M.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
80	60	8,000	*Florence Silver...	†76	75	76	— 2
40	25	9,700	*Fortuna Cons....	37	33	37	+ 2
6½	3	5,700	*Gadsden	4	3¼	3⅝	— ⅝
75	35	40,000	Goldfield Florence.	†75	35	75	..
26	17	15,550	Goldfield Cons.....	†20	17	20	+ 2
4	2½	19,300	*Golden Gate Exp.	4	3⅝	3¾	..
7½	5	50,700	*Gold Merger.....	†7½	5½	7½	+ 1½
6	3	5,000	*Great Bend.......	†5	4½	5	+ 1
78	55	1,900	*Hamilton M. & S.	†75	73	74	..
55	30	43,500	*Hattie Gold Min.	†50	38	43	— 2
5	4 1/16	3,700	*Jim Butler.......	†35	34	35	..
16	12	14,950	Jumbo Ext........	†16	14	15	..
8	5	25,000	*Kewanas	†7	6	7	+ 1
30	5	363,200	*Lone Star Con...	†13	9	9	— 4
¼	3/16	1,300	Louisiana Cons....	¼	¼	¼	..
60	34	170,000	*MacNamara Min.	†53	49	53	+ 1
⅜	3/16	14,100	Magma Chief......	⅜	5/16	11/32	— 1/32
29	25	2,900	Magma Copper....	29	25	29	+ ½
4½	3	2,000	*Marsh Mining....	†4½	4	4½	+ 1
3¼	2¼	100	Mason Valley......	2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	9,000	*Mother Lode, new	4½	3¾	4½	..
40	28	20,700	*Mother Lode.....	†40	34	40	..
1 1/16	⅝	10,500	*Natl. Tin Corp.....	1	15/16	1	— 1/16
48	32	5,000	Nixon Nevada.....	37	34	36	— 0
3⅝	3	1,000	*Onondaga Mine...	3⅛	3	3	..
3¼	1⅞	5,500	*Ray Hercules....	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
32	17	17,800	Rochester Mines...	†29	23	27	+ 4
40	35	44,000	*Seven Metals M..	†40	35	37	
11½	5⅛	6,200	*Silver Pick.......	†11½	9	11	+ 3
⅝	⅛	1,500	Stand. Sil.-Lead.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
17	14	16,800	Stewart	†15	14	15	+ 3
8	4	5,000	*Success Mining...	†4	4	4	— ½
9⅞	5½	70,000	*Tonopah Divide..	9⅞	7⅛	8¼	+ ⅞
3	1¾	1,770	Tonopah Ex.......	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ 1/16
3	2⅞	250	*Tonopah Mining..	3	2 15/16	2 15/16	+ 1/16
1.55	.80	15,700	*Tuolumne R. Pla.	†60	50	60	+ 7
12	7	11,500	U. S. Cont. M.....	†10	9	10	— 1
.87½	.12	3,600	*Un. Sulp. Mines.	†12	12	12	..
40	23	10,500	Ward Min. & Mil.	†29	23	29	+ 1
94	80	7,300	*Wash. Gold Quar.	†83	80	81	— 8
1 1/16	1	7,900	West End Con....	1⅛	1	1	— 1/16
18½	10	38,900	White Cap Min...	†14½	13	14	..
1½	1⅛	850	*White Knob C. pf	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..

BONDS

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High.	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
104⅜	102¾	$2,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '23..	104	104	104	..
99¾	98⅞	100,000	*Am. Tel. & Tel. 1-year 6s, w. i...	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
98⅜	97⅛	177,000	*Anaconda 6s, w.i.	98	97¾	98	..
101¼	101	5,000	*Beth.S.7%,'22,w.i.	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
99¾	98⅜	13,000	*Can. Govt. 5s....	99½	99½	99½	..
100⅝	100⅜	1,000	*Con. G., E. L. & Pow. of Balt....	100⅝	100½	100½	..
104½	103	20,000	*Fed. Fm. Ln. 5s.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
101¼	100½	5,000	*Gen.E.6%2-y.n,'20.	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ⅝
97⅝	96	282,000	*Ill. Cent. 5½s,w.i.	96½	96¼	96⅜	— ⅛
92½	82⅝	130,000	*I. R. T. 7s, w. i..	86½	85	86½	+ ½
101	99⅞	40,000	*Lacl. Gas 7s,w. i.	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
101¼	99⅝	236,000	*N.Y.Tel.d.6s,w.i...	100	99¾	99⅞	+ ½
96½	95½	41,000	*Phila. Elec. 6s...	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¾
65	47	9,000	*Russ. Govt. 5½s..	56	55	55¾	— 1¼
72	52	110,000	*Russ. Govt. 6½s..	65½	63	64	— 1½
99⅞	99	79,000	*South. Ry. 6s,w.i.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
100	99¼	21,000	*Swift 6s, w.i., '21.	100	99⅞	100	..
93	92½	500,000	*Wilson cv. 6s,w.i.	96	94	96	+ 1½

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 21, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters growing out of or incident to such control, termination thereof, or following conditions.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1919, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated March 24, 1919.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, April 16th, 1919, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, April 2nd, 1919, and will remain closed until the morning of Thursday, April 17th, 1919.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, March 5, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NORTH AMERICAN COPPER COMPANY.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,
New York City,
March 31, 1919.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the North American Copper Company will be held on the 14th day of April, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of such Company, at No. 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from $100,000 of preferred stock of the par value of $100.00 each and $400,000 of common stock of the par value of $100.00 each, to $100,000 of preferred stock of the par value of $100.00 each and $900,000 of common stock of the par value of $100.00 each; that is to say, the purpose is to increase the common stock by $500,000 without either increasing or diminishing the authorized amount of the preferred stock.

WALTER B. MANNEY, President.
WYLIE BROWN, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE THAT, NO ELECTION OF Directors having been made at the annual meetings thereof in the year 1917 and 1918, a special meeting is hereby called for the purpose of electing Directors of Anglo American Securities Corporation, at the office of the corporation, room 487, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1919, at noon of that day, and at such meeting also there will be received the reports of the officers and Directors of the corporation, and such reports and the acts of the Directors will be passed on by the members thereof, and such other action taken as may be proper.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
H. B. LAKE, Secretary.

Dated March 24, 1919.

VICTORIA OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Victoria Oil Company, a Corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, will be held at the offices of the Company, Suite 904, Goff Building, Clarksburg, West Virginia, on Wednesday April 9th, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business connected with the affairs of the Company as may be presented for consideration, in accordance with the by-laws of the Company. The books for the transfer of stock will close March 25, 1919, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen April 10, 1919, at ten o'clock A. M.

AMBROSE A. REILLY, Secretary.
March 18, 1919.

The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company, discusses financial problems in a way to be understood by investors. 10 cents on news stands—$4 a year by mail—Advt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, HENRY W. HEALY, and RAYMOND HEALY, desiring to continue the use of the partnership name of A. HEALY & SONS, a partnership which consisted of the undersigned, A. Augustus Healy, and of Frank Healy, now deceased, and which has transacted business in the State of New York for not less than three years, do hereby for that purpose, pursuant to Section 21 of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, sign and acknowledge this certificate, declaring that the persons intending to deal under such name, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

A. Augustus Healy, 198 Columbia Heights, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

Henry W. Healy, 576 Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, New Jersey.

Raymond Healy, 673 East 18th Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

In witness whereof we have signed and acknowledged this certificate this second day of January, 1919.

(Signed) A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.
(Signed) HENRY W. HEALY.
(Signed) RAYMOND HEALY.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 26th day of February, 1919, before me personally appeared A. Augustus Healy, Henry W. Healy, and Raymond Healy, to me personally known and known to me to be the persons described in and who signed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they had signed the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

(Signed) LUDWIG W. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 228, Reg. No. 9024; Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 51, Reg. No. 9161; Bronx Co. No. 9, Regr. No. 923; and Westchester Co. Commission Expires March 30th, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER. Base Sorting Plant Division, 505 Pearl Street, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 A. M., April 4th, 1919, for the sale of approximately 340,000 lbs. O. D. Woolen Clippings, sorted and baled in the following grades: Overcoating Clips, (Melton,) Worsted Suiting, Wool Suiting, (flannel,) Cotton Warp Worsted Shirting, Mixed Wool Clips, Mixed Cotton Warp Clips, Seams, Cotton Warp Jerkin Lining. Proposals for any class of supplies or materials mentioned will be received. All of above open to inspection daily (except Sunday) until 5:00 P. M. April 3rd, 1919. For forms and full information apply to Officer in Charge at above address.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERS FOR EIGHT married officers. Office Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., April 28, 1919, and then opened for construction of quarters for eight married officers. Information on application.

BORDENS
Condensed Milk Co.

We deal in the Common and Preferred stocks of the above company and solicit your inquiries.

McClure, Jones & Reed
Members New York Stock Exchange
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Gillette Safety Razor

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Specialist in Reorganization Securities.
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Foreign Trade Banking Corp.
STOCK
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4848 Rector

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

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St. L.-San Fran. Ry. 6s, 1928
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INVESTMENT BONDS
Ford Building
DETROIT

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
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2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

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FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO RAILWAY COMPANY.

To Holders of Five Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Income Bonds, Series "A":

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 3 of Article 2 of Indenture of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated March 1st, 1916, securing an issue of the above mentioned bonds, that New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company has declared interest to the amount of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) to be payable on the above bonds for the six months' period ending December 31, 1918, and will on and after April 1st, 1919, at the agency of the Company at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, make payment of such interest upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 5 appertaining to said bonds, accompanied by appropriate certificates of ownership as required by the Federal Income Tax Law.

Dated, New York, March 24th, 1919.
NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO RAILWAY CO.,
By G. H. WALKER, President.

ST. PAUL & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons which will become due April 1, 1919, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office at the Central Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY.
A. S. PIERCE, Treasurer.
March 10, 1919.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Coupons due April 1, 1919, from the 4% Gold Mortgage-Bonds, Series 2, of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City.

J. HENRY WESTON, Treasurer.
New York, March 31, 1919.

American Writing Paper Company

Notice of Adoption of Plan

To the Holders of the Certificates of Deposit of First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of AMERICAN WRITING PAPER COMPANY, dated July 1st, 1899, issued under Deposit Agreement dated October 10th, 1918, and

To the Holders of said Bonds who have not deposited the same:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee under the above mentioned deposit agreement has adopted the plan set forth in said agreement.

Holders of the above mentioned bonds who have not already deposited their bonds are hereby notified that they may without penalty become parties to said deposit agreement and be entitled to the benefit of said plan and agreement, by depositing their bonds with either of the depositaries named below on or before April 15th, 1919. Thereafter bonds may be deposited only subject to such terms as the Committee may impose.

The depositors will be notified by mail when the new bonds are ready for delivery.

Dated March 27, 1919.

GEORGE C. LEE, Chairman
GORDON ABBOTT
W. MURRAY CRANE
A. WILLARD DAMON
GEORGE C. GILL
HENRY EVANS
JAMES N. WALLACE
ALBERT H. WIGGIN
MELVILLE C. BRANCH
Committee.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.
44 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Central Union Trust Company, New York,
Depositaries.

Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins,
60 State Street, Boston, Mass.
Counsel.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT
SALE OF ARMY CAMPS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919, at 10 A. M.
In Room 2-126, Building "C," 7th & B Sts., S. W., Washington, D. C.

THE SALE INCLUDES
(IN GENERAL)

Buildings and Fixtures in place.
Electric, Water, Sewer and Sewage Disposal Systems and their accessories.
Government owned Railroads, Roads, Culverts and Bridges.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, ALEXANDRIA, LA.
CAMP BOWIE, FORT WORTH, TEX.
CAMP COLT, GETTYSBURG, PA.
CAMP HANCOCK, AUGUSTA, GA.
CAMP KENDRICK, LAKEHURST, N. J.
CAMP LOGAN, HOUSTON, TEX.
CAMP POLK, RALEIGH, N. C.
CAMP SEVIER, GREENVILLE, S. C.
NORTH CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBIA, S. C.
CAMP SHELBY, HATTIESBURG, MISS.
CAMP SHERIDAN, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C.
CAMP WHEELER, MACON, GA.

DIGEST OF SPECIFICATIONS

Bids must be submitted in duplicate and should be addressed to:
CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION OF THE ARMY,
7th and B Sts., S. W.
Attention Lt. Col. Couper, Washington, D. C.

and the envelope, which should show the bidder's name and address, should be plainly and conspicuously marked "SEALED PROPOSAL, DO NOT OPEN." Special envelope will be furnished on request, for this purpose.

The Division Storehouses, the utilities serving them, and the rifle and artillery ranges are not included in this sale.

Bids must be submitted for an entire camp, with the exception of the Division Storehouse Area. In addition to the total bid there must be alternative proposals based on the possible withholding of either or both of the following:

(a) The Base Hospital
(b) The Remount Station

Should the Base Hospital or Remount Station be retained, the public utilities, such as sewer, water, electric lights and trackage serving them, will be retained also.

Base Hospitals at the following Camps have been turned over to the Public Health Service, and they are not included in this sale, nor are the utilities serving them: Camps Beauregard, Hancock, Logan and Sevier—others may or may not be withdrawn.

Bids may be submitted for one or more camps, or any combination of camps.

Bidders must assume all land and property damage claims. Maps showing the areas involved will be furnished, on request, and will form a part of the contract. Infromation as to the conditions of the leases will be furnished by the constructing quartermasters at the respective camps. The successful bidder must furnish to the Government satisfactory releases of all land and property damage claims or a guarantee to either furnish such releases within one year from the date thereof or to save the Government harmless against all such claims, such guarantee to be secured by a satisfactory bond in a sum predicated upon the condition at each camp.

Bids must hold good for sixty (60) days from date of opening and the awards will be announced within that time together with the dates on which the purchasers will be given possession.

Possession to be given as camps are released by the General Staff of the Army, but in no case will date possession is given be more than five (5) months from date bids are opened.

The Government reserves the right to make the award as seems to best conserve the interests of the Government, to accept any combination-bid or to reject any or all bids.

Purchasers must assume liability for damage done to land or improvements thereon and for injury to their employees or third parties as a result of the performance of the contract.

Buildings not owned by the Government and those erected by benevolent and charitable organizations are not included in the sale.

The Government will continue the leases for not more than (5) months after possession is given and the purchaser must remove all buildings, structures, etc., within that time and must assume all obligations thereafter due to violation of this provision—including the renewal of leases.

Purchasers must remove debris in a manner satisfactory to the Government unless specifically released by the property owners.

Tentative proposals have been received for the purchase of Camps Beauregard and Sheridan for use of the National Guard. Formal proposals covering such a proposition will be given preferred consideration.

Telephones, fire-fighting apparatus and equipment, refrigerators, refrigerating machinery, incinerator plants, laundry equipment, construction equipment, small tools, tents, rolling stock, live stock, stoves, ranges, range-boilers, supplies, and surplus material or equipment not installed, will not be included in this sale.

Fire risk will be assumed by the purchaser after delivery of the camp. Sale will be cancelled if twenty-five (25%) per cent of the camp is destroyed by fire prior to date possession is given.

TERMS: Certified check payable to the Treasurer of the United States for twenty (20%) per cent of the amount of the bid will be required to accompany each bid. This check will be applied upon the purchase price of the successful bidder and in the event that such bidder fails to consummate the contract of purchase such check shall remain the property of the United States. Balance of the purchase price to be paid at the time the contract is executed.

In addition to the above a bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars for each camp, satisfactory to the Government will be required insuring compliance with the terms of the sale.

Further information and detailed specifications, which will form a part of the contract, may be obtained from the constructing quartermasters at the respective camps or from

THE CONSTRUCTION DIVISION of the ARMY
7TH & B STS., S. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
ROOM 2-126

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY.
COMPANIA ELECTRICA DE ALUMBRADO Y TRACCION DE SANTIAGO.
First Mortgage Fifty-Year 6% Bonds, due January 31st, 1959.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to the Trust Company of America as Trustee under the Compania Electrica de Alumbrado y Traccion de Santiago Mortgage dated March 27th, 1909, and Supplemental Mortgage dated August 21st, 1912, hereby invites offers to the Sinking Fund for the sale of Bonds issued under said Mortgage to exhaust the sum of Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars ($18,420). Bonds offered at the lowest prices will be given preference.

Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, April 11th, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES,
Vice-President.

March 24th, 1919.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS DATED APRIL 1, 1914, OF ELLIOTT-FISHER COMPANY, A DELAWARE CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of the above described bonds that under and in accordance with the conditions of the bonds they are now called for redemption on April 1st, next, 1919, at par and accrued interest, and a premium of five per centum; and bondholders are requested to present them to the undersigned on that date, at which time interest will cease.

HARRISBURG TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, Harrisburg, Pa.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OUTSTANDING 5%, 20-YEAR, GOLD BONDS OF THE MERCHANTS HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, SECURED BY ITS MORTGAGE, DATED JULY 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given by The Central Power Company, successor to the above-named company, of its election to redeem all of the outstanding First Mortgage 5%, 20-year Gold Bonds of The Merchants Heat, Light and Power Company, amounting to Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000.00), at their par value, on the first day of July, 1919. Payment will be made upon said bonds at the office of the trustee, H. G. Schaub, care The Central Power Company, 217 Cleveland Avenue, N. W., Canton, Ohio, at the rate of 110% of the par value of said bonds, together with all accrued and unpaid interest. Holders of said bonds are notified to present them for payment at said office on the first day of July, 1919, on which day all interest on said bonds will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THE CENTRAL POWER COMPANY,
By R. E. BREED, President.
FRANK B. BALL, Secretary.
Dated, March 19, 1919.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company

Under the terms of its Adjustment Mortgage, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company will, on April 1, 1919, pay to the holders of its Adjustment Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, a semi-annual instalment of interest of 3% being the interest for the six months ended December 31, 1918, at the maximum rate carried by the Adjustment Bonds.

Payment of such interest will be made at the office of the Company, Room 1836, 120 Broadway, New York, on presentation and surrender of the proper coupons for such interest, and appropriate ownership certificate.

Dated, New York, March 22, 1919.
ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.
7% 3 Year Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Notes, Due 1921

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has in the Sinking Fund the sum of $211,365 for investment in the above mentioned notes. Offers of notes endorsed "Tender of Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. Notes" will be received by the Trustee at 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., until noon of April 14, 1919, at which time they will be opened. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers. Interest on accepted notes will cease April 17, 1919.

Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee
By J. R. WAKEFIELD, Vice President.
Date, March 31, 1919.

UNITED RAILROADS OF YUCATAN
(MEXICO)
5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Redeemable Gold Bonds

Coupon due April 1, 1919, of the above bonds will be payable on presentation at our office on and after that date.

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.,
25 Broad Street.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 4th, 1919.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
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Lone Star Gas
New England Fuel Oil
Port Lobos Petroleum
Studebaker Serial 7s

DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
'Phones 1960-5 Hanover.

Yale & Towne
Eastman Kodak
Midwest Refining
American Brass
Carib Syndicate
Home Insurance
Standard Oils

Salisbury, Leslie & Co.
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646.

AMERICAN BRASS
AMERICAN CHICLE
AMERICAN SURETY
BABCOCK & WILCOX
NATIONAL SURETY
SEMET SOLVAY
SINGER MFG.

R. S. DODGE & CO.
80 Broadway Phone 6810 Rector

Columbia Graphophone
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
American Chicle
Midland Securities
Tennessee Ry. & Light
Hale & Kilburn
Aeolian Weber P. & P.
New Mexico & Arizona Land

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector St.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
American Piano Com. & Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Franklin Fire Insurance
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
National Fuel Gas
Otis Elevator Com.
Singer Manufacturing
Standard Gas & Electric Com.
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Gen'l Amer. Tank Car 1st Pfd.
Ingersoll Rand Com.
Santa Cecilia Sug. Com. & Pfd.
St. L. Spring & Peo. 5s, 1939
Western Power Corp. Pfd.

Hanson & Hanson
Investment Securities
74 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 2721

Harold Johnson William Fisher
Ralph D. Morgan
We invite your inquiry on all
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Gen. Gas & Elec. Stocks
Kolb Bakery Pfd.
Chicago Utilities 5s
Electrical Sec. Corp. Pfd.

F. V. Z. Didrichsen
Tel. Han. 7885-6-7-8 15 Broad St.

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Standard Gas & Elec. Co.
Common & Preferred

Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

W. A. JACKSON & CO.
36 Pearl St. Hartford, Conn.
Joint Stock Land Bank
5% BONDS
DUE NOV. 1, 1938, OPT. 1928.
Instrumentalities of the United States Government.
Price on Application.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‡†Sells flat. ¶Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 29, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	73	78
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	65	70
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	88
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	69	72
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	84	89
Ark. V. R., L. & P., '20	7	Jan. & July	96½	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	88
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	50	54
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	..
Do deb., '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	103½	104
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buff. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	95	96
Buff. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Cent. Power & Lt., '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	97	98
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	129	131
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	94
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	86	89
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	89
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	87
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	87
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	4½	Jan. & July	..	88
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	100	100¼
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	84	85
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	84½	86½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	83	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
E. Texas [illegible] 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Econ. Lt. & [illegible], '56	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Eliz. & Trenton, [illegible]	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	82
El Paso Elec. coll., [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. & July	[illegible]	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	[illegible]	[illegible] & Dec.	[illegible]	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	40	50
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84½	86½
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	56	60
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	81	83
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	89½	90½
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	100
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	92	97½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	88	92
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	78½	80
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	76½	83½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	95
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	60	65
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	63	68
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	..	79
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	..	92
N. Ont. Lt. & Pr., '31	6	Apr. & Oct.	75	81
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87½	89½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	73	78
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	70	80
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	77
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97¾	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	92¼	92¾
Riverside T., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	82
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	60	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	..	83
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	86
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	74	77
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	84	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	86
United El. of N. J., '40	4	June & Dec.	71	73½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	84	88
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	87	93
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do, '20	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	71	72
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	50½	51½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	94
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	80	88
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	80	82
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	98
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	71
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	..	85

*Flat.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	96	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	64
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	87	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 29, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	12	14
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	72	73
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	121	124
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	42	43
Am. Light & Trac.	†5	Q	Feb 1, 19	239	242
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	98½	100
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	56	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	76	79
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	Jul 1, 14	..	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	36	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	6	6½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 19	62	65
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	10	12
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	Dec 2, 18	73	77
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Dec 31, 18	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	84	88
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	85	..
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	..	45
Cities Service	*½	M	Mar 1, 19	353	356
Do pf.	½	M	Mar 1, 19	79¼	79¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15, 19	25	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 19	96	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 15, 18	72	76
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 18	20	21
Do pf.	a1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	43	44
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	73	78
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15, 19	..	62
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	55	60
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 19	73	78
Elec. Bond & Share pf	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	97
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15, 19	84	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	9	11
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	48
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15, 19	57	60
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	10	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 19	85	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.	..	S	J. & J.	40	44¼
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 19	50	60
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	99	102
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15, 19	55	60
No. States Power	1¾	..	Jan 20, 18	68	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 20, 19	91	93
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	49	54
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 19	68	73
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	..	Oct 15, 17	52¾	53½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	88½	89¼
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jan 10, 19	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	90	100
Republic Ry. & Light	1	N	Jul 15, 18	21	22
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15, 19	58½	61
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 19	88	90
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	31	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15, 19	44	45
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 18	107	112
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	5	5¾
Do pf.	..	..	....	21	23
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	78	82
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 19	39½	40½
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	71	73
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 22, 19	16½	17
United Utilities	..	..	....	10	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Feb 1, 19	52	54
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 19	..	51
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 19	63	65
Western Power	..	..	....	17½	18½
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15, 19	66	67
West. States Gas & E.	*¾	M	Jan 31, 19	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	72	78
Wisconsin Edison	$2	..	Dec 31, 18	31	36

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ¶Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	525	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	236	240
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	180	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	208	216
Bowery	250,000	b6	Q	Feb 1, 19	425	..
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	....	135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	145	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	100	130
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	140	160
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 18	25	35
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	407	412
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	320	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	*3	..	Apr 1, 17	100	110
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	Mar 1, 19	505	520
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	3½	Q	Jan 2, 19	220	230
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	450	455
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	210	220
Colonial	500,000	b6	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 18	165	175
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	390	..
Commonw'th	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	195	205
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	211	214
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	104	110
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 19	317	320
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	150	..
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	1700	2200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Jan 2, 19	970	975
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 18	180	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	198	212
Greenwich	500,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 19	350	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	730	740
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 3, 19	275	..
Imp. & T. Nat	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 19	545	565
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	††315	325
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 19	555	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	250	275
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	‡$2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	208	214
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	355	365
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	2	S	Jan 2, 19	150	160
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	180	190
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 19	375	400
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 18	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	435	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	125	140
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	d$2	Q	Feb 1, 19	150	..
Public	1,250,000	..	Q	Dec 31, 18	245	255
Park Nat.	5,000,000	*15	Q	Jan 2, 19	620	640
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10, 19	135	140
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	475	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	125	..
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	125	..
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	130	..
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul, 1918	150	160
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 18	168	174
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	275	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	155	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	300	325

*Incl. 10% special. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 3% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra. d—Incl. $1 extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 29, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	400	405
Brooklyn	1,500,000	a5	Q	Jan 2, 19	510	520
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Jan 2, 19	405	415
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 18	315	317
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	95	105
Empire	2,000,000	†3	Q	Dec 31, 18	285	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	¶5	Q	Dec 31, 18	420	425
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 19	450	465
Fidelity	1,000,000	*2	Q	Dec 31, 18	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 18	215	225
Fulton	500,000	*5	S	Jan 2, 19	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	383	385
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	255	265
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 18	132	140
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	‡	..
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Feb 1, 19	650	700
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	108	..
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	160	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 18	350	..
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	605	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10, 18	785	815
People's Tr.	1,000,000	..	Q	Dec 31, 18	290	305
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	72	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	360	370
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	900	915
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 19	415	418

*And 2% extra. †And 4% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank. ¶And 5% extra, payable Jan. 10. a—And 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	230	240
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 31, 18	62	65
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 18	250	260
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Dec 31, 18	105	130
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	2½	S	Jan 8, 19	65	67
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	430	..
Globe & Rut.	700,000	¶10	Q	Jan 31, 19	950	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	7	Q	Jan 15, 19	382	387
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	490	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 18	112	116
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 18	90	98
Nat Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	145	155
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	222	227
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	96	101
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*15	S	J. & J.	170	180
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	35	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 19	35	45
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 19	80	90
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	60
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	‡50c	Q	Feb 1, 19	35	37

*Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 15c extra. ¶And 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Blkr. St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	21½	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	90	110
Bn. C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jan 15, 19	12¼	13½
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	50	75
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	120	180
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 19	..	190
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 19	..	110
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 10, 19	..	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 29, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	206	209
American Chicle	1	..	Feb 1, 19	78½	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	75	79
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15, 19	41	45
Atlas Powder	3	Q	Mar 10, 19	142	146
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	89	92
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 19	108	109½
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15, 19	107	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15, 19	99½	102
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	103	108
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	..	80
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31, 18	130	134
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	190	193
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jan 15, 19	67	70
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	103¼	105
Childs	½	..	Sep 10, 18	52	53½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 10, 19	92	95
Columbia Graphophone	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	196	198
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	92	92½
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15, 19	90	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	97	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$1½	Q	Jan 15, 19	147	150
Eastman Kodak	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	540	..
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	97	101
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	95	97
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	97
Gillette Safety Razor	h$2	Q	Mar 1, 19	140	145
Guantanamo Sugar	$1¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	54	55½
Hercules Powder	†4	Q	Mar 25, 19	215	220
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	107	109
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	Jan 1, 19	98	102
Int. Silver	..	..	....	25	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	88	92
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28, 19	65	..
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Mar 1, 19	90	93
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	88	93
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	7	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	..	80
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Mar 31, 19	133⅛	134¼
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 19	154	155
Nat. Candy	2½	S	Mar 12, 19	70	71
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Mar 12, 19	105	107
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Mar 12, 19	94	97
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	103¾	104¾
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Feb 10, 19	237	240
New Niquero Sugar	3½	S	Dec 2, 18	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Mar 20, 19	104	107
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20, 19	95	100
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 19	67	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15, 19	87	89
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Feb 15, 19	640	700
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	40½	41½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 10, 19	90	92
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	91	94
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31, 18	135	140
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31, 18	97	99
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 23, 18	59	62
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	27½	38¼
Do pf.	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	61½	62½
Semet Solvay	2	Q	Feb 20, 19	150	155
Shredded Wheat	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	124	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	..	90
Singer Mfg.	2½	Q	Dec 31, 18	191	193
Texas & Pacific Coal	b1½	Q	Dec 30, 18	1600	1615
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	205	215

*And 1½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. ¶And $10 extra. a—And 7½% extra. b—And 5% extra. h—And $1 extra. g—Incl. 1% extra.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
March 24	5½	5½	5½	5½
March 25	5½	5½	5½	5½
March 26	6	5	6	5
March 27	5½	5½	5½	5½
March 28	6	5¾	5¾	6
March 29	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			5	5
Same week last year—				
High			6	6
Low			5	5
Year to date—				
High			7	6
Low			3¾	4
Corresponding period last year—				
High			6	6
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 24	5½	5½	5½
March 25	5½	5½	5½
March 26	5½	5½	5½
March 27	5½	5½	5½
March 28	5½	5½	5½
March 29	5½	5½	5½
Week's range—			
High	5½	5½	5½
Low	5½	5½	5½
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Year to date—			
High	5¾	5¾	5¾
Low	5	5	5¼
Corresponding period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4⅜@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days....5½
4 to 6 months....5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....5¾

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¼	4¼
New York	4	4¼	4¼
Philadelphia	4	4¼	4¼
Cleveland	4¼	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4¼	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4¼	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4¾	4¾
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4½	4¾	5
Kansas City	4½	5	5
Dallas	4¼	4¾	5
San Francisco	4¼	5	5

The rate of 3 to 4¼ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Within 15 Days. Inc. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4¼
New York	5	4	4¼
Philadelphia	5	4	4¼
Cleveland	5¼	4	4¼
Atlanta	5	4	4¼
Richmond	5	4¼	4¼
Chicago	5¼	4	4¼
St. Louis	5½	4	4¼
Minneapolis	5½	4	4¼
Kansas City	5½	4¼	4¼
Dallas	5¼	4	4¼
San Francisco	[illegible]	4¼	4¼

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 24	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 25	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 26	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 27	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 28	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 29	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
March 24	3⅛	3½	3½	27f 2c
March 25	3⅛	3½	3½	27f 4½c
March 26	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	27f 43c
March 27	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	27f 43c
March 28	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	27f 70c
March 29	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	27f 70c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
March 24	57¼	99¾	63f
March 25	57¼	99⅝	62f 25c
March 26	56½	99⅝	63f
March 27	56½	99⅛	63f
March 28	55⅝	99⅛	62f 80c
March 29	55⅞	99⅛	62f 80c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
March 24	47¾d	$1.01⅛
March 25	49⅛d	1.01⅛
March 26	49⅛d	1.01⅛
March 27	49⅛d	1.01⅛
March 28	50d	1.01⅛
March 29	50d	1.01⅛

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 29, 1919:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	746,915	683,554	847,088
Tuesday	Holiday	371,600	613,075
Wednesday	758,425	348,761	528,718
Thursday	689,550	385,216	549,115
Friday	905,200	Holiday	513,808
Saturday	56,825	102,600	279,655
Total wk.	3,616,915	1,791,731	3,333,495
Year to date	44,121,984	33,028,884	48,470,214

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	$12,058,500	$3,753,500	$2,539,000
Tuesday	Holiday	27,774,500	2,303,500
Wednesday	15,962,000	9,673,500	3,013,000
Thursday	12,780,500	7,292,500	2,704,500
Friday	13,054,000	Holiday	3,097,000
Saturday	8,876,300	4,679,000	1,762,500
Total wk.	$62,731,300	$53,173,000	$15,419,500
Year to date	762,702,650	811,609,500	278,324,800

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Mar. 29, '19.	Mar. 30, '18.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$7,898,000	$3,034,000	$4,864,000
Government	54,725,300	50,075,000	4,650,300
State	29,000	1,000	28,000
City	79,000	63,000	16,000
Total all	$62,731,300	$53,173,000	$9,558,300

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
March 24	4.64	4.62	4.62
March 25	4.62½	4.61¼	4.61¼
March 26	4.61¼	4.60⅝	4.60⅝
March 27	4.59½	4.58	4.59
March 28	4.59	4.57½	4.59
March 29	4.57¾	4.57½	4.57¾

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
March 24	4.65	4.63	4.63
March 25	4.63¼	4.62¼	4.62¼
March 26	4.62¾	4.62	4.62
March 27	4.60¾	4.59	4.60
March 28	4.60	4.58¾	4.60
March 29	4.58¾	4.58½	4.58¾

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.64	4.65
Low	4.57½	4.58½
Same week last year—		
High	4.7535	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7531¼	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	4.7585	4.7656¾
Low	4.57½	4.58½
Corresponding period last year—		
High	4.7535	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7525	4.76 7/16

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 24	5.82½	5.82½	5.82½	5.81½	5.81½	5.81½
Mar. 25	5.82½	5.82½	5.82½	5.81½	5.81½	5.81½
Mar. 26	5.82	5.88	5.88	5.89½	5.89½	5.89½
Mar. 27	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.96	5.96	5.96
Mar. 28	6.01½	6.03	6.01½	5.99½	6.01½	5.99½
Mar. 29	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.01	6.01	6.01

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.82	5.81½
Low	6.03	6.01½
Same week last year—		
High	5.72¼	5.70¾
Low	5.72⅞	5.71½
Year to date—		
High	5.45¾	5.44⅞
Low	6.03	6.01½
Corresponding period last year—		
High	5.70⅞	5.68¾
Low	5.73⅞	5.71⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Mar. 24	5.05	5.00	40.125	40.25	7.32	7.30
Mar. 25	5.05	5.00	40.125	40.25	7.40	7.38
Mar. 26	5.04	5.00	40.06¼	40.18¾	7.62	7.60
Mar. 27	5.04	5.00	40.125	40.25	7.80	7.75
Mar. 28	5.03	4.99	40.125	40.25	7.72	7.70
Mar. 29	5.04	5.00	40.00	40.18¾	7.35	7.30
Week's range—						
High	5.03	4.99	40.125	40.25	7.32	7.30
Low	5.05	5.00	40.00	40.18¾	7.80	7.75
Same week last year—						
High	4.33½	4.30½	46.00	46.50	8.74½	8.73
Low	4.38	4.35	45.875	46.25	8.83½	8.82
Year to date—						
High	4.81	4.78	42.56¾	42.81¾	6.36	6.35
Low	5.05	5.00	40.00	40.18¾	7.80	7.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	4.33½	4.30½	46.00	46.50	8.33	8.32
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.75	43.25	8.95½	8.94

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Mar. 24	25.50	25.70	27.00	27.20	25.90	26.10
Mar. 25	25.50	25.70	27.00	27.20	26.00	26.20
Mar. 26	25.50	25.75	27.00	27.25	26.00	26.20
Mar. 27	25.50	25.75	27.00	27.20	25.80	26.00
Mar. 28	25.40	25.60	26.80	27.00	25.80	26.00
Mar. 29	25.25	25.50	26.80	27.00	25.80	26.00
Week's range—						
High	25.50	25.75	27.00	27.25	26.00	26.20
Low	25.25	25.50	26.80	27.00	25.80	26.00
Same week last year—						
High	31.00	31.50	33.50	34.00	31.50	32.00
Low	30.60	31.10	33.00	33.50	31.375	31.875
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00	28.25
Low	25.00	25.25	26.80	27.00	25.80	26.00
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	33.75	34.25	33.00	33.50
Low	29.75	30.25	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles 500. Bid.	Ask.
Mar. 24	19.35	19.40	14.10	14.20	14.00	14.15
Mar. 25	19.35	19.40	14.10	14.20	14.00	14.15
Mar. 26	19.35	19.40	14.10	14.20	14.00	14.15
Mar. 27	18.75	19.35	14.00	14.10	13.90	14.00
Mar. 28	18.25	18.75	14.00	14.10	13.90	14.00
Mar. 29	18.25	18.75	14.00	14.10	13.90	14.00
Week's range—						
High	19.35	19.40			14.20	14.15
Low	18.25	18.75			14.00	13.90
Same week last year—						
High	19.40	19.45			14.25	14.75
Low	19.40	19.45			12.60	13.00
Year to date—						
High	19.35	19.40			17.65	17.60
Low	18.25	18.75			12.90	12.80
Corresponding period last year—						
High	19.40	19.45			13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45			12.75	13.50

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	75.00	75.10	118.00	118.25	109.50	109.75
Low	74.00	74.10	118.00	118.25	109.50	109.75
Same week last year—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	75.00	75.25	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Year to date—						
High	81.00	81.25	131.50	131.75	123.00	123.25
Low	73.50	73.60	117.00	117.75	108.50	108.75
Same period last year—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.875	50.00
Low	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	35.75	36.25	35.75	36.25	49.875	50.00
Low	35.75	36.25	35.75	36.25	49.875	50.00
Year to date—						
High	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	50.00	50.125
Low	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.65	49.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	35.75	36.25	35.75	36.25	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cables.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	20.15	20.25	51.50	51.625	51.50	51.625
Low	20.05	20.15	50.75	50.90	50.75	50.90
Same week last year—						
High	25.50	25.65	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Low	25.35	25.45	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Year to date—						
High	20.90	21.05	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Low	20.05	20.12	50.75	50.90	50.75	50.90
Corresponding period last year—						
High	25.50	25.65	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.63	51.30	51.63

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.75	45.00	26.25	26.375
Low	43.65	43.95	25.25	25.75
Same week last year—				
High	44.48	44.58	25.67	25.74
Low	44.21	44.31	25.67	25.74
Year to date—				
High	45.15	45.25	26.35	26.50
Low	43.65	43.95	25.10	25.25
Corresponding period last year—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.75	43.85	25.54	25.64

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Estimates of earnings of this Company for the first fiscal year are very favorable.

Probable causes of market activities outlined in current issue of the Financial Forecast.

AMONG OTHER ISSUES TREATED ARE:
Merritt Oil
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Cities Service
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DIVIDENDS.

228th Dividend

CHARTERED 1799

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

New York, March 20, 1919.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26th, 1919. The Transfer books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE Citizens National Bank OF NEW YORK.

New York, March 21, 1919.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%), payable on and after April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 22nd, 1919.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

New York, March 26, 1919.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared, payable, free of City and State tax, on and after March 31, 1919. The Transfer Books will be closed until Tuesday, April 1, 1919.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

March 24th, 1919.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the first preferred stock. The dividend is payable May 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record May 1st, 1919.

H. D. SARGE, Secretary.

HOWE SOUND COMPANY.

New York, March 26, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Howe Sound Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Five Cents per share upon the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable April 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1919.

W. J. WALWORTH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

No. 25 Broad Street, New York.
March 18, 1919.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from net income of the current fiscal year, payable April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., March 31, 1919; provided, that on or before the first-mentioned date there shall have been received from the United States Government a sum sufficient in the opinion of the President to pay the same, and that otherwise the said dividend shall be payable at a later date if, as and when such sum shall be so received.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

42 Broadway, New York, March 24, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on May 26, 1919, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturday, April 19, 1919.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

UNITED VERDE EXTENSION MINING COMPANY

Dividend No. 12

233 Broadway, New York, March 19th, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the United Verde Extension Mining Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share on the outstanding capital stock, payable May 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 7th, 1919. Stock transfer books will not close.

C. P. SANDS, Treasurer.

United Drug Company

First Preferred Stock Dividend No. 13

The Directors of United Drug Co. have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the first preferred stock of United Drug Co. payable May 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record April 15, 1919.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.
Boston, March 29, 1919.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK of New York

New York, March 27, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Public National Bank of New York has this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, for the quarter ending March 31, 1919, payable March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record on March 27, 1919.

Charles H. Baldwin, Cashier

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY

To the Stockholders:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Central Foundry Company will be held at the office of the company, at 281 St Johns Street, Portland, Maine, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of electing four Directors to hold office for three years; of electing a clerk for the ensuing year, and of transacting such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, including the consideration and approval of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee during the past year.

The transfer books of the company will not be closed for the purposes of said meeting. In lieu thereof, in accordance with the by-laws, the close of business on March 31st, 1919, has been appointed for the taking of the list of stockholders to be entitled to vote at the said meeting, and all stockholders registered as such on the books of the company at the close of business on March 31st, 1919, will be entitled to vote at said meeting.

FRANK HABER, Assistant Secretary.

Bay State Street Railway Company

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 11, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "The Archibald McNeil & Sons Company, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 834"; and to the final order of sale made and entered by said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 22, 1919, in said consolidated cause pending in said Court as aforesaid; and to a certain ancillary decree of foreclosure and sale of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island entered on March 17, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 82": I, Channing H. Cox, in and by said decrees of foreclosure and sale appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to (and hereinafter referred to as the "Special Master") will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, at the main front entrance of the County Court House for Essex County, in the city of Salem, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on April 21, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon and subject to the terms, conditions and provisions in said decree of foreclosure and sale and said final order of sale more particularly set forth, the property in said decrees described and therein directed to be sold, to wit:

All property of every character, nature, and description, and wheresoever situated, of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property, other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Adams Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called "Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage"), being the property described in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, to wit:—

I. All the railways, equipment, franchise, and railway, and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Beverly, Chelsea, Everett, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Newburyport, Salem, Woburn, Andover, Arlington, Billerica, Chelmsford, Danvers, Dracut, Essex, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Methuen, Middleton, North Andover, North Reading, Peabody, Reading, Revere, Rockport, Saugus, Stoneham, Swampscott, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Wenham, West Newbury, Wilmington and Winchester and elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Nashua and Hudson in the State of New Hampshire, and consisting of main lines from said Nashua and Rockport, Lowell and Lawrence, to the city of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main lines, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned properties, reference may be made to the following conveyances, namely:—

(1) By the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 1430, page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a lease and indenture dated July 1, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2331, folio 113, as supplemented from time to time.

(3) By the Lawrence and Reading Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, in Book 203, page 232, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 173, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3053, page 140.

(4) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex Book 203, page 205.

(5) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 287.

(6) By the North Woburn Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 2899, page 566, and also on pages 569 and 570 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1641, page 254.

(7) By the Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, by a deed dated April 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1638, page 216.

(8) By the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 185, page 360, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 329, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 603, page 103.

(9) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1605, page 552.

(10) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1605, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 2806, pages 134, 135, 136.

(11) By Frank W. Atkins et al, Trustees, to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, by a deed dated January 15, 1897, and recorded in the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds, Libro 2419, page 308.

(12) By the Trustees of the Boston Land Company to the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company and the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, Lessee, by a grant dated June 30, 1898, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Libro 2563, page 103.

(13) By the Essex Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated June 20, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 186, page 509.

(14) By Mary E. Littlefield to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 335, page 443.

(15) By Mary E. Littlefield, Gdn., to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 335, page 443.

(16) By B. Franklin Saunders to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by two deeds dated April 24, 1902, and May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1671, page 83, and Book 1676, page 10.

(17) By Gilman F. Jones to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2961, page 591.

(18) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 9.

(19) By Adelia Mason and Althea Mason to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 202.

(20) By Howard Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 28, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1673, page 398.

(21) By the Rockport Granite Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 7, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 358.

(22) By George Lane to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1677, page 532.

(23) By Nellie F. and Frank Scott to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 345, page 21.

(24) By Ellen M. Bancroft and Solon Bancroft to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County South District, Book 3000, page 278.

(25) By George A. Shackford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 282.

(26) By the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District.

(27) By Robert H. Gardiner and Dudley B. Fay, Trustees, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 18, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1689, page 354.

(28) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1691, page 561.

(29) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 352, page 578.

(30) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 352, page 577.

(31) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 366, page 479.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, on July 1, 1904; including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by it and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all its franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections, together with all material or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (10) inclusive of this sub-division A., and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, and franchises theretofore granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power, to any of said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, at said date by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, or intended so to be.

III. All the property and real estate situated in the town of Swampscott in the County of Essex conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Joseph M. Bassett and conveyed by said Company to the Adams Trust Company, as trustee, by an indenture of trust and mortgage dated August 24, 1906, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1843, page 7.

IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway, rights, locations, leases, operating contracts and all other property, real, personal, and mixed, of every nature and description and wheresoever situate, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property or any part thereof, including, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, lines of railway and other property situated in the cities and towns herein above referred to in this subdivision A, and also in the cities and towns of Burlington, Georgetown, Newbury and Rowley, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, horses, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections owned, leased or operated by said Company or appertaining to said Company, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property, or any part thereof, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway or any branches, or any railways leased or operated by said Company, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock, and all rights and privileges therein and appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal or mixed, and all locations and rights, privileges and franchises granted to said Company by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power, together with all leases and contracts to and with said company or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder said Company by lease, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of said Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, and all property substituted for any of the above-mentioned property after June 30, 1911, or any part thereof.

For a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned property, reference may be made to the following conveyances:—

(1) By the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to American Trust Company, as trustee, dated June 30, 1911, recorded, among other places, in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3563, page 401.

(2) By the Georgetown, Rowley & Ipswich Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated September 28, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1841, page 376.

(3) By the Lowell and Woburn Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated September 28, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3257, page 272, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 396, page 456.

(4) By Albert Gould to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by deed dated August 29, 1905, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 382, page 399.

(5) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 20, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 229, page 444.

(6) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 22, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 229, page 446.

(7) By Charles H. Price to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 3, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 1808, page 574.

(8) By Joseph M. Bassett to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 23, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 1815, page 399.

(9) By William P. Shattuck to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Northern District, Book 237, page 458.

(10) By Charles W. Luce et all. to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 13, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Southern District, Registration Book No. 1, page 236.

(11) By the Proprietors of The Locks and Canals on Merrimac River to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 18, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 398, page 483.

(12) By Joseph F. Greene to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 17, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3188, page 89.

(13) By the Boston and Maine Railroad Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 25, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 1869, folio 5.

(14) By William H. Croughan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 1, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3301, page 98.

(15) By Annie M. Croughan, Trustee, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 1, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3301, page 96.

(16) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 20, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 247, page 242.

(17) By William G. Goldsmith to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 20, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 248, page 89.

(18) By Herbert B. Howard to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 12, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3320, page 70.

(19) By Charles J. Cherry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 26, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1892, page 307.

(20) By Roger Sweeney to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 22, 1908, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 257, page 406.

(21) By Fred M. Page to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 17, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1967, page 217.

(22) By Bartholomew Moynahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3457, page 351.

(23) By Francis W. Brown to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 14, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1978, page 322.

(24) By Tomaso Macconi and Maria Donia Macconi to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 24, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3477, page 475; also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 442, page 442.

(25) By Herbert C. Barrows to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 3, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 449, page 203.

(26) By Joseph Wiggin, Trustee for Horace S. Cummings, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3433, page 133.

(27) By Annie M. Ford, Admx., by Annie M. Ford, individually, and by Horace N. Ford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by three deeds dated April 27, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3445, pages 462 and 463.

(28) By William H. Kenney, Admr. Est. Timothy Kenney, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3524, page 59.

(29) By the Essex Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 8, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex County, Book 295, page 368.

(30) By Lawrence C. Swain to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 10, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 463, page 54.

(31) By George W. Proctor to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 3, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 2076, page 343.

V. All the property, rights of way, easements and privileges conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Francis W. Homans, Harriet M. Homans, Maylon Watson and John H. Cunningham in the towns of Gloucester and Rockport in the County of Essex, by deeds dated the thirty-first day of October, 1912, and recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 2195, folio 320, and conveyed by the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to the American Trust Company, as trustee, by a supplemental mortgage dated June 25, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of the County of Essex, Libro 2220, page 122.

(B) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company prior to its merger with the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Old Colony Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called the "Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage") being the property described in Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees, to wit.

I. All the railways, equipment, franchise and railway and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts owned by the Old Colony Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford, Quincy, Taunton, Abington, Avon, Braintree, Bridgewater, Dedham, Dighton, Easton, East Bridgewater, Freetown, Hanover, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Hyde Park, Lakeville, Milton, Middleborough, Needham, Norwell, Norwood, Randolph, Raynham, Rehoboth, Rockland, Seekonk, Somerset, Stoughton, Walpole, West Bridgewater, Westwood, Weymouth and Whitman in Massachusetts, and Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton in Rhode Island, and consisting of a main line from Newport, Rhode Island, to the city of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main lines, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and, for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned property, reference may be made to the following conveyances, namely:

(1) By the Brockton Street Railway Company to State Street Safe Deposit & Trust Company, as trustee, dated October 1, 1894, and recorded with Plymouth County Deeds, Libro 683, page 122, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Brockton and Stoughton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 27, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 737, folio 418, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 709, pages 157, 158, 159.

(3) By the Brockton, Bridgewater and Taunton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 558, pages 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, and 248.

(4) By the Brockton and East Bridgewater Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243.

(5) By the Taunton & Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 558, pages 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 234, 235, 236, 237 and 238.

(6) By the Globe Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 561, pages 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the Fall River District of Bristol County, Book 75, pages 395, 396, 397, 398, 399.

(7) By the West Roxbury and Roslindale Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated December 14, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Suffolk, Libro 2728, page 225, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Norfolk, Vol. 888, page 261.

(8) By the South Shore and Boston Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 20, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 817, pages 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 888, page 264.

(9) By the Quincy and Boston Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 18, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2731, page 193, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Norfolk, Vol. 882, page 581.

(10) By the New Bedford, Middleborough and Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 18, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 821, pages 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Fall River District of the County of Bristol, Book 75, pages 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the New Bedford District of the County of Bristol, Book 217, pages 195, 196, 197, 198 and 199, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 567, pages 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

(11) By the Boston, Milton and Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Norfolk, Vol. 866, pages 41, 43 and 44.

(12) By the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by lease dated July 1, 1901, and recorded in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Land Evidence, Vol. 22, pages 250 to 265.

(13) By Lizzie A. Fullerton to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 23, 1894, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 682, page 221.

(14) By Abigail H. Eldridge to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 24, 1894, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 682, page 220.

(15) By Hiram E. Wardwell et al. to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 13, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 708, page 486.

(16) By the City of Brockton to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 12, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 712, page 100.

(17) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 17, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 784, page 262.

(18) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 14, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 790, page 32.

(19) By William O. Alger to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 793, pages 180, 181.

(20) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 27, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 794, page 278.

(21) By Miles O'Connell to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 29, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 790, page 226.

(22) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Libro 878, folio 518.

(23) By John P. Spinney to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 25, 1900.

(24) By Jane Bassett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 813, pages 375, 376.

(25) By Job Braley to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 821, pages 60, 61 and 62.

(26) By Charles B. King et al. to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 22, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 567, pages 436, 437.

(27) By the Trustees of Manet Land Associates to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 1, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 887, page 638.

(28) By Annie A. Stevens to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 75, pages 493, 494, 495.

(29) By Wm. W. Jenness to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 894, page 232.

(30) By Amanda C. Allen to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 818, page 453.

(31) By Hannah J. Hall et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 5, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Libro 567, folio 435, 436.

(32) By Daniel Clark et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 29, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 910, folio 559.

(33) By Daniel Clark et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a dated January 10, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 912, folio 612.

(34) By Ella B. Dunham to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 22, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 840, page 580.

(35) By Chester W. Tobey to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 26, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book, 858, page 207.

(36) By the American Linen Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 95, pages 526, 527.

(37) By John P. Morse to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 21, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 861, pages 499, 500, 501.

(38) By Mary A. Golden to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 1, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 582, page 244.

(39) By Mary V. Pierce to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 853, pages 497, 498.

(40) By Lakeside Park Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 3, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County Fall River District, Book 100, pages 536, 539.

(41) By Emma R. Hinds to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 21, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 878, page 376.

(42) By a deed to the Old Colony Street Railway Company dated February 25, 1904, registered in Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Book 1, page 115, Certificate No. 115, and later transferred to the Bay State Street Railway Company and registered in Norfolk County Registry of Deeds, Book I., Certificate No. 1259.

(43) By Jeremiah P. Driscoll, Trustee and in his own right, to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 29, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 889, pages 543, 544.

(44) By Minnie T. Swift to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 20, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Libro 886, folio 167.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by the Old Colony Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904; including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by it, and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, lands, and all real and personal property of whatever nature and wherever situated, and all rights of way and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, transmission lines, cables, towers, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections owned by or appertaining to said Company, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said properties, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railways or any branches thereof, or any railway operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (12) inclusive, of this subdivision B, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges and franchises granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with the said companies or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Old Colony Street Railway Company, by lease, contract, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

III. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railways, rights locations, leases, operating contracts, and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of every nature, and description, and wheresoever situate, owned by said Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property that has been substituted for said property or any part thereof, and including, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, all lines of railway and branches thereof, and other property owned, leased or operated by said Company, and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, lands, and all rights of way, cars, equipment, trolleys, dynamos, and all plants, electric or otherwise, engines, engine houses, power houses, transmission lines, cables, towers, poles, wires and other means or methods of conveying, transmitting, generating, producing, distributing and carrying electricity [such generating plants and transmission lines being situated in the towns of Abington, Berkley, Braintree, Bridgewater, Brockton, Fall River, Freetown, Holbrook, Quincy, Raynham, Rockland, Taunton, West Bridgewater, Weymouth and elsewhere in the Counties of Plymouth, Norfolk, Bristol and Essex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and also in the State of Rhode Island, a more particular description of which property may be had by referring to the Registry of Deeds for the several districts in the above-named counties and States, and the records of the Land Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts], machinery, shops, and all other buildings and erections owned, leased or operated by, or appertaining to, said company, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property, or any part thereof, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property then used therein, or upon, or in connection with said lines of railway or any branches, or any railway leased or operated by said Company, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock then used by said Company, and all rights and privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges, franchises, granted to said company by state, county, municipal, or town authorities, directly, or by delegated power, together with all leases and contracts to and with said Company, or to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder said Company, by lease, purchase, or consolidation, had succeeded, in whole or in part, and all rights of said Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby, and all property that after said date has been substituted for the above property or any part thereof.

For a more particular description of certain of the property included in the above-mentioned property, references may be made to the following conveyances:—

(1) By the Old Colony Street Railway Company to Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee, dated June 30, 1911, recorded among other places in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3553, Page 406.

(2) By D. Maria Gifford to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 26, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 595, Page 42.

(3) By Isaac Bullard to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 29, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 979, Folio 275.

(4) By Luther Dean to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 28, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 592, Pages 336 and 337, and by a confirmatory deed dated September 18, 1905, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 603, Page 94.

(5) By Frederick S. Hall, trustee, to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 29, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 592, Pages 337 and 338, and by a confirmatory deed dated September 18, 1905, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 603, Pages 94, 95, 96.

(6) By Emerson W. Goff et als. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 596, Pages 463 and 464.

(7) By Isaac Bullard to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 22, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 988, Page 469.

(8) By Hezekiah G. Ufford et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 27, 1905, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3033, Page 107.

(9) By the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Board of Harbor & Land Commissioners to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 14, 1905, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 117, Pages 33, 34.

(10) By Walter S. Redding to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 17, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1018, page 169.

(11) By Frederick S. Hall, Trustee, et als. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 16, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 608, pages 293, 294.

(12) By Frederick M. Hathaway to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 11, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Libro 609, folios 432, 433.

(13) By John Morissey et als. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 25, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1032, page 108.

(14) By Reuben Hersey to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 31, 1906, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 940, page 399.

(15) By Alfred E. Alger to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 12, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 960, page 425.

(16) By David H. Cahoon to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 11, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Libro 622, folios 428 and 429.

(17) By John A. Laird to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 13, 1907, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 980, page 531.

(18) By John J. Lacey to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 6, 1908, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1095, page 337.

(19) By Bengta Johnston, Admx. of the Estate of Julius Johnston to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by two deeds dated May 18, 1909, and June 18, 1909, both recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1111, folio 392, and Book 1113, page 639.

(20) By Daniel Clark to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 18, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1111, page 390.

(21) By Irving E. Bell to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 10, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1111, page 389.

(22) By Aaron M. Herrod to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 21, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1040, page 146.

(23) By Irving E. Bell to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 21, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1040, page 145.

(24) By George H. Ackerman to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by deed dated June 22, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1036, pages 241, 242.

(25) By the William L. Douglas Shoe Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 23, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1039, pages 412, 413.

(26) By Samuel Carter to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 145, page 445.

(27) By the Gay Head Fire Brick Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by deed dated March 15, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 143, pages 526, 527.

(28) By Isabel Barket et al. and Arthur P. Benson, Admr., to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by two deeds dated March 21, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 1137, pages 11, 12.

(29) By Margaret J. Agnew to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 28, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1047, pages 285, 286.

(30) By Alonzo Johnson to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 28, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1047, pages 285, 286.

(31) By Patrick Keavney et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 15, 1910, and recorded with the Tiverton (Rhode Island) Town Records, Book No. 52, pages 16, 17.

(32) By Thomas L. Church to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 23, 1910, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 651, pages 21, 22.

(33) By Charles A. Hambly to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 23, 1910, and recorded with Tiverton (Rhode Island) Town Records, Book 52, pages 76, 77.

(34) By Charles A. Hambly to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 23, 1910, and recorded with Tiverton (Rhode Island) Town Records, Book 52, pages 74, 75.

(35) By Harriet E. D. Lake to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 26, 1910, and recorded with Tiverton (Rhode Island) Town Records, Book 52, pages 38, 39.

(36) By Mary E. Tisdale to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 1, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1175, page 361.

(37) By George R. Sampson to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 19, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1089, pages 133, 134, 135.

(38) By William E. King to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 15, 1911, and recorded with Tiverton (Rhode Island) Town Records, Book 52, pages 182, 183.

(39) By Bengta Johnston to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 18, 1909, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1111, page 393.

IV. All the property and rights of way, easements and privileges conveyed to the Bay State Street Railway Company by the Weymouth Light and Power Company by deed dated February 24, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 1322, page 529, and by John R. Graham by deed dated February 24, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 1322, page 528, and conveyed by the Bay State Street Railway Company to the Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee, by supplemental mortgage, dated February 24, 1915.

(C) All the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, of every character, nature and description, and wheresoever situated, and all interests of every character, nature and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property, other than the property and interests in property subject to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage, and other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable, being the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decrees, to wit:—

1. (a) All real estate and other property, more particularly described in the following conveyances:—

(1) By the County of Essex to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 10, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 307, page 588.

(2) By William B. Adamson to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 26, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3637, page 241.

(3) By Asa W. Flint to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 4, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 477, page 575.

(4) By Joseph D. Gowing to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 26, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3674, page 459.

(5) By Reuben N. Maker and Edith F. Maker to the Bay State Street Railway Company by two deeds dated May 22, 1912, and also by William E. Livingston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 22, 1912, all recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 487, pages 550, 551 and 553.

(6) By Asa W. Flint to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 20, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 489, page 169.

(7) By the City Institution for Savings (Lowell) and Asa W. Flint to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 29, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 489, page 196.

(8) By Joanna B. Goldsmith, Clarence Goldsmith and Bessie P. Goldsmith to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 320, page 315.

(9) By Alexander R. Parker and Phoebe E. Parker to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 24, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 499, page 48.

(10) By Francis W. Homans et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 31, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, Southern District, Book 2195, page 320.

(11) By the City Institution for Savings (Lowell) et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 12, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 502, page 152.

(12) By Sanford Joyce to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 1, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3795, page 621.

(13) By the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3820, page 442.

(14) By the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3820, page 443.

(15) By the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 17, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3833, page 591.

(16) By William O. Hallowell et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 21, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Libro 2276, page 544.

(17) By Robert J. Jones to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 5, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3844, page 607.

(18) By the East Boston Company to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 15, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3874, page 374.

(19) By Fred D. McAllister et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 21, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 357, page 190.

(20) By Carl S. Lippold et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 23, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 357, page 190.

(21) By Charles L. Ridgway to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 3884, page 52.

(22) By Fred Clinton Newhall to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 13, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 2303, page 170.

(23) By Alice M. Newhall et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 13, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 2303, page 171.

(24) By Edgar M. Earley et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 358, page 61.

(25) By Miles Broadley to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 25, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Libro 357, folio 99.

(26) By Joanna B. Goldsmith et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 9, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 358, page 99.

(27) By John D. C. Staniferd to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 24, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 2337, page 166.

(28) By Charles L. Ridgway to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 16, 1917, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 4021, page 410.

(29) By Charles L. Ridgway to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 19, 1917, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 4021, page 412.

(30) By Charles L. Ridgway to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 19, 1917, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Book 4021, page 411.

(31) By William O. Hallowell et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 21, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 2276, page 544.

(32) By Charles S. Chace to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 30, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 672, page 92.

(33) By Dexter T. Pierce to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 28, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 672, pages 91, 92.

(34) By Arthur G. Locke et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 27, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1114, pages 93, 94, 95.

(35) By the Hyde Park Electric Light Company to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 18, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Suffolk County, Libro 3018, page 421.

(36) By James P. Dunn to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 30, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 673, page 270.

(37) By Hiram W. Phillips to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 18, 1912, deed on file in Land Court.

(38) By S. Louise Thomas et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 18, 1912, deed on file in Land Court.

(39) By Mary A. S. Hinckley et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by deed dated June 28, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1113, pages 467, 468, 469 and 470.

(40) By the Nantasket Beach Steamship Company to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 9, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1127, pages 150, 151.

(41) By Henry C. Anthony to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1912, and recorded in Portsmouth (Rhode Island) Land Evidence, Vol. 27, pages 487, 488.

(42) By Everett D. Hatch to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 24, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1133, pages 245-248.

(43) By the Land Court to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 19, 1912, registered in Land Court, Certificates of Title Nos. 1612, 1613 and 1614.

(44) By Alonzo Johnson to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 8, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1134, page 377.

(45) By William A. Boyden to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 19, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1139, pages 329, 330, 331.

(46) By Etta Pease to the Bay State Street Railway Company by an option dated October 18, 1913.

(47) By Lydia N. Thomas to the Bay State Street Railway Company by an option dated October 22, 1913.

(48) By Mary M. Fitzgibbons to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 12, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 1190, pages 200, 201, 202.

(49) By Arthur W. Paine et als. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 1, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1285, page 136.

(50) By Charles F. Adams, 2d, et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 25, 1914, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1294, page 276.

(51) By James E. Howard et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 26, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 688, pages 82, 83.

(52) By Annie J. Waldron to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 18, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County North District, Book 690, pages 147, 148.

(53) By Harrie A. Peck et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 11, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 691, page 471. Also by F. S. Hall, Trustee, to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 7, 1915, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 691, pages 470, 471.

(54) By James P. Dunn to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 12, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 699, pages 40, 41.

(55) By Harrie A. Peck et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 13, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 692, pages 358, 359.

(56) By Frederick S. Hall to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 15, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 692, page 360.

(57) By Frederick S. Hall, Trustee, to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 17, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 692, pages 359, 360.

(58) By Lizzie S. Cohen et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 2, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 696, page 89.

(59) By Abbott W. Brightman et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 4, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 214, pages 435, 436.

(60) By the Magee Furnace Company to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 8, 1916, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 699, pages 235, 236.

(61) By the Inhabitants of the Town of Dighton to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 5, 1916.

(62) By Heirs of Mary W. Green to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 1, 1917, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 705, pages 4, 5, 6, 7.

(63) By David Pease et al. to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 30, 1917, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 236, page 422

(64) By Julia E. Fuller to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 30, 1918, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 1393, page 172.

(b) Any real property in the towns of Abington, Berkley, Braintree, Bridgewater, Brockton, Fall River, Freetown, Holbrook, Quincy, Raynham, Rockland, Taunton, West Bridgewater, Weymouth and elsewhere in the Counties of Plymouth, Norfolk, Bristol and Essex in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and also in the State of Rhode Island acquired subsequent to June 30, 1911, and not subject to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage.

The Receiver shall, not less than ten days prior to the date fixed for the sale under this decree of the property by this decree directed to be sold, file with the Clerk of this Court a statement stating the names in which the real property specified in this clause (b) is held and specifying by the name of grantor and the place of record the deeds of other instruments under which such properties have been acquired. Such statement shall be advisory only.

Excepting, however, from the property more particularly referred to in the foregoing clauses (a) and (b) of this subdivision C any part thereof sold or otherwise disposed of prior to the date of said decrees or subject to the lien of the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage or of the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage.

II. All lines of railway and extensions and branches thereof, if any, owned, leased or operated by the Bay State Street Railway Company, or by its Receiver, and all tracks, double tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, plants, electric or otherwise, cars and other rolling stock and equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and other buildings and erections, furniture, tools, implements, materials and supplies, rights of way, privileges, rights, licenses, franchises, locations and all other property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situated (other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable)—not subject to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage. Also including all shares of stock, bonds and other securities, including all right, title and interest of the Bay State Street Railway Company in and to the capital stock of the Quincy Point Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, and in and to any and all Boston and Northern First Mortgage Refunding Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued under and secured by the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage and Old Colony Railway Company First Mortgage Refunding Fifty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds now pledged as security for certain Five Per Cent. One Year Collateral Notes of the Bay State Street Railway Company due March 15, 1918, unless said bonds shall previously have been sold in enforcement of the indenture securing said notes, and also including all right, title and interest of the Bay State Street Railway Company in and to any and all Boston and Northern First Mortgage Refunding Fifty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, held by American Trust Company as trustee under a certain agreement dated December 31, 1910, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then Corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, and in and to any and all Old Colony Railway Company First Mortgage Fifty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds held by Old Colony Trust Company as trustee under a certain agreement dated December 31, 1910, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company.

(D) Excepting and reserving, however, from the property to be sold at said sale any part of said property which may have been duly released from the lien and operation of said Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or from the lien and operation of said Old Colony Street Railway Refunding First Mortgage, or any part of said property not subject to the lien of either of said mortgages duly sold or otherwise disposed of prior to the date of said decrees.

For a more particular description of the property to be sold and of the terms of sale, intending purchasers are hereby referred to said decrees and said final order of sale and to the records of said consolidated cause and the constituent causes, and to the advisory statement or statements of the Receiver to be filed with the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, pursuant to said decrees.

As more fully provided by said decrees, to which reference is hereby made:

I. Said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension.

II. The property to be sold, whether sold as an entirety or in parcels, will be sold subject to any valid and subsisting prior liens thereon, or valid and subsisting prior interests (legal or equitable) therein, and will, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, to the extent and so far as any of the instruments more particularly referred to in Article Fourth of said decrees may respectively constitute valid, subsisting prior liens upon, or create valid subsisting prior interests in or to, any of said property, be sold subject to the lien of or the interest created by said instrument.

III. Said sale will be made in the following manner:

(a) The Special Master will first offer for sale in the manner set forth in this subdivision (a) all the property by said decrees adjudged to be embraced in either the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage, to wit, the property described in Article Twenty-third and Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees.

(1) Of said property the Special Master will first offer for sale separately and as an entirety as Parcel A, all the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company adjudged by said decrees to be subject to the lien of the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage, to wit, the property described, in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, and will note the highest bid therefor.

(2) Of said property the Special Master will next offer for sale separately and as an entirety as Parcel B all the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company adjudged by said decrees to be subject to the lien of the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage, to wit, the property described in Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees, and will note the highest bid therefor.

(3) The Special Master will next offer for sale Parcels A and B together and will note the highest bid therefor. If the highest bid received for Parcels A and B when so offered together shall equal or exceed the aggregate of the highest bids for Parcels A and B when offered separately then the bids noted for Parcels A and B when offered separately will be cancelled by the Special Master. If, however, the highest bid received for Parcels A and B when so offered together shall not equal or exceed the aggregate of the highest bids for Parcels A and B when offered separately, then the Special Master will cancel the bids noted for Parcels A and B when so offered together and will note only the highest bids for Parcels A and B when offered separately.

(b) The Special Master will next offer for sale as an entirety as Parcel C all property of every character, nature and description, and wheresoever situated, of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property, other than the property and interests in property adjudged by said decrees to be embraced in either the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or in the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage, and other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable, to wit, the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decrees, and will note the highest bid therefor.

(c) The Special Master will next offer for sale as an entirety Parcels A, B and C, and will note the highest bid therefor.

If the highest bid received for said property of the Bay State Street Railway Company when so offered for sale as an entirety shall equal or exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids therefor when offered for sale in parcels as hereinabove provided, then all said property will be stricken off and sold as an entirety to the highest bidder therefor. If, however, the highest bid received and noted for said property as an entirety is less than the aggregate amount of the several highest bids for said property when offered in parcels as hereinabove provided, then the several parcels offered for sale will be stricken off and sold to the highest bidders for such respective parcels. The Court reserves the right in the event of the sale as an entirety of said property to determine the proportion of the purchase price and of the proceeds of sale of said three parcels when sold as an entirety attributable to said parcels respectively for the purposes of distribution and otherwise under this decree.

IV. In making said sale the Special Master will accept no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not, prior to the offering by the Special Master of any parcel for sale, deposit with the Special Master and deliver to him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in the event of its acceptance:

(a) In the case of Parcel A when offered separately the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash, or certified check on some national bank or trust company acceptable to the Special Master and made or endorsed payable to his order, or Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) face amount of Boston and Northern First Mortgage Refunding Bonds in bearer form, and if coupon bonds, accompanied by the coupon of January 1, 1919, and all subsequent coupons; such deposit may be partly in cash or certified check and partly in Boston and Northern First Mortgage Refunding Bonds, but in the same relative proportions.

(b) In the case of Parcel B when offered separately the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash or certified check on some national bank or trust company acceptable to the Special Master and made or endorsed payable to his order, or Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) face amount of Old Colony Railway Company First Mortgage Refunding Bonds in bearer form, and, if coupon bonds, accompanied by the coupon of January 1, 1919, and all subsequent coupons; such deposit may be partly in cash or certified check and partly in Old Colony Railway Company First Mortgage Refunding Bonds, but in the same relative proportions.

(c) In the case of Parcels A and B when offered together, the aggregate of such sums in cash or certified check as aforesaid, or the aggregate of bonds of such character and to such amounts as would be required under the foregoing clauses (a) and (b) to qualify said person to bid for said property when offered for sale in said parcels.

(d) In the case of Parcel C when offered separately the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000) in cash or certified check on some national bank or trust company acceptable to the Special Master, and made or endorsed payable to his order.

(e) In the case as an entirety of the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company, specified in Article Twenty-third and Article Twenty-fourth and Article Twenty-fifth of said decrees, viz., Parcels A, B and C, the aggregate of such sums in cash or certified check as aforesaid, or the aggregate of bonds of the character and to the amounts as would be required under the foregoing clauses in order to qualify such person to bid for said property when offered separately in said parcels.

In lieu of the deposit of bonds and coupons in accordance with the requirements of any of the foregoing clauses, the Special Master may accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company acceptable to the Special Master that it holds subject to the order of the Special Master bonds of the required character in bearer form, and, if in coupon form, accompanied by the required coupons. A deposit make by any bidder for a separate parcel may, so far as applicable, be applied on account of the deposit required to be made in order to qualify him to bid for the same property when offered together with one or more other parcels or for all of the property when offered for sale as an entirety. A deposit made by any bidder for the entirety shall also, so far as applicable, qualify such bidder to bid on any or all of the Parcels.

Any deposit so received from an unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit received from the successful bidder or bidders will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property.

The Special Master will not accept any bid less than:—

(a) for Parcel A the sum of One Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,600,000);

(b) for Parcel B the sum of One Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,400,000);

(c) for Parcels A and B when offered together the sum of Three Million Dollars ($3,000,000);

(d) for Parcel C the sum of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($600,000);

(e) for Parcels A, B and C when offered together in a single lot as an entirety the sum of Three Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($3,600,000);

V. In case any bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Special Master fails to comply, within the period of twenty (20) days after the entry thereof, with any order of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the moneys or bonds deposited by such accepted bidder, as hereinbefore provided, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of a re-sale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property in respect of payment of the purchase price of which such accepted bidder makes default is sold at a less price on such re-sale, and to such other purposes as said Court may direct.

If said Court shall not confirm any sale, the deposit made by the accepted bidder at such sale will forthwith be returned to such bidder.

VI. The purchaser upon confirmation of the sale must make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by said Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the Special Master, to be cancelled or credited, the bonds and coupons to be paid out of the proceeds of sale on distribution thereof as in said decrees set forth, and claims against the Bay State Street Railway Company allowed and established in said causes and to be so paid. Such bonds, coupons or claims, whether delivered to the Special Master at the time of sale or subsequently, will be received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of sale, if made for money, to the holder or holders of said bonds, coupons or claims for his or their just share or proportion in that character of such net proceeds upon a due accounting and apportionment and distribution of such net proceeds. Said bonds and coupons must be in bearer form, or accompanied by proper transfers to the Special Master, and said claims shall be accompanied by proper assignments thereof to the Special Master.

The Special Master may in his discretion accept temporarily instead of bonds and coupons the certificate or certificates of any national bank or trust company which he may approve that it holds subject to his order bonds of the amount and character therein specified, and, if in bearer form, accompanied by the coupons therein stated, and will deliver the same to him on demand for cancellation or other disposition according to the terms of this decree.

The Special Master may receive in lieu of cash in payment of amounts in said decree required to be paid in cash, Receivers certificates of indebtedness or like obligations heretofore issued and sold pursuant to orders duly entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts in said consolidated cause pending in said Court as aforesaid, in their face amount, with accrued interest thereon.

Said Court reserves the right to re-take and re-sell, upon such notice as said Court may direct, any property by said decrees and said final order of sale, directed to be sold in case the purchaser thereof shall fail or omit to comply with any order of said Court requiring payment on account of the unpaid balance of the purchase price within twenty (20) days after the entry of the order requiring such payment.

VII. The purchaser or purchasers of any property described in Article Twenty-third or Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees (being Parcels A and B), and his and their successors or assigns, shall, as part of the consideration for and of purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sums bid by them and elsewhere in said decrees required to be paid by him or them, take such property and receive the deeds or other instruments of conveyance and transfer thereof subject to the provisions of Article Fourth of said decrees so far as applicable, and upon the express condition that such property shall be charged with the payment, satisfaction and discharge of the following:—

A. Any taxes or other public charges which may be a lien upon or chargeable against the property or franchises of the Bay State Street Railway Company by said decrees directed to be sold.

B. Any indebtedness and liabilities of the Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company incurred in said consolidated causes or in any of the constituent causes, in the management or operation of the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company by said decrees directed to be sold, and otherwise in the discharge of his duties as such Receiver between December 12, 1917, the date of his appointment, and the date of the delivery by him to the purchaser or purchasers of possession of the property sold (not including, however, that portion of the indebtedness and obligations of the Receiver represented by his certificate of indebtedness for the payment of which other provision is made by the terms of said decrees, to the extent that such indebtedness and liabilities have not been paid or shall not have been paid, out of moneys in the possession of said Receiver.

C. Any unpaid claims of creditors of the Bay State Street Railway Company which have been or shall be admitted by the parties in interest or adjudged by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts to be prior in lien

PUBLIC NOTICE.

or superior in equity to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Conoly Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage.

At the time of delivery by said Receiver of possession of Parcels A and B, said Receiver will pay to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or upon their written order, all cash then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver, and will transfer and deliver to said purchaser or purchasers, or, upon his, its, or their written order or orders, all casn assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver. If the amount of said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received from said Receiver by said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, is less than the amount of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of said Receiver and of the Bay State Street Railway Company mentioned in the foregoing subdivision A to C, inclusive, said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to assert any equities which he, it or they may have, if any, by reason of such excess of liabilities over receipts against the net proceeds of sale of Parcel C, being the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decrees. If, on the other hand, the said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received by the said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall be greater than the amount of said indebtedness, obligations and liabilities subject to which said Parcels A and B shall be sold as aforesaid, then any and all parties interested in the net proceeds of the sale of said Parcel C will have the right to assert against the property covered by the Special Master's deed or deeds or other instrument of transfer to said purchaser or purchasers of said Parcels A and B, or his, its, or their successors or assigns, any equities which they may have, if any, by reason of such excess.

In case Parcels A and B shall not be sold together, the cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable in the possession or under the control of said Receiver shall be apportioned by said Court as between said Parcels A and B, and their proportion of any sucn cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable so found and determined shall be credited and paid, or transferred to, the purchaser or purchasers of the respective parcels or upon his, its, or their written order or orders.

Said Court also reserves the right in case said Parcels A and B shall be sold to different purchasers to apportion as between said parcels the liabilities and other items mentioned in the foregoing subdivisions A to C inclusive to which said parcels may be subject, and to charge against the respective parcels their proper proportion of such liabilities and other items.

In the event that any purchaser of said Parcels A and B, or of either of them, shall refuse after demand made to pay when due any indebtedness, obligation or liability specified in the foregoing subdivisions A to C inclusive and required to be paid by such purchaser, the person or corporation entitled to such payment may, on twenty (20) days' notice to such purchaser, his successors or assigns, file a petition in said Court to have such claim enforced against the property purchased by such purchaser in accordance with the usual practice of the Court in relation to claims of a similar character. Any such purchaser shall have the right to appear and make defence to any claim, debt or demand, or the priority thereof, so sought to be enforced, and any party including any such purchaser, shall have the right to appeal from any judgment, decree or order made thereon.

Said Court reserves the right to re-take and re-sell any of the property embraced in either of said Parces A or B in case the purchaser thereof shall fail to comply with any judgment, decree or order of said Court in respect to the payment of any such indebtedness, obligation or liability within thirty (30) days after service of certified copy of the judgment, decree or order requiring such payment, or within such further time as said Court may by order provide; subject, however, to the rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law.

VIII. Any purchaser of the property by said decrees directed to be sold, and the successors or assigns of such purchaser, will be allowed three (3) months from the date of confirmation of the sale within which to elect whether or not to adopt or continue in force, or to refuse to adopt, any lease, traffic or operating agreement, or other executory contract which may be included in the property sold to such purchaser, or which may constitute an incident or appurtenance thereof. Such election must be made by instrument in writing subscribed by such purchaser, his successors or assigns, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, and no conduct or user by any such purchaser, his successors or assigns within such period of three (3) months, unaccompanied by the filing of such written instrument, will be deemed to conclude such purchaser, his successors or assigns, in respect of such election. In the event of the failure of such purchaser, his successors or assigns, to file a statement of election to refuse to adopt any such lease, traffic or operating agreement or contract within the period of three (3) months above allowed, he will be deemed to have elected to adopt such lease, traffic or operating agreement or other executory contract and to accept the same as part of the property purchased. In the event that such purchaser elects not to adopt any such lease, traffic or operating agreement, or other executory contract, he shall re-assign and re-transfer all his right, title and interest in the same to the Bay State Street Railway Company or to such other corporation or person as said Court shall direct, without deduction, however, from the sum paid or payable by such purchaser on account of the purchase thereof. It is further provided by said decrees that such right of election shall not apply to any such contract, lease or agreement heretofore or hereafter lawfully entered into by said Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company or heretofore or hereafter lawfully assumed or adopted by said Receiver affecting the property purchased and operative after the delivery of possession of the property purchased, but any and all such contracts, leases or agreements must be adopted and carried out by such purchaser unless the right to elect to adopt or terminate be reserved by the terms thereof to said Receiver or such purchaser.

Any purchaser shall have the right to elect not to take and accept any part of the property sold to such purchaser, by written notice of his election to the Special Master given at any time prior to the execution and delivery of the deed or other instrument of conveyance from the Special Master. No such election by the purchaser, his successors or assigns, will diminish or affect the purchase price to be paid by such purchaser.

IX. No sale of the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company specified in Article Twenty-third and Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees (being Parcels A and B) will be confirmed to any purchaser who shall purchase said property on behalf of or for the benefit of any corporation organized, or to be organized, for the purpose or with the intention that it shall become the owner of said property through any sale under said decrees pursuant to any scheme, plan or agreement whereby any stockholder or stockholders of the Bay State Street Railway Company shall receive any stock, bonds, or other beneficial interest in such corporation on account of their stock in the Bay State Street Railway Company, although he, or they, may pay some other consideration in addition therefor, unless and until there shall have been made under or pursuant to or in connection with such scheme, plan of agreement, to creditors of the Bay State Street Railway Company who have presented, or who shall hereafter present, their claims in accordance with the provisions of said decrees, and who have claims subordinate in lien and inferior in equity to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage, a fair and timely offer of cash, or a fair and timely offer of participation in such corporation through stocks, bonds or otherwise; and said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts has reserved jurisdiction to determine whether such offer to such creditors shall have been made under or pursuant to or in connection with any such scheme, plan or agreement, and jurisdiction to modify its said decree in case it determines that no such offer has been made. Such scheme, plan or agreement must also provide for the payment in full or assumption by such corporation of all debts and liabilities owing from the Bay State Street Railway Company to any city or town within which the railway of the Bay State Street Railway Company is operated, and taxes and assessments for which the Bay State Street Railway Company is liable under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts relating to street railways. It is also one of the conditions of the sale that if any such corporation or other purchaser as aforesaid shall become the owner of said property as aforesaid, it shall upon taking possession of the said property pay all such debts, liabilities, taxes and assessments, and also shall assume all other existing obligations of the Bay State Street Railway Company to all cities and towns in said Commonwealth in respect of or having relation to the location, maintenance or operation of the lines and system of the Bay State Street Railway Company in any such city or town, whether the same be statutory, contractual or of any other nature, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of chapter 188 of the Special Acts of said Commonwealth for the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and to the provisions of all other general and special laws of said Commonwealth now or hereafter in force, and subject also to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of said Commonwealth or other authority under any such laws.

The Special Master will accept no bid from any one for the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company as an entirety who shall not prior to the offering by the Special Master of such property as an entirety file with the Special Master a statement whether he proposes to bid on behalf of any such corporation, and, if so, also file a complete statement of any such scheme, or a copy of any such plan or agreement and a statement of any offers which have been made or are to be made to such creditors of the Bay State Street Railway Company under or pursuant to or in connection with such scheme, plan or agreement.

X. By said decrees said Courts reserve for future adjudication all questions not disposed of by said decrees.

For further particulars reference is hereby made to said decrees of foreclosure and sale and to said final order of sale made and entered as aforesaid. The attention of intending purchasers is also called to the advisory statements to be filed with the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts prior to said sale by the Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company pursuant to Article Tenth and Article Twenty-fifth of said decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts as aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, March 22, 1919.

CHANNING H. COX,
Special Master.

CLEMENT R. LAMSON, 30 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitor for American Trust Company, Trustee. Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee.

CURRIER, YOUNG & PILLSBURY, 84 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitors for Receiver of Bay State Street Railway Company.

ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, 60 State St., Boston, Mass., Counsel for Bondholders Protective Committee for Boston and Northern Street Railway Company and Old Colony Street Railway Company First Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent Gold Bonds.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORDER OF NOTICE.
SUPERIOR COURT, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, Connecticut — MARY JANE STEEN vs. JOHN STEEN.

Upon the complaint of the said Mary Jane Steen praying, for reasons therein set forth, for a divorce and custody of minor child, returnable to the Superior Court for said Litchfield County on the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1918, and now pending therein, it appearing to and being found by this court that a former order of notice dated the 30th day of September, A. D. 1918, and signed by C. Wesley Winslow, assistant clerk of said court, has been duly complied with, but that the defendant has not had actual notice of the pendency of said action; therefore it is

Ordered that further notice of the pendency of said action be given said defendant by publishing this order of notice in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City, County and State of New York, once a week for two consecutive weeks, commencing on or before the 8th day of April, A. D. 1919, and return thereof make to this court.

Dated New Milford, Conn., this 28th day of March, A. D. 1919.

By order of the Court.
WHEATON F. DOWD, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the New York Dock Company, owner of the float "New York Dock No. 3," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on or about the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred eighty-two and 42-100 ($22,782.42) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before HENRY E. MATTISON, Esq., Commissioner at No. 79 Wall Street, N. Y. C., on or before the 14th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, owner of the lighter "Ilion," has filed its petition for limitation of liabilities for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Thirty-one and 67-100 ($31.67) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at No. 69 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 7th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that OWEN McCAFFREY'S SONS, owner of the steamtug "Bulley," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on December 12, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel $12,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—DANIEL B. KIRK against Motor Boat "MANHANSET," her engine, tackle, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing Motor Boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages and advances $225.40. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 7th, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.
DAVID CARLL, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CHARLES E. MILES against Motor Boat "MANHANSET," &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing Motor Boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for wages, $225. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 7th, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York.
DAVID CARLL, Proctor for Libellant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

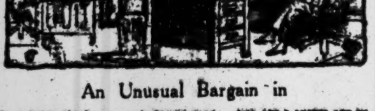
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.—*HELP WANTED*, Male and Female—*Place of Employment:* Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C. This is a Government Institution established for the treatment of soldiers, sailors, and marines suffering from mental diseases incurred in the service of their Country. At the present time this Hospital is caring for approximately 3,800 patients, and is performing a very important service in the restoration of the Nation's disabled fighting forces. *Nature and Advantage of Employment Offered:* There are a large number of vacancies in the Ward or Nursing Service of the Hospital. Previous experience is not necessary. All applicants accepted for this service are given the opportunity of enrolling in the Training School for Nurses maintained by the Hospital. This school presents a two years' course in connection with the regular duties of the employe, and is free of charge to those desiring to enroll. Successful completion of the course entitles the student to a diploma. *Salaries and Perquisites:* All employes of this service are furnished free of charge their board, lodging, laundry, and in case of sickness, medical attention for a reasonable period. The salaries range from $32.50 to $82.50 per month, the lower salary adjustments being based on previous experience, and the higher positions being filled by promotion from the ranks of those enrolled in the Training School. Those whose services prove satisfactory are promised a salary increase effective July 1, 1919. *Requirements:* Applicants must be in sound physical condition, should have reached not less than their sixteenth birthday, and must be citizens of the United States. Application Form 1,059 should be obtained from the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the Fourth Civil Service District, Washington, D. C., and filed with either of the above-named parties at the earliest possible date.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between ORRIN BAILEY and JACOB CHAVIN, Complainants, and ROBERT TREAT MFG. CO., a corporation, Defendant.

The undersigned, Receiver in Chancery of the ROBERT TREAT MFG. CO., will sell by order of the Court, at 22 Boyden Pl., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 5th, 1919, all of the assets of said Company, consisting of a large, well equipped and valuable plant for the manufacturing of the well known "ZIP" fasteners, dies, motors, engines, shafting, lathes, drill presses, a large amount of brass and finished and unfinished snap fasteners. Also the right to the use of the trade-name "ZIP." Application for confirmation of sale will be made by me before the Chancellor at Chancery Chambers, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on April 8th, 1919, at 10 A. M. Property may be inspected daily between the hours of 10 and 5 P. M.

CHARLES B. CLANCY, Receiver in Chancery of Robert Treat Mfg. Co., 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
S. SIDNEY SILVER, Solicitor of the Receiver, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.



An Unusual Bargain in
LAWYER'S OFFICE FURNITURE
One Roll Top Desk, Quartered Oak, one Stenographer's Desk, Table, Filing Cabinet and 3 Chairs, All for
ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY DOLLARS
Let our representative call and help plan your office to the best advantage as to efficiency and harmony of design, not forgetting a big saving in price.
U. S. Desk Co., Inc., 119 E. 34th St.
Opposite Armory.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal. Trials:
A. Rothman, H. Rothman, J. Zgeas, E. Kaufman, I. Weiser, J. Wriser, L. Aullcino, I. Frank, G. Killian, F. Killimet, J. Hickey, M. Coughlin, W. F. Keefe, M. O'Donovan, J. Devlin, A. Ames, J. A. Flynn, G. Burke, M. Lozito, G. Williams, and T. Mancini.
G. F. Foote, G. F. Foote, Jr., A. A. Simpson, C. W. Swift, and A. G. Foote.
Frank Becker.
Demurrer:
G. Theopilates.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Aron & Co.<Luckenbach SS Co.
Lehigh & Wilkes, &c, Coal Co<Tug Agnes Moran.
Det. Fornete Damps, &c<Midland Linseed Products Co.
Acti, &c, Tricolor<Barge Charles D.
Hammond<Barge Burns Bros. No. 34.
Morris & Co<SS Netonia.
Thames Tow Boat Co<SS Alston.
Re Owners Lighter Valvoline, (limitation, &c.)
Antwerp Naval Stores Co<Hammond & Co.
Columbia Naval Stores Co<same.
Scaly<Hammond & Co
O'Boyle<Tug Henry Lee.
Cent Union Stock Yds Co<Moran T & T Co.
Lykes Brothers<SS Morro Castle.
Lambert Transp Co<Publishers' Paper Co
Barnes<Tug Ticeline.
Mills<New England SS Co.
Larsen<Schooner Dunham Wheeler.
B & O RR<J. E. Moore & Co.
Atl & Pac SS Co<SS La Touraine.
Comp Gen Transp<SS Santa Clara.
Johnson<Gulf Ref Co.
Doherty<Thames Towboat Co.
Coast Transit Co<Tug R. M. Waterman.
O'Connor<Tug Donner No. 9.
US<Tug Transfer No. 14.
Schoonmaker Conners Co<Lambert Transp Co.
Stone<SS Vigo.
Juell<Harrison.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—In Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges.
Thomas P. Cooper,
Amelia Heisner,
Samuel Schoen,
W. A. J. McCarthy,
Samuel Mantner,
Bright Star Battery Co,
Rockaway Woodworkers,
United Dealers Co-op Association,
Henry Becker,
John Hanna,
Wilfred L. Butt,
Premier Costume Co,
Nathan Starr.
Under objections:
Paul Jones.
Adjourned case:
Nat Feather Dye Wks.
Involuntary case:
Petition of George S. Tricogler.
Motions:
Madero Brothers,
Georgette A. Cont,
N. B. Hyman,
Benjamin Solomon,
Edgar A. Lewis,
Bart J. Galligan,
Am. Spray Co,
Maleo & Weinsilber,
Michales & Azzerad,
William H. Pollock,
Arshawsky & Lam,
Joseph B. Jornet,
Jacob Zimmerman,
Empire Wood Work Co,
Ike Joseph,
H. S. Chase.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Gen Bakerite Co<Gen. Insulate Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar: Re Junius Coal and Wood Co., (motions and trial.)
Criminal at 10:30 A. M.
Trials:
US<J. Hanse and Seton Bens.
Same<H. Screibman and B. Walker.
Same<P. Delaney.
Same<Napoli.
Same<B. and J. Kane.
Same<R. Cohen.
Sentence:
US<T. Donnelly.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:45 A. M. Law calendar.
Jorgenson<Atl Stevedoring Co, (trial.)
Teloshagki<Richmond Lt & RR Co.
Braunschweig<same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co. (Gombiner.)
Curtis<Curtis.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Loeb.)
Re O'Donnell.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Goldenberg.)
Indelli & Conforti Co<Fish.
Certilman<Krohnberg
Rosenstein<Holmes Elec Prot Co.
Re Snyder.
Mintz<CNY.
Last<Board of Education (2.)
Asplund<Hygenic Fibre Co.
Wainerd<Wainerd.
Dukler<Simmons.
Kaufman<CNY.
Twillman<Jarvis.
Ninfo<Kelleher.
Grosskopf<Telescope Cot Bed Co.
Silver, Inc<Gair.
Jarret<B'way & 39th St Co (2.)
Cutler<Shusheim.
Waas<Loeffler.
Laughlin<Laughlin.
Ames<Tar Island Prod Co (2.)
Armour<Kaufherr & Co.
Panaro<Bozzuffi.
Houlihan<Watinsky.
Molman<Baum.
Leydon<CNY.
Decker<Forsyth Stanton Realty Co.
Liebross<NY Cons RR
Decker<Forsyth-Stanton Rlty Co.
Bonino<King & Co.
Decker<Forsyth-Stanton Realty Co.
Garcia<Trans Dev Co.
Schindler<Harding.
Schless<United Cooperage Co.
Spencer<Topakayan.
Margolles<Kahn.
Barnett<Barnett.
Raymond<National Nassau Bank.
CNY<Seller Silk Co.
Tierman<Weil.
Mandate<Cruikshank Co.
Rosenberg<Evarts Holding Co.
CNY<Montgomery.
Rosenberg<Evarts Holding Co (2.)
Re Laraia.
Armour<Robertson & Sons.
Rosenberg<Evarts Holding Co.
Standard Fashion Co<Cogan.
CNY<Hovey.
Re Harrod.
Hurwitz<Calvin Rlty.
Einstein<Einstein.
Del Guadio<Elari.
Behar<Watts.
Keller<Keller.
Morris<Mackenzie.
Rappaport<NY Rys.
Codiroli<Codiroli.
Re Warwick House, Ltd.
MacGregor Grant, Inc<General Elec Co.
Manni<Vanderbilt.
Bigler<O'Rorke.
House of Mercy<Goldberg.
Hercules<Murray.
Madine<Burns Bros.
Merz<Salvin.
Gallant<Blvd Amus Co
Feldman<Flacker.
Orlando<Orlando.
Kinneary<Leamy.
Kingan Provision Co<Booth.
Furman<Carnegie Steel Co.
David<Corney.
Re Saksanen.
Slayback<Slayback.
Re Berger<Kalbach.
Pilar<Armour.
Striker<Marks (2.)
Ludwig<Hanley.
Kelevzon<Kaplan.
Stein<Sternecker.
Kapp<Moskowitz.
Bergstrom<Comm'l Advertisers' Assn.
Wagner<Union & New Haven Trust Co.
Goldfarb<same.
Re Franklin.
Rose<Rose.
Brand<Haber.
Socy of St Johnland<Elysee Realty Co.
Martindale<National Arts Club.
Weeks<Moss.
Dohrman<Humphreys
Matz<Matz.
Re Kny-Scheerer Co.
Re C Hellmuth, Inc.
Hirschberg<Maclay.
Cohen<51-53 Maiden Lane, Inc.
Kassowitz<NY Rys.
Gonzales<same.
Burke<same.
Narotsky<same.
Milken<same.
Mitze<same.
Powers<same.
Pasino<same.
Raisen<same.
Wehrfritz<same.
Salisbury<same.
Villani<same.
Anderson<same (2.)
De Rada<same.
Ellery<same.
Glavey<same.
Walter<same.
Wolcischowski<same.
Yavitz<same.
Hoye<same.
Glassberg<same.
Hay<same.
Renkoff<same.
Langhorne Holding Co<Winter Realties.
Sipp<Sipp.
Bramberger<Sun & News Pub Co.
Pomeroy<Catherine & Water St Const Co.
Egelson<Egelson.
Re Kalle.
Boh<Smith.
Blaurier<Reeveland.
Shapkin<Hegeman.
Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank<Tushnett.
Marsala<Lindemeyer.
Sullivan<Eleto Co.
Wein<Alter.
Berman<28 West 15th St Co.
Marsala<Lindenmeyer.
Trexler<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Rappaport<NY Rys.
McPherson<Allen.
Bayard Prod Co<Gross
Feller<Margolis.
Tiemeter<Tiemeyer.
Perpiglias<Nichols. Copper Co.
Langhorn Hold Co<Winter Realties (2.)
CNY<Fishman.
Cantor Ptg Co<Zippert
Gold<Gold.
Re Young, (Loeb.)
Taubin<Lester Austern, Inc.
Re Collins.
Trexler<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Cockcroft<Cockcroft.
Scheuer<Port Jarvis Land & Imp Co.
Manisera<Stevan (2.)
Brownstrin<No 220 Broome St Co.
Re Stanton.
Klatber Bros & Co<Rosenzweig.
Carranza<Carranza.
Pietrowski 7 Konop Co<Connors Bros Co.
Re Perlstein.
Niehoff-Schultz Grocer Co<Gross.
Shenfield<Levine.
Schneierson<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Willard<Masonic Prot Assn. Inc.
Carroll<Boardman.
Schaeffer<Schaeffer.
Re Farmers Loan & Trust Co. (Piggott.)

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Manson<Curtis
Davis<Asche.
Verona<Verona.
Barabini<Barabini.
Preznansky<Preznansky.
Reisinger<Reisinger.
Small<Small.
Truckenrodt<Truckenrodt.
Feld<Feld.
Allsworth<Allsworth.
Gaines<Gaines.
Casino<Casino.
Re Eastern Blvd.
Houghtaling<Davis Bldg Co.
Sparrow<Hawes.
Legnite<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank.
Berger<Berger.
Goldinsky<Goldinsky.
Rutman<Rutman.
Edelman<Edelman.
Hunter<Hunter.
Clark<Clark.
Kennerly<Kennerly.
Re Voron & Chait, Inc.
Novotny<Novotny.
Kastelewiz<Kastelewiz.
Demurrer:
Bottlers Seal Co<Rainey.
Preferred causes:
Cummings<470 W. 150th St Corp.
Kandel<Goodnow.
Trowbridge<Richter.
Mutual Profit Sharing Corp<Purdy.
Fleming<Conners.
Hyman<Expert Mfg Co.
General calendar:
Herman<Herman.
Freeman<Rosenthal.
Jacobs<Walsh.
Quaid<Ratkowsky.
Fletcher<Nicholas.
Doyling<Doyling.
Mandle<Ullman.
Brinkmann<Brinkmann.
Case on.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grubman<Deutsch.
Klainmarcs Cloak Co<Stein.
Illium, Jr<Worlf Adv.
Robbins Co<Home Ins
Ryan<McAvoy.
Schmalholz<Holland House Co.
Ballerini<Steinberg.
Foreign Import Co.<Geraldi.
Same<Garafalo.
Same<Maronna.
Weinberg<H & G Rest, Inc.
Raymond<Flood.
Walsh<Tiedemann.
Cent Machinery, &c<Elec Phonograph Co.
Mason<Ins Co of N A.
Strasbourger<Gotteman.
Ascher<Mine & Smelt Supply Co.
Steinberg<Heller.
Gianta<Fandiano.
Case on.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq.—Williamson<Jacobs.
Rothenberg<I R T.
Shapiro<Penn RR.
Nachatowitz<Joseph.
Caponi<Schlesinger Realty Co.
Roesler<Watts.
Granssull<Woods.
Brackman<Union Ry.
Henry<Compagnie Gen Transatlantique.
Weissman<Solomon.
Cohen<same.
Morris<Klein.
Burke<Corn Exchange Bank.
Klein<Lawlor, (2.)
Corrigan<Union Ry.
Brady<City of NY.
Hoye<Lawrence Const Co.
Krausz<Heinlein & Berlin, Inc.
Bachrach<same.
Mintz<NY Cons RR.
Taub<Commiskey.
Cummings<Int RT Co.
Piaciotta<Reich.
Smith<Mendelson.
Yesner<N Y Rys.
Borwosky<Schoenfeld Realty Co.
Rice<Rogers & Haggerty.
Asquith<Int R T.
Dwarsky<N Y Rys.
Clark<Variety Co.
Ganapolsky<Taylor.
Hollander<See.
Spector<Spencer.
Von Pustau<Von Pustau.
Schwartzmann<Nassau Ferry Co.
Fenester<Simmerman.
Blodgett<Parsons.
Ginsburg<Sachs.
Miller<C I & B RR.
Geraghty<O'Connor.
Rubel<Rosenthal.
Fischl<Com'l Delivery Co.
Gruenberg<Levy Dairy Co.
Berganzo<Kalbach.
Haskin<Mandelbaum.
Baccari<Giles.
S. Meyerson<B H RR.
H. Meyerson<same.
Bever<Gossett.
Mullaney<Fern.
Hauser<Nas E RR.
Demitrios<Greeley Square Amuse Co.
Grabenstein<Cohen.
Brown<Markowitz.
Matthews<Markowitz.
Smith<Jordan.
Schreiber<same.
Buell, Jr<Taylor, (2.)
Partner<Davidow.
Nicolini<Eagle Wet Wash Laundry.
Kossoff<Int R T Co.
O'Connell<N Y Rys.
Meehan<Byrnes.
Thompson<I R T Co.
Greenberg<Baird.
Brown<Conron Bros. Co.
Keppenberg<Mendel Singer Real Estate Co.
Getardi<Weinberg.
Schwartz<Freiman.
Libholz<Barendsen.
Israel<Kalbach.
Sperry<Carolyn Laundry, Inc.
Hackett<Kridel.
Cromie<same.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Coller<Shapiro.
McLaine Co<Operative Apartment Co.
Stearns Co<Sire.
London Feather Nov<Aristo Hosiery Co.
Degnon Cont Co<Cons Gas Co.
Chadwin<Akron Tire.
Giannattasio Const Co<Colum Circle Const.
Lion Brew<Romano.
Same<Maxwell.
Birdsong<Goldsmith & Co.
Heidelberg<Murphy.
Getty<Roger William Silver Co.
Palmer<Schaftel, (2.)
Same<Einsetler.
Kubie<Rothschild.
De Grange<Cohen.
Regan<Urban.
Coltons<Agnew.
Thomas<Hutton.
Dunham<Am Code Co.
Ross Waist Co<Dearman-Schwartz Hemstitching Co.
Smith Co<Mascahlades.
Luttringer<Tennis.
Ware<Prescott.
Pierson & Co<Vulcan Steel Co.
CNY<Hopper.
Same<R W M Lunch.
Same<Gatati.
Royal Ind Co<Hasslocher.
Percival<Stern.
Howard<Smith.
Sisson<Garthe.
Same<Victor Hotel Co
Frenz<Grunig.
Phelan<Phelan.
Rafalovich<E B Leaf Co, (2.)
Stange<Walker.
Gaines<Haskell.
Buffum<Hoyt.
Kahn<Merc Stores.
Crowley<Maxim Mun Corp.
Manson<Wright.
Humphries<Shapiro.
Anderson<Pratt.
Phoenix Coal Co<Penn RR.
Leicht<Leicht.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
King<Mott.
PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gernsheimer<CNY.
PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIII.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M.
Scherer<Nembach.
Aronowitz<Jricht, (2.)
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Estate of:
George Persad, (2.)
Wills for probate:
Olga Lepak,
Nellie Hiltbrunner,
Augusta Cedewall,
Ellen Terant,
Hy S Curtis,
Marian Bremer,
Apel Helbrung,
Sarah M Sedgwick,
Fanny Justice,
Battista Marchini,
Samuel Gruhin,
Deborah Sargeant,
Thomas F Timmons,
Ida Waugh,
Metta Numann,
J Wistar Kendall,
Denis Droley,
James Cudhie,
Charles A Heaphy.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of William N. Crane.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Evans Bros<Columbia Woolen Co.
O'Neill Bros, Inc<Norwich Pharmacal Co.
Teich<Gilman.
Smilansky<Kotzen & Brody Realty Co.
Goodman<Kean-Jones Co.
Barnard Phillips & Co<Levino.
Interstate Corrugated Box Co<Criterion Phonograph Co.
Rosenblum<Innerfield.
Cohen<Crowley Co.
Rhein<Kaufman.
Howlett & Hockmeter Co<The Schulman Co.
Beatty<Doris.
Oritz<Empire City Subway Co.
Smith<Warde.
One Hundred Forty-Nine East Fortieth St<Lyng.
Met Public Service Garage<Fisher.
Buhring<De Wire.
Hennegan Bates Co<Mullan.
London, Inc<Siegel.
Eagle<Levey.
Noll<Schroeder, (2.)
Hluboky<Karp.
Mfg Purchasing Corp<Auspitzer.
Kirsch<Blumenthal.
Kessler<Schwartz.
Stamping Prod Corp<Savoy Can Co.
Brodsky<Radt.
Matthes<Zimmerman.
Fantini, Latorraca<Latorraca Bros, (2.)
Sears, Roebuck & Co<Solomon.
Woodruff<Woodruff.
Gluckstein<Finkelstein.
O'Neill Brothers Co<Norwich Pharmacal Co.
Bleecker Machine & Tool Co<Hoff.
Painter<Radin.
Lebetkin<Reader.
Abraham<Cons Gas Co.
Schomowitz<North End Coach & Auto Co.
Pinder<Horton.
De Carlo<Brown.
Lago<Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co.
Metzler<Brookstone.
Mercurio<Wallach.
Cooper<Tapper & Selikowitz.
Liebovitz<Lorraine Comt. Co.
Cohen<Crowley Co.
Stozberg<Wortzlamer.
Matthes & Co<Zimmerman.
Parnes<Carlened Co.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Rachmil<Schoen.
Magram<NY Rys.
Reiser<Int R T.
Shapiro<Spiegelberg, (2.)
Rocco<O'Flaherty.
Gambiner<Miller.
Rick<J L Eccles Co.
Johnston<Goldmar.
Roth<Rabinowitz.
Cuomo<R T Subway Const Co, (2.)
Washington<Sinclair.
Palmer<Int R T Co.
MacGill<Meyer, (2.)
La Rosa<Int R T Co.
Courtade<N Y Cent RR.
Bard<Berkowitz.
Moore<Cohen.
Gordon<Fifth Avenue Coach Co.
Le Boeuf<Brummer.
Amler<St'd Oil Co of New York.
Raskin<same.
Herrman<Brownstone & Co.
Voorhees<Anderson.
Finger<Cottons.
Shapiro<Brenner.
Barelko<Union Ry.
Cohen<St'd Gas Light Co.
New Toy Co<Olympia Mfg Co.
Gerstern<N Y Rys.
Ditler<Union Ry.
Rabinowitz<N Y Rys.
Giaino<same.
Cohen<The Dancon Club.
Miller<N Y Rys.
Fed Doll Mfg Co<Frank & Danziger, Inc.
Messner<Clendenning.
Haimowitz<Abrahams.
Berman<Cons Gas Co
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Kushner<Spielka.
Kaplan<Bruckner.
Geiger<E W Emery.
Erdereich<Zimmerman.
Littenberg<Kessler.
Meyers<Equitable Trust Co.
Clear.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, CJ.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Simiansky<Anselowitz
Bernstein<Woolf.
Yanover<Shannyer.
Grossman<Rubin.
De Manna<Rosenthal.
Blake<Prog Smelting, &c, Corp.
Jones<Int R T Co.
Baylor<Hyland.
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Chisholm<Corino.
United Steel, &c, Co<Hudson Trad Co.
Monowitz<Brown Mil & Nav Cadets, Inc.
Simon<Michaelson.
Armery<Rosentrauch.
Valk<Silberstein.
Zatinsky<J F White & Co.
Stevenson<Vico Supply Co.
Potter<Kurlander Bros.
Mendelson<Jacobson.
Clear.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Cohalan, J.—Bruce-Brown<Lee—Edward D. Dowling. Re O'Neill—Philip J. Sinnott. Jackson<North River Import Co.—William H. Corbitt. Carey<Faden—A. Wells Stump. Boardman<Doyle—Ralph T. Stanton.

SUPREME COURT — Hotchkiss, J.—135 Broadway Holding Co.<Ketterer—Frederick H. Mills. Re Fact (Jost)—William Van Alystyne. Mackey-Smith<Varcoe — William Van Alystyne. Schroeder<Scully—Townsend Morgan.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—North River Ins. Co.<Green Building Co.—Herbert J. Goodwin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Woods<Beith (2.)
Higgins<Williamson (2.)
Fisher<B F Const Co
Plotnick<CNY.
Strauss<Brosman.
East River Sav Inst<Leona Hld Corp.
Banker<NY Rys.
Baxer<Int R T.
Barbuscfa<same.
Hoffman<same.
Kellman<NY Rys.
Cardinale<Int R T.
Schroeter<same.
D'Alterio<same.
Klein<same.
Knigge<Director Gen of RRs.
Wald<Adams-Flanigan.
Kohn<Kohn.
Pincus<Meisler.
Perlman & Goldsmith, Inc<Murphy.
Staropolsky<Staropolsky.
Re Mazanec.
Younker<Irvine Const Co (4.)
Schaefer<Lenox Wall Paper Co.
Dater<Rosenfeld.
Altschuler<Altschuler
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Polito<Polito.
Keeler<D'Ambra Cons.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.
PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Estates of—
Cecilia Gerosa,
Solomon Hopf,
Anna M Carlsen,
Josephine Damico,
Joseph Aaronow,
Adolph Binger,
Mae T Hassett,
Michael Auschmitt,
Travers Novak,
Frank Wang,
Charles G Balthwait,
Arthur Deutschman,
Margaret Horohan,
Anna Sandberg.
Wills for probate:
Grace Weller Hebberd,
Peter Carroll,
Fannie Gertner,
Jacob Gruner,
Frederick Bishop,
Emanuel Rauch,
Wm H Abbott, Jr,
John Irsch,
Clara T Norton.
Accountings:
Estates of—
Martin M Burns,
Frank J Leonard,
Charles Sibley,
John P Powers,
Jane E White,
Joseph Christoffel,
Anna M Carlsen,
Anna Sandberg,
Anna Hogbund.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will. John Greene.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Merenna<Blum.
Flynn<Int R T.
Felko, F<Prest-o-Lite.
Felko, W<same.
MacLean<Young.
Moers<Riegelmann.
Fiske<Pidgeon.
Reichelm<Day.
Manhattan Beach Rty Corp<O'Brien Bros, Inc, (5.)
Neu<Moore.
Polak<Welker.
Cross, Austin & Ireland L Co<J Kayser & Co.
Kraut, A<Holland Laundry.
Kraut, L<same.
Gidseg<Normandie Shirt Co.
Segal<Englander.
Reardon<Reardon.
Smith<Premier Con.
O'Hara<A I Namm & Son.
Hausman<Goldstein.
Daub<Zeller.
Vornbrock<B H RR.
Motaro<Nassau E RR.
Stern<same.
Re Delano.
Lester, A<Griffiths.
Lester, Ed<same.
NY, Bklyn & Man B Ry Co<NY Mun Ry.
Woods<Cowan.
Eagle S & Loan Co<Ehlers.
Verity<Baldwin Harbor Rty Co, (2.)
Palmer<CNY.
Tyrell<same.
Farrell<same.
Handy<same.
Weiner<Weiner.
Rice<O'Donohue.
McRhea<Hilliard Hotel Co.
The Garden City Co<NY Terrain & Bldg.
Peraino<Jackson.
Re Kuever, (Kuevor.)
Hogan<Hogan.
Brielmann<Brielmann.
Cox<Cox.
Kurzman<Diskin & Co, (2.)
Cosumana<Cosumana.
Geller<Int R T.
Harkins<same.
Cohen<same.
Harding<Cohn.
Krugler<Nathan.
Re 83d St, (Barnwell)
Anderson<Nassau RR.
Schreiber, I<W M Evans Dairy Co.
Schreiber, B<same.
Nickel<Adams Exp Bldg Co.
Sperber<Granat.
Leavitt<Leavitt.
McGrath<Ostergren.
Ziesig<Scully.
Friedman<Mackinski.
PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Teggieno & Co<Zubox.
Hart<Hart.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1507.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Callaghan, J.
Fasanella<Hamill.
Van Beuren<Arison.
Hoberman<Nas RR.
Gulbrandsen<Blanchard.
Felberg<Meislin.
Segal<Goldberg.
Gwatmey<Smith St Wharf Co.
Moller<Waterman.
Tilles<Nathanson.
Carboy<C I & B RR.
Lamb<B H RR et al.
Biehler<Welz & Zerweck.
Mooney<West.
Casey<N Y Cons RR.
Grandina<Grandina.
Duvall<Levy & Baird.
Martin<C I & B RR.
Jackson<Schwartz.
Creighton<So Bkln Ry.
Bottita<N Y Con RR.
Rowland<C I & B RR.
Messana<B H RR.
Lapira<Nas RR.
State<C I & B RR.
Rode & Horn Lumber Co<McKenny.
Croghan<McNulty et al.
De Camp<B H RR & ano.
Colonna<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Green<Rodin.
Coger<CNY.
Undreiner<B H RR & ano.
O'Reilly<CNY.
Crotto<B H RR.
Carlson<CNY.
Miller & ano<J B Waist & Dress Co.
Heyderman<Rothstein, R & S.
Leonard<Fed Paper B.
Fioto<Figge Co.
Nagle<Meehan.
Olsen<Nassau RR.
Strohmann<Liebmann's Sons Bwg.
Geffon<B, Q Co & S RR.
Cahn<Ferguson.
Keiller<McClunn.
Edward<Chapman.
Donergan<Lainer.
Markowitz<Mendelson & ano.
Rosenthal<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Elder<Haskell.
Rubinstein<Gr Manhattan Knit Mills.
Lytle<Cone.
Glaginer<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
U S Title Guar Co<Graham.
Schwaner<N Y Con RR
Grady<Dock Cont Co.
Brown<Newman & Carey Const Co.
Eisenstein<Rosenbloom.
Walsh<Canavan & ano.
Danenburg<B H RR.
Rubins<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
La Barbera<Kantrovitch.
Kowsky<Atlas.
Gulston<N Y Dock.
Bend<B R T Co.
Doup<Middle Lehigh Co.
Leccidito<Agro.
MacMahon<Pure Oil Co.
Corbett<CNY.
Highest number reached on regular call, 7855.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Andrew Turnbell,
Frank Tieman,
Martha Hillier,
Carolina Gennaro,
David Sturmwald,
George Bremecke,
Mary Comstock,
Henry Robertson,
James Frost,
Emil Bacher,
Mary Dunbar,
Wm. Stohmeyer,
James Armstrong,
John Moran,
Alexander Wolf,
Johanna Hoyer,
Rosine Rosenfeld,
Johanna Hoff,
William Conway.
Accountings of:
George Cobb,
Moses Krotosky,
Sarah Furst,
James Haley,
Abraham Berger.
Guardianship of:
Perry Steen.
Estates of:
Catherine Johnson,
Mary Rosenzweig,
Maggie Slote.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—MacMahon, J. At 10 A. M.
Lavaca<Nas Elec RR.
McEntire<B H RR.
Urig<same.
Burns<same.
Ruppert<Mulstein Co.
Evarts<Nas Elec RR.
Hall<same.
Mills<B H RR.
Trovato<B'klyn Union Gas Co.
Rothenberg< BH RR.
Herdt<Knowlton.
Blumberg<Green.
Benke<B H RR.
Ellis<B, Q Co & S RR.
Dechterow<Austin Nichols & Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M. On trial—People<Murphy.
Griffin<Coons.
People<Goodwin.
Constable<Olds Holding Corp.
Wright & Co<Mulhall.
Cornwall<Hoffman.
Halstead<Angell.
Also for the hearing of motions.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
People<J F Findlay.
Voss<Levene.
Sockolof<Voss.
Hubbell Hardwood, &c<Kantrovitz.
Pedersen<Tumble Inn.
Lodds<Farrell.
Griffen<Merian.
Erickson<Rock.
Disosway<Adamson.
Gruenskie<Hantz.
Johnson<Century Country Club.
Telfeyan<Schneider, (2.)
Tichnor Bros<Sherwood.
Rose<Di Nonno.
Lord & Burnham Co<same.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Luppinacci<Tripodi.
Bisceglia<NY & Stamford Ry.
Burchetta<Banker.
Leuzzi<City of Yonkers.
Cedrone<Gullotto.
Hupfel's Sons<Caputo.
Arrigo<Griot.
Feiganspan<Rezzuti.
Archer as Co Treas<Safian.
Frey<Schaff.
Kloppenburg<Union Ry.
Brennan<Peekskill Trans & Stor Co.
Westover<Fones.
Klein<Yonkers RR.
Dee<Vail.
Mt Pleasant Garage Co<Leon.
Foster<Smith.
Sherman<Burger.
Curran<McMath.
Lynch<Romano, (2.)
Piorkovski<NY & Stamford Ry.
Liller<O'Reilley.
All cases noticed for the March term will appear on the reserved calendar on March 25, 1919.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Restaurant and hotel privilege to rent, or will take interest with good party; best shore dinner and clambake business on Long Island Sound; right on the water; always cool; the famous Edwards Hill at Rye Beach, N. Y.; established over 40 years. Apply to Fred H. Ponty, Port Chester, N. Y.

Am the inventor of a rubber device that fills a well-defined surgical need. Because of low cost, can be sold to every physician, hospital, shop, factory, first-aid station, and many private homes. Will sell patent outright or on royalty basis. Promoters, brokers, and triflers will waste their time answering this. Address Y 333 Times Annex.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!!
A man with executive ability and $5,000 to $10,000 wanted to improve an established enameling plant and enable it to carry out big contracts. Call all day Tuesday, April 1, 725 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Well known Italian firm desires to be acquainted with a person who can procure an article which requires great publicity in commercial circles. Write Bertoloni, Cassetta postale 744, Milan, Italy.

An Italian business man wishes to represent American manufacturing firms with a view of extending their manufactured articles in Italy. Write Publicite Bertoloni, 6, Via Kramer, Milan, Italy.

Established osteopathic practice, income $300 monthly, opportunity for osteopath or chiropractor, also fine paying beauty parlor; Fifth Av.; returning to Europe; sell cheap. W 340 Times.

Restaurant to Lease.—Far Rockaway seashore; must furnish kitchen utensils. O 564 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

TWO ENERGETIC
BUSINESS PRODUCERS
residing in Louisville want to represent advertised Eastern manufacturer or corporation; want control Southern territory; can furnish up to fifty thousand to establish strong selling organization; might move East if inducements sufficiently favorable. Address Y 373 Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Salesman with from $1,000 to $2,000, to handle exclusive territory, new high-class article, just out, practically no competition, for hardware, sporting goods, house furnishing and department stores, good seller, with very good profit. L 14 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for partner with $3,500 for established, rapid growing dress concern; plenty of orders, credit, &c.; must be active; can combine with well noted lady designer. W 240 Times.

$50,000 additional capital required by bronze, brass foundry to finance large profit-yielding contract; principals only. 3 to 5, or by appointment, Kunst, 505 East 76th St.

Partner wanted with $3,000; substantial, profitable, permanent business; capital fully secured by merchandise; immediate action necessary. K 73 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

SPORT ARTICLES.
Great Scandinavian agency and import firm, which for several years has done considerable business in Scandinavia and Russia in sport articles, and which constantly lets these countries' travel, wants the agency or wholesale in first-class sport articles; the firm only makes business on gross. Please write to the firm Albinus Larson, Kobmagergade 38, Copenhagen.

MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS.
Traveling man representing large export corporation is leaving for the Balkan States, desires to take samples of staple goods, fancy goods and novelties, willing to pay for samples, this is an excellent opportunity to have your merchandise introduced in the above markets. Communicate at once. Opportunity, A. B., 85 Times Downtown.

Going to Scandinavian countries; know the languages and territory; willing to represent reliable manufacturer. Address Box S 56 Times.

FOR SALE.

Ladies' sample garment shop, up one flight, located in heart of business centre, best city in Maine; best reason for selling; stock a little over $3,000; $700 last Fall stock, the rest this Spring stock; if not sold this week will continue this business myself; doing $20,000 a year now. Y 230 Times Annex.

Old established cleaning and dyeing business, running for 17 years; want to sell on account of death in family; sacrifice. Phone 3215 Bedford.

WILL SACRIFICE
profitable men's furnishing business, low rent, prominent thoroughfare; no auctioneers. A 1040 Times Harlem.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS.
Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP wanted, business opportunities, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily. 245 Canal St. Tel. Franklin 678.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company certificate of stock No. NY08519 for four shares, registered in the name of John J. Gill, bearing date March 6th, 1913. Ample reward paid if returned to W. P. Cooper, Attorney, Shelbyville, Tennessee.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bar pin lost Saturday afternoon, between 1 and 3, at Ritz Hotel, or between Ritz and Hanan's store, 43d and 5th Av.; suitable reward. 680 Madison Av.

LOST—A brown fox scarf, Saturday night, in a private automobile, which took two ladies from East 62d St. to Metropolitan Opera. Return to Hendrick, 40 East 62d St. Reward.

LOST—Left on train arriving at Freeport 6:03 P. M., March 25, package containing rug; liberal reward. D. MacDonald, Onslow Place, Freeport, L. I. Telephone 818-W, Freeport.

LOST—Gold wrist watch bracelet, thin edges, gold face, Swiss movement, Sunday morning, 10 and 11, Amsterdam or Morningside, between 116th and 121st. Notify Mrs. Dana Murdock, 437 West 117th. Reward.

LOST—Friday, a valuable diamond pin, oval shaped, with an Oriental pearl at each end; liberal reward. Return to Biltmore Hotel, Mrs. N. E. Gage.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, Saturday afternoon, on Broadway, 7th Av. subway, or in department stores; liberal reward. Return to Finch, 1,358 Broadway, Room 5.

LOST—Black overcoat, lightweight, Feb. 21, between Vanderbilt Hotel and Grand Central Station or in taxi; reward. "PLEASE" return J. A. Scott, Inc., 79 5th Av.

LOST.—Black wallet containing $200 in cash and important papers, between 42d and 48th Sts. on Broadway; liberal reward; no questions asked. John P. Siemo, 170 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond ring on Saturday, Wall St., two female figures clasping stone; inscription and date inside. Communicate H. H. N., Box 5, Wall St. P. O. Reward.

LOST—Small leather case, Fulton St., Brooklyn, containing rice samples; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return 395 Greenwich St., New York.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, between West 102d St. and Stern's. Reward if returned to 324 West 100th St., Apt. 7B. Phone 4310 Riverside.

LOST—Brown beaded bag, tan lining, handle brown and green beads, fringe mixed beads; reward. 327 West 108th. Phone Academy 1176.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, 5th Av. bus, gold wrist watch, black ribbon, gold buckle; reward. Dr. Sam Goldstein, 1,211 Madison Av.

LOST—Gentleman's diamond ring on Saturday evening; liberal reward offered. W 354 Times.

LOST—Gray-beaded bag, containing eyeglasses and other articles; reward. Meinhold, 5 West 91st St.

LOST—Broadway, near 34th St., pair of rimmed eyeglasses; reward. Apt. 1, south, 227 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Black leather hand bag, containing money and fountain pen, in Willis Av. car; reward. B., 7 West 129th.

LOST — Diamond ring, Japanese signet, initials "H. S.," vicinity 6th Av. 28th subway; reward $10. J. Lipman, 28 West 25th.

LOST — Wednesday, Riggs Restaurant, soldier's kodak. Please phone Academy 1670, Ex. 511.

LOST.—Coral rosary beads, marked "Annie Jenkins, 1865." Liberal reward if returned to J. Markham Marshall, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Sable neckpiece, Sunday evening; suitable reward. Florette, 587 5th Av.

LOST—Small gold wrist watch; reward. 542 West 112th St., Apt. 10 C.

$25 REWARD—Lost, Saturday, March 29, in lobby of Hotel Martha Washington, between 5:30 and 6 P. M., lady's leather handbag, containing money and black enameled watch with sapphire chain; cards of the owner in bag. Return to Wm. P. Merrit, Manager. No questions asked.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked; lady's black leather covered basswood suitcase, mohair black slip cover, snaps on, left in taxicab Grand Central Terminal, 4:40 P. M., Friday, March 28. Return to Head Porter, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel receive reward.

$150 REWARD
Return platinum barpin containing numerous small diamonds, with sapphire in centre and one at each end, lost March 25, vicinity of Madison Av. and 95th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

$500 REWARD for information and return of a gray Stutz car, 1919 model, black wire wheels, Connecticut license, stolen opposite Hippodrome Theatre, in 43d St., Monday night, March 24, between 8 and 10 P. M. Address Lewis Raphael, New Britain, Conn.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked for the return of rectangular shaped platinum diamond watch on pearl bracelet; lost Saturday morning. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

$50 reward, pair of platinum hoop earrings, 54 diamonds, Far Rockaway train, 5th Av. bus. Rhea Brummer, 44 West 57th St. 3912 Circle.

$500 REWARD for solitaire diamond ring, set in platinum with diamond-mounted shanks, lost about March 12th. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Gold ring in Grand Central Station. Call, with description, Rockefeller Institute.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, in the vicinity of 66th St. and 5th Av., a black female Aberdeen terrier. Return to 27 East 83d St. Reward.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The centre of the Atlantic Coast storm has passed beyond the field of observations, and the gales on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts have subsided, but snow continues in Northern New England. The pressure has risen decidedly over the north-central portion of the country, and Sunday night the crest of high pressure was over Eastern North Dakota, with the barometer 30.70 inches.

The temperature has risen generally throughout the Eastern and Southern States, and it has fallen in the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The outlook is for generally fair weather Monday and Tuesday in all States east of the Mississippi River, although snow is probable Monday in Maine.

FORECAST—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England.—Partly cloudy Monday, probably snow in Maine; Tuesday fair, somewhat cooler.

Eastern New York, Southern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Monday, colder in south; Tuesday fair.

New Jersey.—Fair and somewhat colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York.—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	37	27	4 P. M.	59	44
6 A. M.	33	27	6 P. M.	50	42
9 A. M.	45	29	9 P. M.	54	35
12 M.	59	36	11 P. M.	51	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 47; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.87 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M.	Loss.
12:05—39 St. & 9 Av., auto; L. Strubel.	Slight
3:30—117 St. & Broadway, auto; A. S. Grasshoff	Slight
8:35—124 Av. C; H. Hornfunkle	Slight
11:12—992 Columbus Av.; not given	Slight
P.M.	
4:30—413 W. 39 St.; C. Schmidt	Slight
5:40—1,625-27 Av. A; not given	Slight
5:45—447 Amsterdam Av.; Geller & Co.	Slight
6:00—187 Monroe Av., Bronx; H. Birns	Not given
6:10—329 E. 109 St.; R. Pitsky	Slight
6:20—1,694 Clay Av., Bronx; M. Siegel.	Slight
7:20—961 1st Av.; not given	Slight
7:20—2,082 Ryer Av., Bronx; J. Dale	Not given
7:50—540 E. 89 St.; J. Flynn	Not given
8:55—223 W. 18 St.; Mollie Jones	Slight

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Samoan Islands, Australia, and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.	April 3
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Makura	April 5
Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—SS Empress of Russia	April 5
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Niagara.	April 20

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, close at 5:30 P. M. daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises........6:44 | Sun sets..........7:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:39	8:23	1:58	2:16
Governors Island	8:24	8:48	2:31	2:47
Hell Gate	10:06	10:27	4:17	4:27

Arrived—Sunday, March 30.

SS Aquitania, Brest, March 23.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, March 19.
SS Bovic, London, March 15.
SS Santa Olivia, Brest, March 18.
SS Pearl Shell, La Pallice, March 17.
SS Kansas, Shields, March 15.
SS City of Shanghai, Glasgow, March 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Frederik VIII	Christiania	Mar. 19
Alaskan	St. Nazaire	Mar. 15
Maui	Brest	Mar. 18
Roma	Marseilles	Mar. 15
Henderson	Bordeaux	Mar. 19
Culgoa	Brest	Mar. 5
DUE TOMORROW.		
Orduna	Liverpool	Mar. 22
Felix Taussig	Bordeaux	Mar. 19
Arizonan	Bordeaux	Mar. 18
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Leviathan	Brest	Mar. 26
Lorraine	Havre	Mar. 26
Siboney	St. Nazaire	Mar. 22
Edgar F. Luckenbach	Bordeaux	Mar. 22
DUE THURSDAY.		
Kentuckian	St. Nazaire	Mar. 21
El Oriente	Bordeaux	Mar. 24
Wilhelmina	Bordeaux	Mar. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Juno, Haiti	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
G. Washington, Brest	—	1:00 P.M.
Susquehanna, Brest	—	10:00 A.M.
Antigone, Brest	—	10:00 A.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Celtic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mallory, Brest	—	10:00 A.M.
Touraine, Havre	10:30 A.M.	—
Royal George, Liverp'l.	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Greece	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
West Indian, Santos	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Cretic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Venezia, Azores	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Giuseppi Verdi, Genoa	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Clan Macphee, Cape Town	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Vasari, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, P'to Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Aquitania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
President Wilson, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Kingston	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. April 1, SS Celtic; at 7 A. M. April 2, SS Cretic, and at 7 A. M. April 5, SS Cedric.
France—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 1, SS Touraine.
Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 7 A. M. April 3, SS Giuseppi Verdi, and at 7 A. M. April 5, SS President Wilson.
Belgium—Close at 7 A. M. April 2, SS West Pool, and at 7 A. M. April 4, SS Aledo.
Portugal—Close at 9 A. M. April 4, SS Goa, and at 7 A. M. April 5, SS Roma.
Greece—Close at 9 A. M. April 1, SS Isabela, and at 9 A. M. April 10, SS Taillard.
Iceland—Close at 11 A. M. April 10, SS Lagarfoss.
Azores Islands—Close at 9 A. M. April 2, SS Venezia.
Madeira and Liberia—Sailings uncertain.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

TO
ALBANY
TROY AND THE
NORTH

NAVIGATION OPEN
"THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE"
First steamer from New York
Tuesday, April 1, thereafter daily, sailing from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.; West 132nd St., 6:30 P. M.
DIRECT RAIL CONNECTIONS AT ALBANY
to all points north, east and west.
EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE—AUTOMOBILES CARRIED
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Telephone Canal 9000

Jamaica
Panama
Colombia
service resumed
S. S. ZACAPA sails from New York about April 3rd; S. S. SANTA MARTA about April 8th; S. S. ABANGAREZ about April 15th.
Announcement of additional Great White Fleet service to West Indies, Central and South America will be made from time to time.
Full information at offices named below.

GREAT
WHITE
FLEET

UNITED-FRUIT-COMPANY
STEAMSHIP-SERVICE
Passenger Traffic Department
17 Battery Place
City Ticket Office (Hotel Imperial)
1254 Broadway

FABRE LINE
New York to Marseilles (France)
S. S. ROMA (Via Lisbon) April 5
Good Cabin accommodations available.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., Gen'l Agts., 17 State St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL
MERCANTILE MARINE
LINES
AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Saluda......April 10 Northland..April 29
Haverford...May 19
LEYLAND LINE
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL
ONLY ONE CLASS CABIN
Bohemian ....April 9
Winifredian ....April 22
WHITE STAR
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Celtic.......April 1 Lapland....April 19
Cretic.......April 2 Adriatic....April 27
Megantic....April 18 Celtic......April 30
Baltic..........May 6
And Regularly Thereafter.
NEW YORK—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—ITALY
Canopic.......................April 16
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

CUNARD
ANCHOR
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Royal George............Apr. 1
Aquitania ....Apr. 5
Orduna ....Apr. 8
Caronia ....Apr. 15
Carmania ....Apr. 19
Royal George............Apr. 26
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania ....Apr. 12
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND AMERICA
LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via PLYMOUTH and HAVRE
S. S. NOORDAM...........April 9
S. S. ROTTERDAM.........April 26
For Rates and Further Information Apply
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—FRANCE
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
Company's Office, 19 State St., New York
Phone Bowling Green 7900.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.10 to $3.30.
Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 39, North River, at 5 P. M.
Phone Spring 9491.

LOWER-RENT ERA SET BACK A YEAR

Forty Per Cent. of Normal Construction This Year Cannot Meet Demand.

BRICK EMBARGO TOMORROW

Barge Men Threaten Tieup of Hudson River Traffic—No Cement Price Change.

Current conditions in the building industry have set back the era of lower rents at least a year. Only 40 per cent. of the normal volume of building construction is moving to contract in the metropolitan district of New York today, in the face of a 133 per cent. demand for new construction in New York City alone.

Investors say they are waiting for the price of building materials to come down, but the main reason for continued delay, expressed by those anxious to alleviate the conditions of undersupply of rentable space in this section of the country, is that they are almos totally unable to obtain temporary loans.

Adjustments in this respect are under contemplation and some progress has been made but a workable basis probably will not be arrived at until some time after the completion of the Victory Loan drive, by which time it will be too late to permit the volume of construction to proceed that will have any important effect in meeting the demand for rentable space sufficiently to check the upward movement of rents or the longevity of leases.

General conditions in the building market today are much more favorable to the big building interests than to the small ones. The constant propaganda being issued to the general public that building material prices will be forced down by the Government is encouraging delay and causing hesitation among those who would otherwise proceed to build at once, while cheap unskilled labor that represents a large factor in the production of all kinds of building materials is leaving these shores at the rate of a thousand a week from the port of New York alone.

The large investor is fully aware of these conditions and is pushing his project today with all speed, regardless of costs, while both labor and materials are cheap as compared with what they will be next year and the year after that. Active building operations in almost all parts of the country today are those representing large financial interests for the most part, rather than the individual with a moderate savings account or the modest building corporation. The latter is identified with alteration work and remodeling.

As a means of offsetting this increasing belief that the Government will immediately force a general reduction in the price of building materials, as it did in structural steel, the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce has considered the propriety of not announcing any more price changes until its work has been completed.

The hesitancy that played havoc with the general buying market owing to the expectation that there was to be a great drop in the price of steel; if encouraged in all building commodities, would possibly have the effect of paralyzing building construction for the major part of the year.

The Dow Service Daily Building Reports was advised on Saturday, however, in order to quench the general expectation of a reduction in mill price for Portland cement, that the present mill price level of $1.90 a barrel, for the zone supplying this market, was not to be changed and that the present 25 cents rebate on empty bags would not be disturbed for thirty days.

The manufacturers' new price on jute plaster sacks effective a month ago becomes operative on the general market delivered price of various plasters tomorrow, when neat wall cement in cloth bags will be $20.30 a ton, lath mortar, $15.05; brown mortar also at $15.05; finishing plaster at $24 a ton with a rebate on bags at 15 cents instead of 30 cents.

To accentuate the situation still further the entire New York building industry faces a still further delay in full construction work with possible attendant price advances of common brick. The brick barge men, operating separately from the union harbor boatmen, have insisted upon the recognition of the eight-hour work day, a new charge for trimming and watching, loading and unloading and have threatened to stop work tomorrow if their demands are not met. Brick manufacturers say that if these concessions are given to the men very sharp advances in the price of common brick will result.

There is practically no unsold brick on the wholesale market here today and the dealers have possibly eleven million brick in their yards, barely enough for ten days' supply. Incidentally the dealers of New York, owing to the harbor strike, have only about ten days' supply of cement on hand and are riding it from cars on the New Jersey side of the river. This is true also of several other basic building commodities.

The prospects of a free building movement until it is firmly established that temporary building loans can be freely obtained are decidedly remote, and without a free construction market the increasing demand is not only making for higher rents and longer leases, but also for higher costs of construction and higher costs for the production of building materials.

The question of building costs is rapidly passing from that of size of the pay envelope that is handed to the skilled artisan on the building job, but rather to finding the men who will accept the pay of the departing alien laborer, whose willingness to work at low pay made it possible for the investing builder to put up his structure cheaper in New York than anywhere else in the country.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26339.—In Bankruptcy.—ISIDOR TURNER and FLORENCE TURNER, individually and as co-partners, trading under the firm name of UNEXCELLED DRESS COMPANY, bankrupt.

Isidor Turner and Florence Turner, individually and as co-partners, trading under the firm name of Unexcelled Dress Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 18th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 10th, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26506.—In Bankruptcy.—LEONARD MARKELS, bankrupt.

Leonard Markels was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 24th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 10th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26621.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS ALTES and LAZAR LEVINE, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of Altes & Levine, Bankrupts.

Louis Altes and Lazar Levine, individually and as copartners, trading under the firm name and style of Altes & Levine, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on March 20th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 10th, 1919, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26204.—In Bankruptcy.—AMERICAN SPRAY CO., Bankrupt.

American Spray Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 31st, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 10th, 1919, at 11:50 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26701.—In Bankruptcy.—PIETRO SCOGLIO, Bankrupt.

Pietro Scoglio was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on March 26th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 10th, 1919, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26691.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES W. HAMMOND, Bankrupt.

Charles W. Hammond was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on March 22nd, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 10th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26692.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS NEWMAN, Bankrupt.

Louis Newman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 22nd, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on April 10th, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TRUMPBOUR WHITEHEAD BRASS & COPPER CO., INC., complainant, against MACHINERY AND METAL SALES CO., INC., OF NEW YORK, defendant.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell on this day, Monday, March 31, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., at the office of Machinery & Metal Sales Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, 10th floor, office furniture, desks, typewriters, cabinets, chairs, tables, safe, fixtures, &c.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Receiver.
ROSENBERG & BALL, Solicitors for Receiver, 74 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

Five-story loft building, best location in Williamsburg. Splendid proposition either for manufacturing or investment purpose. Satisfactory terms to responsible buyer. Box B 365 Times.

Woodruff Av., near Flatbush Av. Halsey St., near Troop Av.
Rents $7,776.00; price, $59,000; 2 four-story 8-family, up-to-date apartments. Owner, I. A. Boehnicke, 305 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE AT ROSEBANK, S. I.

Seven-room house; hardwood floors; all improvements; plot 50x100; price $4,700.

40 lots, 25x100; sewer, water, gas, sidewalks, and curb; three minutes from train or trolley; $500 each.
P. O. Box 65, Stapleton, Staten Island.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS

Circumstances permit me to offer my private home, built three years ago, before the present high cost of construction. I am not looking for the bargain chaser, but one who can appreciate real worth and willing to pay $30,000 for a well-constructed hollow tile, stucco, slate roof dwelling. The first floor contains a large center hall with lavatory, large cloak room, large living room in mahogany with fireplace, panel dining room in white enamel, butler's pantry, kitchen; second floor, four master bedrooms, sleeping porch, two tile baths, one with shower; third floor, two servants' rooms, bath; cedar closet and storage rooms; improved hot water heating plant; gas, electric light, oak floors, laundry in basement, piped for vacuum cleaner, large plot. Telephone me evenings at 2680 White Plains or write C. B. Griffen, White Plains, N. Y.

Attention Investors

For Sale—Mount Vernon corner, 100x105; 4 story apartments and stores. Rents for over $12,000 a year. First mortgage (Title Co.) $45,000. Owners must sell. Price $90,000. Half cash and balance of equity on second mortgage. Benjamin Weiss, Attorney for Owners, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City. Phone Barclay 6230.

AT LARCHMONT

on high, woody plot, 60x210 feet, fronting on two streets, with an extensive view of the Sound, a stucco and hollow tile house, with garage, large rooms and very well built, at the low price, $12,500.
H. M. Olcott 51 East 42d St. New York. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

ALONG THE SOUND FURNISHED HOUSES

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6441.

Store to Let at Scarsdale

Good opening for butcher's business, market, or general merchandise. Address Benj. Edwards, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 236.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE:

Country home, 7 rooms and outhouses, on 3 acres of ground, situated near Sayville, Long Island. Ideal location. $2,800. For full particulars write F. J. Sklenka, 2 Acorn Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ridgewood, N. J.

Dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, electricity. All modern improvements. Near station. Fine lawn. Restricted neighborhood. An excellent gentleman's home. Bargain to quick purchaser. Possession May 1. Particulars, D. V. PROSKEY, Colt Building, Paterson, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

Delightful home, situated on Trunk Line State road, New York to Albany, 90 miles from N. Y. Full view Catskills on west, Hudson River on east. Between nine and ten acres fertile, productive land. Eleven room, two story brick house, hot water heat. Ample barn room, large chicken house; abundance of fruit. Situated just outside village of Saugerties limits, convenient to R. R. and steamboats. Must be sold; sacrifice to quick buyer. Photo and all details on request. W. D. EDWARDS, Saugerties, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

For Rent for Season 1919

Wilton, New Hampshire

County Estate, spacious Colonial mansion, 14 rooms, completely furnished with antique furniture, bath, 4 large fireplaces, sleeping porch, set tubs, hot and cold water, electric lights, furnace heat, natural flow of excellent water. Situated on southwest corner of a plateau in the heart of Temple Mountains. Altitude nearly 1,000 feet. Garage with 2 sleeping rooms. Gardener's cottage, 5 rooms, all conveniences. Large barn with farming tools. Icehouse filled with ice. Plenty of wood fuel. Farm consists of 100 acres. Large pine grove, plenty of tillage and pasture land, also trout brook. Extensive views of surrounding country. Most attractive lawns and gardens. 65 miles from Boston, on State Road. 4 miles from nearest railroad station.
H. C. MERRILL, Agt.,
468 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Want to sell my private home, three-story brownstone and basement, 19x100, 422 West 147th St., perfect condition; now arranged for two families. Herman Lubetkin, 253 Broadway, New York.

For sale or rent, 12-room house and barn, plot 50x100, on Washington Heights. W 266 Times.

Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY LIMESTONE.
2-story and basement; separate furnaces; parquet floors; choice location; 84th St., near 5th Av.; close to trolleys and subway station.
PRICE $7,500.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

TWO-FAMILY COTTAGE. ROOM FOR GARAGE.
15 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; separate porches and entrances; lot 40x100. Price $8,000.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Queens.

Widow must sell at once beautiful 9-room Queen Anne house, all modern improvements; good section, excellent transit, trolley, elevated, and trains; 18 minutes from centre of city; here is a real chance to procure a fine house at a great sacrifice; lady needs $1,500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Call or write at once. Open Sundays and evenings. Bond, 199 East 58th St.

Westchester County.

For Sale.—9-room frame house; good condition; lot 50x100; hot and cold water; furnace heat; near stores and trolley. Owner, 229 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon.

Why pay high rent when $500 down, balance monthly, buys detached cottage above Yonkers; modern, nice neighborhood, high ground. Owner, Rose, 7 W. 45th St.; tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island.

Ten houses now being built at Howard Beach Estates, L. I.; 26 minutes from Penn. Station, 33d St., New York City; will be ready May 1, 1919; moderate price, easy terms; select building plots also for sale on which houses to suit may be erected; all modern improvements on premises; five minutes from station; also waterfront plots. All other particulars at 51 Chambers St., Room 1111.

Broadway, Flushing.—Owner, moving to South America, will sacrifice 7-room, completely furnished house; bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas, telephone; price $7,800, including furniture worth $2,500; cash required $1,500. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

JAMAICA. HILL CREST HOUSE.
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every convenience; nicely situated.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Five bedrooms, garage; near station.
A REAL BARGAIN; PRICE $8,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Country Homes, Sale or Rent.
Hyde & Baxter,
Port Washington, L. I.

New Jersey.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS.
Two and one-half story frame house, very good condition, 5 and 6 rooms and 3 rooms in attic; electric light, telephone connection; plot 50x100; price $13,000.
J. KLUMPP & SON,
404 HACKENSACK PLANK ROAD,
Town of Union, N. J.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.—Several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GODDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Eight rooms and bath, two sun parlors; electric light, gas; asphalt street; has every convenience; lot 37½x100; with garage; fine neighborhood; only 30 minutes from Liberty St.; $6,950, easy terms. Lawler, 120 Broadway. Phone Rector 6173.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.
Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence; furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Magnificent house, Fanwood; big plot; $10,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Houses Wanted.

Furnished rooming, boarding house wanted, twelve rooms, commuting distance N. Y.; preferably Long Island, May-October. W 341 Times.

Bungalow or small house, furnished, for season; modern, good elevation; commuting distance of city. M. A. C., 37 Union Av., Rutherford, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

New, eight rooms; modern conveniences; garage, garden. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Telephone Columbus 931.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Nine or ten-room cottage in Mount Vernon or vicinity; screened porch and two baths. Write B. Leibowitz, 870 Riverside Drive. Apt. 2 G.

Wanted for the Summer, small cottage or bungalow, furnished, at Marion, Mass; please state location and price. C 189 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

Do You Want a 42nd St. Office?

A few small and medium sized offices will be available after May 1, 1919, in the

Vanderbilt Avenue Building

on 42nd St., adjacent to Grand Central Terminal—connected at base level with all subways and trains.

In the heart of New York

J. Clarence Davies
51 East 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 2287

GROUND FLOOR
in Financial District
2500 SQ. FEET
Suitable for
Bankers—Exporters
or
Marine Insurance
Vault and Fixtures included.
Geo. R. Read & Co.,
Tel. 3670 John. (12561) 30 Nassau St.

Two Stores, W. 40th St.

Can be used separately or as one. World Tower Building, West 40th St., near Broadway. Apply Room 1203, 110 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 8463.

Offices to Rent

in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

995 Madison Ave.

77th St., 8 rooms and 3 baths, from May 1st only. Supt. on premises.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $600. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

All cash, over first mortgage, for bargains; immediate answers. Edward Browning (principal), 110 W. 40th. Bryant 7122.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Leaving town; must sell beautiful four-story brownstone dwelling, all modern improvements; one block from park; terms to suit. Levy, 557 5th St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family brick, 11 rooms and bath, only $5,500, worth $6,850; need $500 cash, balance on terms to suit; near subway and trolley. Write or call at once, open Sundays and evenings. Bond, 199 East 58th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SOUND.
Beautiful Elizabethan house, brick and timbered stucco; thoroughly up-to-date; 12 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets; maid's dining room, sleeping porch; gas and electricity; garden; bathing; tennis and golf nearby 5 minutes to Stamford station. T. J. Good, 18 East 41st St. Murray Hill 9326.

For Sale.—High class all year residence; 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage; corner plot 250 ft. front; 35 minutes Grand Central depot; situated Yonkers; unobstructed river view; 2 minutes to station; convenient golf, boat clubs; very best surroundings. Write Harrington, 33 Old Broadway, or phone Morningside 3483.

Attractive 7-room stucco dwelling, No. 45 Wicks Av., Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y.; fine condition; hot water heat; lot 50x100; $6,500, easy terms. Apply W. R. Jackson, 72 Rossiter Av., Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SOUTH HUNTINGTON, L. I.
20 or 40 acres, highly cultivated, 1,100 ft. fronting on Jericho Turnpike; high elevation, fine scenery; fruit trees; residential site or gentleman's farm; Colonial house, 12 rooms. E. Kollmer, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Kew Gardens, 10-room house, 2 baths, fine large grounds, garage; 16 minutes commutation. Phone Hess, 900 Audubon.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For rent or sale, my house and farm in the Catskill Mountains. House has nine rooms and bath, hot and cold water; about sixteen acres of land in cultivation, besides fruits and flowers; situated next to a country club; good roads for motoring; attractive combination for Summer vacation and farming. Apply to R. A. Doane, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful ten-room house; bath, garage, steam heat, hardwood floors, electric light, city water; at Ramsey, 48 minutes on express train from Jersey City; 25 acres; near school; commuting distance, 10 minutes to station; $800 down, balance like rent. Rose, 7 West 45th St., Tel. Bryant 2729.

Comfortable Jersey home, 15 minutes from New York; large house; commanding location; garage, stable and poultry run; all improvements. For particulars write or phone Robert W. Doye, 117 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charming residence, beautiful "heights" section, nine rooms, all improvements, fine condition, steam heat, cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

Central R. R. dep. cor., with avenue and street, rear entrance, large plot. Y 211 Times Annex.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—An island just off Short Beach, Conn., with a six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 28-ft. motorboat with tender; just the place you were wishing for this Summer. H. Ross Clark, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. Owner.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Store Properties on Lexington, Charles, and Howard Sts., for Sale and Rent.
A special bargain in Charles St. near Lexington St., for sale, will pay 10 per cent.
CHAS. N. BOULDEN, 335 Title Bldg.
Baltimore, Md.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office space in the Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange showrooms; excellent thoroughfare, fine location for sales or show room for manufacturers' representative; space for showing samples; corner Lafayette and Prince Sts.

Will sublet for office or showroom, entire third floor, or part, at this address, at exceptionally attractive price to desirable tenant. No manufacturing.
BENNETT MFG. CO., 175 Broadway.

To sublet, well-lighted working studio; heat, electricity, service. Call between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., Room 1198, Hartford Bldg., 41 Union Square.

Parlor floor, basement, beautifully decorated, excellent location, in the middle Forties, between 5th and 6th Avs.; ideal tea room or physician's office. Y 263 Times Annex.

For Rent.—25x100, one-story new brick building; auto repair or machine shop; steam heat, plenty light. 313 East 97th St. Stuyvesant 2811.

Madison Av., 1,005, and 78th St.—New building, large store; ideal for gown, millinery, novelties, art, or any high-class line. Apply John J. Kavanagh, 963 Madison Av.

NEW 6-STORY BUILDING ON 5TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 42D STS., FOR RENT ON LONG TERM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Mail privileges $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 209 Broadway, Suite 807.

Attention.—Large 3-story brick building to let, suitable bakery, restaurant; 8th Av., centrally located. B 12 Times.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buckwald, 113 East 129th St.

Space or desk for rent to reliable party; telephone and stenographer service. David, 3 West 29th.

Office, finely furnished, with service; high-class 5th Av. building. W 339 Times.

First floor loft to let. Standard Iron Works, 508 East 74th St.

Desk and part office. Room 1607, Clarendon Building, 215 4th Av.

Light office facing Bryant Park to sublet, $75 month. Apply Room 1112, 105 W. 40th.

Bronx.

Store with loft; light basement; steam, electricity; corner brick building; lease for business, manufacturing; 85x26. 2,320 Westchester Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want to rent or lease in Lincoln Sq. district storeroom or basement, about 6000 square feet, suitable for storing and shipping auto tires. B 382 Times.

Wanted—Offices three or four rooms; financial district; give full particulars. G. C., Box 321 Times Downtown.

Wanted—6,000 to 10,000 square feet ground floor for manufacturing. B. Black, 47 West 34th. Greeley 6448.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

18TH, 151 EAST.—Furnished duplex apartment from April 15-Sept. 1; letter only. Mrs. J. Davidson.

30TH ST. (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, or four room apartments; meals if desired.

61ST, 26 EAST.
Beautiful whole floor apartment, handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath, and kitchen; rent $250 monthly. Apply Becker or Superintendent.

62D ST., EAST.—Immediate possession, two months, or longer, apartment, seven rooms, attractively furnished; $1,000 per month; linen and silver if required. Telephone Plaza 1845 between 9 and 5.

86TH, 58 EAST.—2 desirable rooms, bath, kitchenette.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS, kitchenette, bath, artistically furnished; all conveniences; valet on premises; 52d St., near 5th Av. Write for appointment, D. Burg, Hotel Netherland.

LEXINGTON AV. (87th.) — Comfortable, complete six rooms and bath, 3d floor, corner apartment; all light; reasonable price; references. Telephone 2544 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 687.—2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, all outside; seen morning and afternoon. Phone Plaza 4776. Sublease until October 1.

MADISON AV., 121.—Sublet furnished 8-room duplex apartment; possession at once. Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 713.—Three sunny rooms and bath; immediate possession. Apply to Janitress at 713.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH, 57 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; $100 monthly. Apply Supt. on premises.

12TH, 149 WEST.—Three-room apartment, nicely furnished, six months.

39TH, 54 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, complete; references; roof garden; lease. Supt.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

48TH, 151 WEST.—Elegant, high class two rooms, bath, new throughout, maid service, $75.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Large sitting room, double bedroom, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; April to September; call after 10. Carlyle.

49TH, 221 WEST.—Attractive, modern five-room corner apartment; electricity, telephone, elevator. Yeoman.

50S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $225; also five rooms, two baths, $200; also (11th.) Washington Square, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

50S, near 5th Av.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $115; also 70s, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Magnificently furnished large two rooms, bath; exclusive apartment house, 18 months, from April 1, $125 month; also unfurnished beautiful 3 rooms, bath, ground floor, at 255 West End, (72d,) two years, from Oct. 1, $83 month; both leases worth 50% more than when made; account of sickness will sacrifice both leases for $200 spot cash today; seen by appointment only. Telephone Bryant 8400, Room 534.

51ST, near 5th Av.—Private house; two large rooms with baths; gentlemen only; permanents. Telephone 239 Circle.

55TH, WEST.—To sublet, large studio, north light, kitchenette, bath, till Sept. 30; for particulars apply to Mrs. McMahon, 148 West 55th St.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

69TH ST., 245 WEST.—The New West End 2-3 room apartments, $65 to $90; latest improvements; completely furnished.

71ST, 31 WEST.—Sublet, room with bath, $60 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; complete hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. K. Gerard, Thelma Apartment Hotel. Columbus 9780.

72D, 166 WEST.—Apartment three rooms, consisting of bedroom, living room, and kitchen, with fine bathroom and shower; ice refrigeration, $175 until Oct. 1; all appointments are of highest standard; maid service if desired. Apply to Manager, on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

72D, 48 WEST.—Modern apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; handsomely furnished; 6 months, $160 a month. Phone Col. 5333. Power.

73D, 126 WEST.—Nobleton Hotel; several beautifully furnished two-room suites, with bath; weekly, monthly; moderate price.

74TH ST. (Broadway.)—Nicely furnished 7 rooms; occupancy immediately. Phone 1174 Columbus.

74TH, 202 WEST.—To let furnished six rooms; June-Sept. 15. Abercrombie.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two, 3 sunny room suite, bath, kitchenette; conveniences.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Five outside rooms, 2 baths; river view; $125 until December; responsible party. Van Sickle.

88TH, WEST.—Six rooms, 2 baths, and foyer; attractively furnished apartment; $250 per month. Seen by appointment. Phone Riverside 8045.

90s RIVERSIDE.—Six rooms, two baths; corner; bargain; elegantly furnished. Columbus 3974.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7-room apartment, facing Broadway, overlooking Hudson, for three months or longer. Apt. 7 C.

96TH ST., 35 WEST.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms, for rent. See Superintendent.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence floors, 3 spacious rooms, bath, overlooking Riverside; service, electricity; $150-$200; or unfurnished. Collette.

113TH ST., 606 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchen, bath; completely furnished; elevator apartment; grand piano; April to October.

115TH, 604 WEST, Apt. 6B.—Furnished, three rooms, sublet to October; $100 a month. Morningside 6740.

117TH, 353 WEST.—Five rooms completely, elegantly furnished, except table silver; lease to Oct. 31; $80 per month; possession April 1. Apt. 27. Morningside 2205.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—Very desirable rooms; with, without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly, monthly rates.

162D ST., 565 WEST.—Six beautifully furnished rooms; Oriental rugs, new Knabe piano; elevator. Apartment 20.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickcliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av.
Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly.
2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up.
3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

A Delightful Corner Suite of Seven perfectly furnished rooms, highest type of house, rent $250 per month; immediate possession. HAYWARD, 170 West 73d St.

BROADWAY, (61st.)—Beautifully furnished; everything new throughout; high-class parlor, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; hotel service; immediate possession; $125-$160 monthly. Pasadena. Phone Col. 4400.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—3 beautiful rooms, kitchenette, bath; elevator; immediate occupancy; $70.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, corner 69th, (Apt. 1.)—Facing Park, seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; May 1 to Nov. 1. Call or telephone Columbus 4733.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077

EXCEPTIONALLY furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 51st, just off 5th Av. For appointment phone Wright, Circle 1417.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Spacious, beautiful living room, bath, kitchen; enchanting view. Academy 3113.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession.

Six-room apartment at Bronxville, two-family house. Bronxville 1419-W.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $80; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

TWO rooms and bath, with maid service, facing 72d St., to let, furnished, from April 1. For appointment phone Columbus 8117, mornings.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Completely furnished seven all sunny housekeeping apartment; Summer rate.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Seven-room all sunny elevator apartment; Washington Square section.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Two large, well furnished rooms, kitchen, piano; separate or together; private house.

WEST END AV., 66, (92d.)—Beautiful, large front room; electricity; moderate.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

EXCELLENT SUITE, two large rooms and bath, well furnished; 20 minutes any part Manhattan; electricity, steam heat, southern exposure; excellent table board. 91 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn; Prospect 4957-J.

Unfurnished—East Side.

50S.—In the 50s, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $70 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

82D ST., 122 EAST.—Exceptional housekeeping apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; unfurnished, $105; furnished, $155; references required; May 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Supt.

Unfurnished—West Side.

59TH, 116 WEST (Overlooking Park.)—Sublet charming apartment 2 beautiful rooms, kitchenette.

70TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room apartment, three windows, electricity, parquet floors.

80S, (Riverside Drive.)—High-class apartment, ten rooms, three baths, $2,400; also 90s, (Drive,) seven rooms, two baths, $1,800. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

86TH, 330 WEST.—High-class apartment, 3 rooms and bath, including maid service; gas, electricity; all improvements; $185.

100TH, 313 WEST, (Riverside.)—High class room, bath, kitchenette, steam, southern exposure.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

143D, 500 WEST.—6 beautiful rooms, front; elevator; decorated to suit; $50.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two beautiful rooms, with bath, facing park; apartment hotel; maid service included. Apartment 5L.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 20.—Attractive 7-room apt. to lease unfurnished. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—To sublet, 5 beautiful rooms in a strictly fireproof building 1 block from subway; $85 per month; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 838.—Six rooms, two baths, front apartment, southern exposure; $110 monthly; beautiful view; one year lease. Apply Superintendent.

SIX rooms, facing Riverside Drive, 2 baths; rent $115. Inquire Hudson View Cons. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Audubon 4657.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

By refined couple, without children, a nicely furnished three or four room apartment; would take apartment immediately and throughout the Summer months; best care of furniture; must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address R. L. R., K 62 Times.

Four-room apartment, furnished, or board for three adults, Long Island or Jersey; state terms. D. B. E., 3012, 61 Broadway.

Wanted to rent or sublet, comfortable housekeeping apartment, two rooms, Jersey City or uptown New York. N 152 Times.

Refined couple, 3 or 4 rooms, around April 1, west side, above 96th, until October or longer. W 344 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished apartment of six rooms in two-party house wanted in New Rochelle or nearby suburb; rental about $50. B 339 Times.

First-class 5 or 6-room apartment, not too far out; best location of West End Av. or Riverside Drive; rent not over $2,500 yearly; for May 1. W 331 Times.

Four or five rooms, west side, Manhattan, for May 1; moderate rent; two adults. Phone Spring 2474.

Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; below Fifty-ninth. Telephone Mrs. Hookes. Farragut 395.

Wanted, unfurnished 7-room apartment; $65-$75. Cowen, Intervale 2659J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side

25TH ST., (northeast cor. 25th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Small room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

62D, 151 EAST, (Near Lexington Av.)—Attractive suite of rooms; sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, and toilet; electric light, gas, hot water, heat, telephone; private house; references.

72D ST, 203 EAST.—Sitting room, bedroom and bath; $45 monthly; gentlemen only.

93D ST, (Corner Madison Av.)—Two single rooms, running water, $7, $9; double room $15; complete hotel service. Hotel Ashton. Telephone Lenox 272.

NEAR 83D ST.—Two connecting rooms, lavatory; southern exposure; private shower; select; no children. Phone Lenox 6858.

West Side.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—For artistic people; single rooms; double room, private bath; open fires, electricity; pleasant old house, in convenient location; restaurant.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—TWO LARGE, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; BATH; OPEN FIREPLACE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; MAID SERVICE.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Large attractive room; twin beds; adjoining bath; electricity. Bernat.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms, baths; electricity; $8-$15.

73D, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; $3.50-$8-$15.

73D, 103 WEST.—Furnished room, lavatory, with hot and cold water.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed large front room and smaller one, southern exposure, facing Riverside mansion; absolutely first class.

75TH, 327 WEST, (At Drive.)—Exceptionally furnished room, single, en suite, electricity, select.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Large room, two flights; running water; electricity; phone; gentlemen.

77TH, 168 WEST.—Large, well furnished outside, sunny room; running water; electricity.

81ST ST., 167 WEST.—Large sunny front room, with bedroom adjoining, hot and cold water, both well furnished; convenient to bath; telephone. First Apartment, East.

81ST, 29 WEST, (facing Parks.—Elegant large room, four windows, southern exposure, private bath, porch, electricity, steam, maid service, breakfast; exceptional private house. Schuyler 10063.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Connecting front rooms, adjoining bath; private family; gentleman or business woman. Phone Schuyler 2484. MacGregor.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Large, small room; bath; hot, cold water; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large room for gentleman; bath connecting. Phone Schuyler 8725.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive large room; $10; private house; references.

88TH ST., 251 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Nicely furnished front room; southern exposure; two in family; absolute cleanliness. Richards.

88TH, 344 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; all conveniences; references.

90TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive parlor, connecting bedroom, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; gentlemen. Bernardt.

92D, 292 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom with piano; also handsome, large, sunny room; elevator apartment, near Broadway.

92D, 50 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; clean; hot water, electricity, telephone.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Extra large room, facing avenue, suitable two gentlemen. Butters.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Newly, beautifully furnished suites, two or three rooms, with private bath; other rooms; handsome private house.

102D, 303 WEST.—Unusually large room, 4 windows, private house, near Riverside.

103D, 203 WEST.—Bright room; southern exposure; gentleman. Jacobs. Phone Academy 3433.

107TH, 60 WEST.—Comfortable room, kitchen privileges; business woman; $5. Apt. 9.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Elegant, large, bright, warm, comfortable room. Apartment 21.

141ST, (87 Hamilton Place.)—Large, sunny room; lavatory; elevator. Apartment 48.

142D ST., 462 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, private bath; also rooms with running water; all conveniences; moderate terms; references.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.) — Large living room, bedroom connected, facing Broadway; piano. Apt. 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.) Apartment 73.—Overlooking Hudson; private bath; gentleman. Riverside 9043.

WEST END AV., (101st St.)—Large front room and alcove, charmingly furnished; use of kitchen; $75 month. Telephone River. 1943.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

70TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; 3 windows; electricity; parquet floors.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG BACHELOR desires quiet room in refined surroundings, preferably a private family. W 352 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished room, 40th to 116th St., east or west, about $20 monthly; in private house preferred. Circle 6095.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—One small room, near bath; meals served.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large double rooms, private baths; table guests.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths; table and service unexcelled.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, top floor, bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table boarders. Mrs. Newberg.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COL. 6396.

73D, 302 WEST.—Desirable suite, all conveniences, overlooking Hudson; excellent board; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, steam, electricity, telephone, table board.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private bath; French cuisine; homelike; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath adjoining; excellent meals; references required.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite; furnished, unfurnished; overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549. — Large corner room, lavatory; breakfast; two people; $16. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

Quiet house with home comforts, for your aged parents and convalescent patients. 250 Stuyvesant Av. Phone Bedford 3860.

BOARD WANTED.

Business gentleman wishing comfortable room and board would like accommodation with private family as paying guest; references given. Reply 222 West 23d St., Box 20C.

Young Jewish business couple (kosher) desire accommodations or share apartment with family or couple; references. K 63 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

Country Board Wanted.

Summer board for three families and small children on farm within easy commuting distance; location near water preferred; must have modern conveniences; send full description and terms. Apartment 31, 523 West 112th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT to Advertising Manager.—Worth-while work wanted by a young, gentle woman, whose studies have educated; who has brains, initiative organizing (hunts down the last detail to find where it best fits,) creative ability; intensely interested in doing work which counts; she desires to assist an advertising manager who is educated and broad-minded; one who wishes his assistant to learn to write copy based on ideas. S 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; can take full charge of office; trial balance, controlling accounts; knowledge stenography and typewriting; best references; salary $23. L 563 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; controlling accounts, trial balance; best references; $25. G 497 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; willing, reliable; salary $20. O 591 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Intelligent, efficient, experienced; best references; $17. K 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience; initiative; thoroughly competent; $25. "S," 592 West 178th.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, typist, 23 years, double entry, can take complete charge; 6 years' experience; $25. T 28 Times.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR, experienced, competent typist, desires position. L 495 Times Downtown.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS; best references; hotel or apartment. Phone Lenox 1416.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional lady patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th. Riverside 3329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N.J.

NURSE or nursery governess wishes position, children over 2-years; mail only. D. Y., 1,039 3d Av.

NURSE, infant's, experienced; best references; country only. W., 217 East 62d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT position, beginner; experienced typist, but does not wish to do typing exclusively; commence, $10. L 509 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK.—Six years' experience with large manufacturing concern. For particulars phone Intervale 4117.

REFINED GIRL, educated, 20, wants position as secretary-companion to cultured lady; knowledge of French; drives electric and motor car. Y 370 Times Annex.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, efficient, seeks position where executive ability can be utilized. S 70 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 13 years' experience; assistant bookkeeper; references; $25. N 178 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, five years' expereince, executive ability, quick and accurate. W 332 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, capable, willing; best references; $20. S 66 Times.

SKIRT FITTER, expert, capable of taking entire charge of department, now employed, desires to make change. A 1038 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-EYPIST, long experience import, export, familiar with office routine, conscientious, reliable worker, seeks immediate position. L 430 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; conscientious worker; high school graduate; two years' experience; salary $15 to start; references. L 441 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, executive ability; efficient; not a clock watcher; high school graduate; $18 to start. Miss Nettie, Lenox 6281.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, bright beginner; $10 to start. R. B., 115 East Houston St. Telephone Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, export, stocks, commission, wants position after 3; $10. Telephone Franklin 2028.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; reference former employer; salary $18. K 683 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, seven years' experience; conscientious; has initiative; $25. K 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; office assistant; references; American; $15. O 593 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, of personality, exceptional ability, desires position in country. S 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — EDUCATED; ABSOLUTELY EFFICIENT; EXPERIENCED; $18. L 478 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; four years' experience, one year export, switchboard; $18. G 480 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; bright; $26. C 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 3 years' experience; $20; can work switchboard. T 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced; $13. L. Deitsch, 254 Herzl St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, year's experience, competent, willing worker. Miss B., 1,174 Union Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, some experience, knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $12. Phone South 1233.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience; $18. O. G., 79 Starr St., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced; neat appearance; $14. G. E., 60 Broad St., N. Y. C.

TYPIST, experienced, desires permanent position in high-class firm; highest credentials; good at figures. M. G., A 1039 Times Harlem.

TYPIST. — Three years' experience; full knowledge of office work. K 616 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, knowledge stenography, office assistant; experienced, competent, high school graduate. K 680 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and assistant bookkeeper; 2 years' experience; best references. G 491 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography, desires good position; best references. K 93 Times.

TYPIST-BILL CLERK.—Good at figures; 4 years' experience. N 167 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, of neat appearance, desires position as companion to lady or as secretary; has knowledge of typing and bookkeeping; has had two years' experience as office nurse with physician; excellent personal references. L 13 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed; tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst, phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, system, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate; one year public accounting experience, desires position as senior or semi-senior with public accountant. W 294 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, executive, public and commercial accounting experience, desires position as office manager with progressive house. S 40 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 2 years' college training, desires position with accounting firm or business house; moderate pay. L 507 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified, general accounting, monthly audits, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. 784 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 34, experienced and well educated, seeks permanent position. O 567 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT, advanced student; 3 years' bookkeeping experience; salary moderate. S 24 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 26, thoroughly competent, practical experience, desires connection. A 991 Times Harlem.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — (18;) quick and accurate at figures; excellent references. O 582 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — 25; commercial, retail, and public accounting experience; highly recommended; controlling accounts, statements, factory costs; systematic, wide awake, "pep." Englewitz, 1,616 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner; I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $15. Mr. Z., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (19,) experienced; commercial college training; controlling accounts, trial balance, statements; quick, accurate figurer; references. L 442 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(23,) Christian, American; five years' experience controlling accounts; assume full charge; accounting student, N. Y. U.; released from navy; at present employed. G 502 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced, full charge, controlling accounts, trial balance; best reference. Schneider, 42 West 100th St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, auditor, office manager, costs, 29, married; hustler prompt; any business; eleven years' experience; $35. L 515 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced costs, modern accounting methods; open immediate engagement; $28. G 928 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, 8 years' experience, dependable, executive ability. L. B., 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (24,) thoroughly experienced; modern accounting; highest credentials. T 11 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, thoroughly experienced; advancement; moderate salary; references. B 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) desires connections; college student; 2 years' experience. B 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant desires position; best references; salary $21. D. C., 55 South 10th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—5 years' sales and purchase ledger experience; also payroll. K 667 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, (19,) thoroughly experienced, double entry, complete charge. L 408 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese couple wishes permanent position in private family; man good mechanic, careful driver, own repairs; wife Finnish, experienced chambermaid or waitress; best references; city, country. Mura, 100 West 53d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—EXPERT DRIVER AND MECHANIC; 8 YEARS' TOURING, 3½ YEARS' SHOP; PIERCE, PACKARD, &C.; AI REFERENCES. NAVILL, 2,031 BROADWAY. COL. 684, EXTENSION 57.

CHAUFFEUR, (38,) expert driver and mechanic, 12 years' experience, wishes position private family desiring competent man; city, country; personal references. Gittins, 477 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—A gentleman wishes to find position for a chauffeur; either city or country. Refer to W. A. Delano, 126 East 38th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thoroughly experienced, reliable, highly recommended; good mechanic; go anywhere; neat appearance, pleasing; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4956.

CHAUFFEUR, (39,) married, 18 years experience, expert driver, mechanic, excellent private references; man. 126 West 91st St. River 4427J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (single;) private family; 6 years' experience; best city references. J. Iteman, 188 Claremont Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; married; 12 years' experience; best references. Rhinelander 2795. Otto.

CHAUFFEUR, single, eight years' experience, wishes private position; references. Fischel, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, wishes position; do own repairs; good references. John Salo, 31 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, handy, willing; private family, country preferred. S 71 Times.

CHEMIST, graduate, experienced in oils, fats, fertilizers, and acids. W 671 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, young, clean-cut, energetic, American; experienced bookkeeper, office assistant; knowledge correspondence; finest references. W 353 Times.

COUPLE, young, wish position; man, chauffeur, useful; wife, housework. Anttila, 45 West 131st St.

DRAFTSMAN, designer special machines, tools, jigs, etc., desires position as designing or mechanical engineer. G 489 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER, mechanical, undertakes work by the hour. Engineer, 32 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN (19) desires position as beginner in mechanical drawing room. L 506 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, structural, college education, experienced, desires civil engineering position; moderate salary. B 338 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced detailer and neat tracer; technical student. Frankel, 1,370 5th Av.

EDITOR wants position; experienced; scientific; general; publicity; trade. D. Y., 104 East 14th.

EVENING WORK on your accounts, advertising, correspondence, research, or translations; competent man. R. N., 614 4th Av. Building.

EXPORT OR DOMESTIC.
German of unquestioned loyalty to the United States, who expects to obtain final citizenship papers next June, for years connected with large American corporation, linguist, traveled for many years in Central and South American countries in the interest of American business, also experienced as domestic salesman, thoroughly trained in office work relative to foreign and domestic trade, fluency in English conversation and correspondence, wishes immediate employment where his wide and rich commercial experience and training will find recognition. L 414 Times Downtown.

EXPORT opportunity desired by young man, thoroughly experienced all details; possesses initiative, ability, adaptability; credentials. K 26 Times.

INVESTIGATOR, experienced in commercial and legal investigations, desires position with concern who appreciate a good worker; references and commendations excellent. W 264 Times.

LAWYER.
Exceptional ability and business experience; college and law school graduate; just discharged from army; extensive experience on Government contracts; open for temporary engagement of two to five months. A 968 Times Harlem.

MAN, 35, unusual broad business and executive experience in real estate, building and architecture, available April 1. T 10 Times.

MAN, aged 45, with artificial leg, desires bench work or seated work; held one position nineteen years; excellent references. Phone Columbus 9759.

MANAGER, correspondent, bookkeeper, salesman; man, (37,) executive ability, solicits position. L 406 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT, university training, two years senior with certified public accountant, three years private auditor, wants connection in executive capacity; opportunity for reputable concern to secure services of live wire with excellent record. F 272 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE to Argentine, young man, member of 30-year-old firm in Buenos Aires, going there next month, would like to represent electrical, mechanical or some other concern. Chas. Schilder, 164 Clinton Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

SALESMAN, representing ladies' wearing apparel, waists, underwear, &c., in Washington, D. C., know the trade; experienced. Address G. E. Feeney, 27 Le Droit Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN, calling on jobbing trade only, Middle Western territory, about to leave for the road, is open for a good neckwear line. K 46 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, middle-aged, experienced specialty man, now employed, seeks opportunity as representative in Spanish country; knowledge of said country and language; expense and commission proposition preferred; bonded reference. T 23 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, married, ten years' selling experience to retail trade, desires to connect with progressive house; travel or city; salary or commission. A 1030 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive young man desires connection with established house; staple line, city, road; previous experience; references. C 58 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on city button and notion jobbers, wants to change. What have you to offer? W 261 Times.

SALESMAN desires connection; familiar with auto accessories; salary or commission. L 514 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (21,) desires position; willing to invest a few hundred dollars if necessary. W 347 Times.

SALESMAN, selling stationery, wants additional lines; territory west of Denver. W 342 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, salesman, expert office man; 15 years' experience; age 33; married; wants position; salary $40. O 929 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive; high-grade ability; excellent credentials; A 1 compensation. K 648 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, 22, educated, experienced parcel post, freight, express, local, and export shipping and packing. K 71 Times.

SPANIARD, young, (23,) desires position with reliable concern in stock; future main consideration; references. Llana, 95 Henry St., Brooklyn.

STATISTICIAN.—New Yorker, 26 years old, having 12 years' varied office experience as secretary, correspondent, statistician, and manager of time, orders, expediting, and purchasing departments, capable executive, possessing energy, tact, and initiative, is desirous of making permanent connection affording opportunity for advancement at starting salary of $1,800. Phone Hunters Point 888, or address L 451 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Expert; 5 years' experience; discharged army; salary $25. K 679 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; knowledge bookkeeping; experienced selling, purchasing; references; $22-$25. W 250 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; understands bookkeeping; brainy, dependable, hard worker; American; $25. O 604 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, willing worker, desires good connection. A 999 Times Harlem.

SUPERVISOR cloak and suit factory desires a position with a progressive manufacturing concern; has practical experience and efficient; will furnish satisfactory credentials. K 92 Times.

VALET.—Japanese young man wants position as valet, plain cooking, gentleman's place; best references. T. S., care of Arts Co., 107 East 59th St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) college graduate, discharged from service, five years' business experience, executive ability, desires position as assistant to executive; excellent references. I. A. Rosenzweig, 818 East 166th St.

YOUNG MAN, two years' high school education, two years' business experience, wishes position with future. William J. Scully, 632 Union Av., Bronx, New York; telephone Melrose 548.

YOUNG MAN (28) desires position with manufacturing establishment; city or out of town; practical knowledge of purchasing, selling, corresponding, production, receiving, shipping, &c. O 602 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position as stock clerk in showroom of silk concern; at present employed in like capacity, but wishes to better position; best references present employer. L 511 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, student accountancy, three years' experience as assistant bookkeeper, billing, sales clerk, &c., desires position. A 1024 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, business school graduate, desires position with reliable firm with good future; knowledge of typewriting. K 87 Times.

YOUNG MAN, age 20, desires position with a good concern. James Gibbons, 818 Woodward Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN desires position with landscape architect; willing to study anything suggested by employer. C 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, seven years' business experience, year Government service as chief file clerk, desires office position. K 9 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires responsible position wholesale house; future essential. W 330 Times.

YOUNG MAN expert typist, desires clerical position; six years' experience. L 448 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) general clerical experience; executive ability; good penman. L 508 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, technical and business experience, desires position. L 453 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate; three years' office experience; knowledge ookkeeping. Jacob Brechner, 342 E. 82d.

OUNG MAN, 23, wishes position with prospects to learn selling. W 338 Times.

OUNG MAN desires position with chance of learning salesmanship. W 337 Times.

OUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate; dress house connection desired. S 32 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ALTERATION DEPARTMENT
REQUIRES
FIRST-CLASS
SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS.
GOOD WAGES; PERMANENT POSITION.
Apply all week, Best & Co.,
Employment Office, 7 West 35th St.,
8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

ART STUDENTS.
SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES WITH BRUSH EXPERIENCE.
Profitable employment; high-class surroundings. Apply Room 902, 501 5th Av.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Young lady, good personality, dramatic and moving picture agency experience, to act as assistant manager in dramatic department; state salary required and give full particulars in first letter. B 363 Times.

ASSISTANT to Sales Manager; some experience in advertising detail work, as well as good stenographer; write only; only detail experience and salary desired. Standard Music Roll Co., 29 Central Av., Orange, N. J.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, with insurance experience preferred, but not essential; must be accurate at figures; state experience and salary expected. A 592 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; pay $35 per month. Call 146 East 28th St., New York, today at 3 P. M.

BABY'S NURSE, to live at nursery. Call Friday from 1-4. See Mrs. E. L. Roberts, Haven Day Nursery, 445 West 24th.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, TO ASSIST IN OFFICE OF SKIRT MANUFACTURING HOUSE. REPLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 311 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity for one experienced and familiar with business details and handling large number of accounts; state references, salary expected, &c. E. B., 810 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, double entry; must be thoroughly capable and efficient; permanent position; state experience, expectations, &c. E X 802 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, with large wholesale drug house; must be accurate and operate typewriter; good opportunity; salary to start $13 per week. 344 West 38th St., 4th floor.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced double entry; write in detail, stating experience and salary expected. A 591 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experience not necessary, but preferable. Wilson Steam Laundry, 306-310 10th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be thoroughly experienced, to take full charge. Abrams & Hammer, 279 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Engleberg, 165 Richmond St., Bklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of typewriting; wholesale millinery. Henig, 28 West 38th.

BUYER FOR SOCIAL STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.
Are you fully familiar with the social stationery and engraving line?
Can you buy for and manage a busy department? If so, we have a vacancy for you with wonderful opportunities for advancement and a good salary; state experience. A 587 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, nurse; permanent position, near city. Apply Monday, 11 to 1, at 2 East 41st St.

CLERKS, 16 to 20 years of age, in a large office; experience unnecessary; some high-school training desirable, but not essential; salary $10 per week to start; splendid opportunity for advancement; write stating age, education, and experience, if any. R 448 Times Downtown.

COOK, for private family experienced in all branches; first-class references. Apply Monday, 11 to 1, 19 West 70th St.

DESIGNERS.
WE REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF 2 EXPERIENCED DESIGNERS, 1 FOR LADIES' NECKWEAR, 1 FOR BOUDOIR CAPS; TO THE RIGHT PARTY WE OFFER A GOOD OPPORTUNITY AND VERY LIBERAL SALARY; WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT; YOUR COMMUNICATION TREATED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. V 62 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

DESIGNER PETTICOATS.
Rare opportunity offered to woman experienced in designing petticoats by large, well-known firm; communications strictly confidential. Eagle Skirt, 44 West 28th.

DESIGNER on muslin and silk underwear; good opportunity. Cohen Paulson & Tanenbaum, 189 Greene St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for large business house on west side of N. Y. C. near Jersey ferries; salary $65 to $75 per month. A 620 Times Downtown.

DRAPERS.
HARRY COLLINS
REQUIRES
WAIST DRAPERS.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.
CALL ANY TIME,
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

DRESSMAKERS, EXPERIENCED WAIST HANDS; STEADY WORK. S. R. KERNER, 7 EAST 48TH.

FINISHERS.
HARRY COLLINS
requires
FINISHERS, waist, sleeve, skirt.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.
CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

GIRL
TO TAKE CHARGE OF
STOCK
IN WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE.
EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; YEARLY POSITION.
SMOLIN, 5 WEST 37TH.

GIRLS GIRLS
WANTED
for stamping, folding and mailing.
354 4th Av., 15th Floor. Bena.

GIRL.—Large manufacturing concern wants bright young girl as record clerk; must be accurate and capable of making neat figures; salary to start $12 week; one with knowledge of typewriting will receive preference; answer in own handwriting. A 628 Times Downtown.

GIRL for general housework, family two adults; no washing. Graham, 54 West 94th St.

GOVERNESS, nursery, young lady, children 2½ and 4 years; pleasant home, good wages; experienced; personal references required. Call Monday, Apt. 10W, 150 W. 79th.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, for small dining club near settlement; woman with daughter, take full charge; good cook, economical manager; references. Apply Monday, 10 to 3, Hudson Guild, 436 West 27th St.

HOUSEWORKER, general, (white); 3 in family; no washing; $50; references required. Call Monday, 10-1, Apartment 92, 230 West 79th.

HOUSEWORKER.—Capable white girl for family three adults, in apartment; wages $45; no laundry. Call Monday morning, Apt. 12-A, 156 East 79th St.

HOUSEWORKER, general, white, to begin April 7; four in family; no washing; city references. Y 236 Times Annex.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced. Write Box K. A., 1,515 3d Av.

KITCHEN HELPER, references, good worker; sleep out. Woman Club, 133 East 40th St.

LADY, acquainted in the best New York society, to assist portrait painter with distinguished record to obtain commissions for portraits in oil; person qualified to cooperate successfully will be paid good commission; painter is highly qualified. With assurance of strict confidence, address Y 261 Times Annex.

LADY ASSISTANT in dental office; experience and good references required. Room 409, 51 East 42d St.

MAID wanted to cook and serve breakfast; private family of 5; references required. Telephone 3489 Circle.

MODEL, SIZE 18.
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES.
HIGH-CLASS COSTUME HOUSE.
MACK KANNER MILIUS,
136 MADISON AV.

MODELS.—Stylish young women with ability to wait on trade in showroom of skirt house. Leavy & Friedberg, 40 West 25th St.

MODEL, size 16, cloaks and suits. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

MOTHER'S HELPER, assist with 2 children, over 2 years; live in; servant kept. 404 West 115th St. Apt. 32.

NURSE or mother's helper to take care of girl 4 years and help with infant; good wages; room to self; must be highly recommended. Call 10-2, Chalmers, 102 West 93d.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced; good home; at Mount Vernon, N. Y. Call at Max Goldstein, 48 West 25th St.

NURSES, (2,) graduated, for floor duty, small hospital. Call Union Hospital, corner 188th St. and Valentine Av.

NURSE for baby; capable take entire charge of motherless infant. Call Halberstadt, 601 West 156th.

NURSE.—Entire charge 2-year boy, to assist with infant; salary $50-$60. Call all day, Apt. 6B, 949 West End Av.

NURSE, experienced, one child; city references required. Call before 10:30, after 4:30, or evenings, 27 West 75th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for the country; 2 children, ages 2 and 3 Apply Rosen Bros, 20 West 33d, between 10:30 and 1 P. M., Monday.

OFFICE.—Young lady, accurate at figures, assist in office. Repetti, 514 West 36th.

SALESLADIES, 15.
Experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear; salary $18-$25; for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN
possessing ability may secure remunerative position in petticoat department with best stores out of town. William Epstein & Bro., 1,239 Broadway.

SAMPLE MAKER-COPYIST, LADIES' TAILORED WAISTS. ALBERT ISRAEL, 31 EAST 27TH.

SECRETARY, stenographer, with Christian architect; college graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping, good appearance; state age, experience, reference; salary $18; permanent position. B 96 Times.

SECRETARY to busy man, rapid stenographer; must be experienced, accurate, intelligent, refined, possess executive ability; none others need apply; state salary. B 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER IN DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE AND SPEEDY; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRD. "ACCURAT," 127 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, competent Spanish and English, preferably one familiar with Portuguese also; state salary desired and full particulars of experience, with references; permanent position with large exporting interest assured right party. Allied Industries Corporation, 151 Fifth Av., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate the dictaphone; instruction on dictaphone given if necessary free of charge; excellent positions; $16-$25 weekly. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 225.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid, accurate; advancement depends upon ability; state age, education, and salary desired. Address "L. C." Box 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk, experienced, accurate, neat; one who can bill on a Remington typewriter; steady position; moderate salary. Call, H. Rosenthal & Co., 75 Worth St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be thoroughly capable and experienced in operating NOISELESS typewriter; exceptional references required. Apply 242 4th Av., top floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who is quick and accurate; good salary; experienced only need apply. L. & G. Dress Co., 136 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER,
who can assist at billing and general office work; give full details and salary. T 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, refined, permanent position to competent worker; $18 per week. Apply Orinoka Mills, 215 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; beginner, willing to make herself generally useful in office. Address, stating salary expected, Import, W 335 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, bright, experienced; state salary desired. B 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, at least six months' experience; salary $12; good chance advancement. B. A., 377 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced. Address, stating salary, S 780 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, and assistant; salary, start $12. Whittemore-Sim Co., 1,976 Broadway.

TAILORS
REQUIRED ON WOMEN'S COATS AND SUITS IN OUR ALTERATION DEPT.
GOOD WAGES; WELL-VENTILATED WORKROOM; PERMANENT POSITION.
Apply all week, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

TYPISTS.
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO. REQUIRE SEVERAL CAPABLE TYPISTS; ELLIS OPERATORS PREFERRED; HOURS, 8:50 TO 5:30; APPLY BY LETTER, GIVING EXPERIENCE, EXPECTATIONS, ETC.
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST.

TYPISTS, experienced and rapid, in office of large firm. See Mr. Ball, 3d floor front, 346 Broadway.

TYPIST, accurate and willing worker; salary to start $48 per month. Apply 9 to 12. Vapor Heating Co., 597 5th Av.

WAIST, Skirt and Sleeve Hands wanted; also good sewers. A. Meier, 203 Washington Park, Brooklyn, near De Kalb Av.

WAITRESS, experienced, references; sleep out. Woman Club, 133 East 40th St.

WOMEN,
middle-aged, for light, clean employment; assorting tissue paper patterns; $9 start; chance for advancement. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th, 6th floor.

YOUNG American woman to learn to operate special light machine in machine shop; must be good character, settled and steady; wages $10 per week to learn, then $15 per week; steady work; no layoff. Wetter, 255 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of girls' lunch room in large corporation; should have domestic science training or practical experience, and be a resident of New York City or Brooklyn; salary $16 to start. K 671 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, of good appearance, fluent talker, for special work; very good salary to right party. Call 10 A. M., William Oleck, 1,133 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY, 21 to 25, to assist dentist; experience unnecessary; salary $12. Dr. E. Lieban, 17 West 4[illegible] St.

YOUNG WOMAN [illegible] assist in cafeteria and tea room. B. [illegible] 300 Times.

YOUNG LADIES
FOR CANDY WRAPPING,
BON-BON AND
CHOCOLATE DIPPING.
also a few to assist as chocolate dippers; no experience necessary; we teach you and pay well while learning these excellent trades; good opportunity; prefer young ladies 20 years of age. Apply
LOFT, INC.,
400 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.
Subway station to Spring St. Station and Canal St Station of Bklyn trains.

YOUNG LADIES for female orchestra, for long engagements at Summer resorts; good appearance required. Apply 4-6 P. M. Suite 314, 1,482 Broadway.

Instruction.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY
to learn a profession that pays well—FILING. Join our class now forming and prepare yourself in four weeks to take a position where you will earn anywhere from $12 to $30 a week. We teach Filing and Indexing exclusively, and train you more thoroughly than you could be trained in an office. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Only filing school in the downtown business district. Choice of evening or afternoon classes. Classes kept small in order to give individual instruction, therefore enroll early. Call, write or phone. Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin Street, near Broadway.

TRAINED WOMEN
are needed in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives; lucrative positions await trained women in these fields; the nature of this training will be discussed by Charles B. Couchman, C. P. A., (Mo.,) in a free lecture on "How Women Can Succeed in Business," Monday, March 31, 6 P. M. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary ticket of admission to the lecture and for details of training classes now forming, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
ATTEND FIRST TEACHING SESSION
of the new evening class in Business English on Thursday, April 3, from 6:05 to 7:55 P. M.; no obligation to enroll as a student. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Your English" and for details of the class now forming, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 85 West 42d St. Phone V-4039 for catalogue.

$15
Monday, day or night, pays for special 6 weeks' course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL. Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

LADIES learn telephone switchboard operating; complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman.

Employment Agencies.

GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
Est. 1897. Registration free.
STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$30. Worth while positions. Banking, brokerage, legal, export, automobile, insurance, technical, manufacturing, &c. French-English, $25. Several beginners, $12-$15. BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $25. Bookkeeper, $22-$25. TYPISTS, $12-$18. Typist, file clerk, $15. OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $12-$15.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHERS, COMMERCIAL,
LEGAL, DICTAPHONE ....$15-$25
BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER $25
TYPSISTS, SWITCHBOARDS, CLERKS.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 Nassau, Room 600.—No Registration Fee. Stenographers, $14 to $30; typist-bookkeeper, $18-$21; typist, bill clerk, $16-$18.

COOKS, $80-$50; kitchenmaids, waitresses, nurses. The Kernaghan Agency, 844 6th Av.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical; many excellent permanent. Call immediately.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $10-$25.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, experienced difficult medical dictation; $30. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced railroad general bookkeeper or chief clerk; man holding similar position preferred; excellent opportunity for the right party; give age, experience, present position, and salary in first letter. W 660 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT in export house; thoroughly experienced on ledger, with knowledge of voucher system and control accounts; steady position with advancement. S 779 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER.—Automobile tire; factory experience desirable, but branch house experience absolutely essential; must possess good education, together with unusual ability and tact; to take charge of Western territory with headquarters at Los Angeles; write, stating experience and salary expected, to Box Y 374 Times Annex.

AGENTS wanted.—Easy selling oil leases in great West Texas oil fields; big commissions, strong co-operation; energetic salesman makes up to $400 weekly. Dan Sonnenthell Company, Department 75, Dallas, Texas.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; must be first-class; apply by letter only, giving experience and references; strictly confidential. Albert Kahn, Architect, Marquette Building, Detroit, Michigan.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ARTIST.—FIRST CLASS LETTERER AND DESIGNER, EXPERIENCED IN ADVERTISING DISPLAY WORK. CALL FOURTH FLOOR, 43 WEST 36TH ST., AFTER 5 P. M.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. — MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN LEDGER WORK AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY MAX SCHWARZ, 57TH ST. AND 3D AV.

BOND SALESMEN.
Three or four high-grade stock or bond men have an opportunity to become associated with a New York Stock Exchange house in the sale of an attractive stock issue; only high caliber, energetic, well recommended men will be considered.
Applications should be made by mail, giving address and phone number. B 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN LEDGER WORK AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. APPLY MAX SCHWARZ, 57TH ST. AND 3D AV.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant bookkeeper and cashier.—Experienced double entry; large mercantile establishment; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. L 513 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Thorough knowledge double entry; state age, experience, and salary wanted. K 646 Times Downtown.

BOTTLER.—Experienced foreman wanted in soft-drink plant; must know automatic machinery thoroughly; state experience and salary expected; reference required. Address "Bottler," 319 Heed Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

BOYS WANTED
BY WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR BRIGHT WILLING BOYS TO ADVANCE; APPLY IN PERSON.
McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS.
21-29 Hudson St.

BOY.
We offer a permanent position with excellent opportunity for advancement to bright, industrious lad of about 15 years; experience unnecessary; must be of good address and come well recommended. Call Monday A. M., Chas. Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Av., 3d floor.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. G 441 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15 OR 16 YEARS, IN PUBLISHING HOUSE TO GO ON ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; SALARY TO START $8 WEEKLY; APPLY AFTER 8:30 A. M. McCLURE PUBLICATIONS, INC., 25 WEST 44TH ST.

BOYS over 16, useful around shipping department importing house. O 535 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, to run multigraph and address envelopes; must have good reference. Apply Room 1202 Times Building.

BOYS over 16, helpers, house department, also run errands. O 534 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MANAGER for muslin underwear and negligee department; large specialty store handling medium and high-grade merchandise. E. E. Atkinson & Co., Minneapolis.

CHEMIST thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of starch and starch derivatives; only highest grade need apply; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 2900 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Nights, with knowledge of books and competent at figures. Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St.

COLLECTORS;
FURNITURE AND INSTALLMENT EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY. APPLY 8:30 TO 11 A. M., HECHT BROS., 53 WEST 14TH ST.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Export house requires services two correspondents, Spanish, French, Italian; those with experience in export, import preferred; must be good typists; state education and experience A 629 Times Downtown.

CUSTOMERS' MAN WANTED.
PROMINENT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM WANTS THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF CUSTOMERS' ROOM; MUST BE COMPETENT AND THOROUGHLY POSTED ON FINANCIAL AFFAIRS; GIVE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. L 510 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DIE SINKER, first class, wanted; must be able to estimate and design drop forge dies; in reply, give age, experience, references, and wages expected. Y 269 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—A-1 detail designer on medium size apparatus; must have had extensive shop experience; state full particulars and salary. Box 173, 1,464 3d Av.

DIRECTOR for junior boys' club Wednesday evenings, and one for seniors Friday evenings. Box K. A., 1,515 3d Av.

EDITOR wanted on trade paper; state experience and salary expected. W 334 Times.

ELECTRICIAN, GOOD ALL AROUND MAN, STEADY POSITIONS NOW OPEN. CALL ROOM 202, 74 CORTLANDT ST.

EXECUTIVE.
High-class man wanted by manufacturers of advertising novelties, to take full charge of business; must be a live wire, with thorough knowledge of up-to-date methods, progressive, and with original ideas; excellent opportunity for the right man; no attention will be paid to communications unless complete details are given. B 320 Times.

EXPORT MAN WANTED.
AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM WITH EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES DESIRES A MAN TO DEVELOP FORWARDING BUSINESS BETWEEN THE U. S. AND EUROPE, ON NEW LINES. HE MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN THE SECURING AND HANDLING OF BUSINESS IN FORWARDING, CUSTOM CLEARING, ETC., ON OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS. SUBSTANTIAL OFFER WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE TO THE RIGHT MAN. WRITE PAST EXPERIENCE AND FULL PARTICULARS TO B 58 TIMES.

EXPORT MANAGER.
EXPORT CORPORATION, DOING BUSINESS WITH THE ORIENT AND THE FAR EAST, IS OPEN TO NEGOTIATE WITH PARTY COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF SAID BUSINESS, WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING IT.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PROPER MAN.
STATE FULL PARTICULARS; CORRESPONDENCE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. T 40 TIMES.

FIVE HIGH CLASS SALESMEN.
Men with building or drafting experience preferred, to sell our portable steel construction; immediate demand; liberal commission; leads furnished, local publicity; residents of Newark, Jersey City, Mount Vernon, and Long Island who believe they qualify should see our Mr. La Porte, Room 419, 261 Broadway, New York, between 3 and 5 this afternoon.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MAN.
Large essential oil house wants flavoring extract chemist; one thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of flavors and extracts, up-to-date methods; unusual opportunity; good salary. B 88 Times.

EXAMINER, silk, experienced on piece goods. Dorothy Waist, 38 West 26th.

FRENCH PROFESSORS wanted; native preferred; a wonderful opportunity is offered to men with experience and good knowledge of English; permanent positions under contract; must be willing to travel or stay in Baltimore or Washington, D. C. Address, with full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. G 403 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, willing to assist in other work; single. N. P., 257 Times.

HEAD WAITER of experience and ability; best references required; apply after 10 A. M. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

HOTEL CLERK, middle aged, reliable; nine hours, six days; $20 week. Apply Mr. Washburn, 25 South St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Men with six or more years of experience in instrument making and tool making should apply, in person or by mail, to the Board of Examiners, 500 Park Av., city, for positions in the city high schools to teach the trade; candidates must be citizens under the age of 41 years; maximum salary, $2,650; annual increment, $150.

LARGE DRESS HOUSE
has splendid opportunity for right man to take charge of large out-of-town factory manufacturing children's dresses; only those thoroughly experienced need answer. K. E., 805 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Export, import house requires services two men to supervise foreign correspondents and quotation; only accurate and experienced need apply; state education and experience. A 630 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN Wanted.—High grade men experienced in automobile factory work. Apply in person or send full details to General Efficiency Department Chevrolet Motor Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

MECHANICS wanted for automobile work; good wages, steady employment. Apply Superintendent's office, 618 West 57th St., 9 A. M. Haynes Automobile Company.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN'S NECKWEAR SALESMEN.
All territories open, old established firm making popular line is open for men who have sold men's neckwear and have following among the better trade; good propositions to live wire men on commission basis. Nat. Potar & Co., 894 Broadway.

MEN in uniform, splendid opportunity to realize quick daily profits selling America first seals; dignified work on uplifting propaganda; easily sold to corporations as well as individuals; commission basis. Suite 604, Times Building, New York.

MILLINERY
DESIGNER.
WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
NEUHOF, 19 E. 48TH.

OFFICE BOY, salary $50 month. Call 4 to 6 P. M., Room 422, Custom House.

PACKERS.—WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE; Only thoroughly experienced need apply. Max Rubel & Co., 136 Madison Av.

PAINTERS.—First-class brush hands on high-grade automobile work; in your reply, state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

PATTERNMAKER to go to copper mines, Peru, South America; altitude fifteen thousand feet; living conditions good; two-year contract; transportation furnished; give character references, salary desired, and record first letter. A 631 Times Downtown.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.
One half-tone and one zinc etcher, experienced. Apply Robert Gair Co., Washington St., Brooklyn.

PIECE GOODS BUYER WANTED.
Young man, age 30-35, capable buying and selling piece goods; one acquainted with domestic and Mexican business; must have thorough experience and executive ability; good connection with El Paso wholesale house; call or write with full details. Robert A. Keller, 395 Broadway.

PORTER. — Hotel baggage porter; experienced; best references required. Apply Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

PRINTING.—Young man, between 20-30, with experience, to follow up and assist order clerk in handling engravings, paper and bindings; good salary to right man. Address, stating experience, "Printing," 215 Times Downtown.

REPORTER, general experience, keen personality, 25-35 years. Room 503, 6 Church St.

SALESMEN.
Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—I am now engaged in expanding my sales organization, which deals in high-grade securities; I am looking for a number of clean men who can measure up to the highest standards as to character, honesty, and probity; here is an opportunity for a few such men to affiliate themselves with a proposition that should give them high-class associates and satisfactory commissions; there are certain towns in proximity to New York where I am not represented, and in which I am considering establishing local representatives; all answers will be treated in strictest confidence, and no investigations will be made until I have talked to you face to face. G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
BUTTON SALESMEN WANTED BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM TO CALL ON CLOAK AND DRESS MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS; ONLY THOSE WITH AN EXTENSIVE TRADE NEED APPLY; SALARY AND COMMISSION. W 351 TIMES.

SALES EXECUTIVE wanted by a large manufacturing concern; must have a man with executive sales experience, for a position offering great opportunity for advancement, in a capacity equaling that of assistant general sales manager; full information is required in letter of application as to past experience, references, both business and personal, present or last connections, age, and salary expected to start; all replies confidential. Address P. O. Box 462, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN
Wanted for New York - Pennsylvania for handkerchiefs, laces, curtain draperies, and white goods; liberal arrangements on commission basis will be made with man familiar with the line and good following with retail trade, or can be carried as a side line Address, with full particulars as to territory covered and references, Salesman, Room 1009, 110 West 34th St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—Heavyweight only; pile fabrics coat house of national reputation will consider application high-class coat salesman with established trade and strongest retail following for State of Texas; useless for any other than coat salesman up to present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. B. S., 231 Times.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell stock; those who have been selling to the retail trade or to professional men and have their confidence can obtain a connection that offers an excellent future; $50 commission a week if they can qualify. Phone 7287 Rector for appointment or write A 514 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Securities experience not essential; personality and integrity qualify; an extraordinary opportunity for a few men to make big money; commission basis; live leads. Call between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., J. Keilty, 15 Park Row, Suite 932, New York City.

SALESMEN wanted to sell Manchester shirts, (cotton, silk stripes, silk and cotton, satin stripe, tub and crepe de chenes,) on straight commission basis; state towns you have covered recently, whom with last and lately. Miller Bros. Co., Broad and Wallace Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—Prominent cloak and suit house is open to engage salesman; must positively be $10,000 a year man; useless to apply unless you can submit convincing evidence of having produced over $150,000 annual sales in New York State and Pennsylvania State; commission basis. T. P., 216 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Prominent ladies' coat house, specializing on pile fabrics, wants experienced coat salesman with entre and strongest following and established trade for N. Y. City; big men only considered; write fullest details personal letter; commission and drawing account. B 312 Times.

SALESMEN, (6,) sell well advertised automobile specialty; over 50,000 users; knowledge automobiles an advantage, though not essential; commission. See us at Brooklyn Auto Show, or arrange for appointment. Essenkay Service Co., Inc., Buick Building, Circle 5862-3.

SALESMAN TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF PETTICOATS IN SOUTHERN AND GULF STATES FOR LARGE, WELL-KNOWN HOUSE; OTHER SECTIONS OPEN; COMMISSION. EAGLE SKIRT, 44 WEST 28TH.

SALESMAN wanted by machine shop; one with large acquaintance in machinery line; good compensation to one who can land us the business; salary or commission. Y 339 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, wholesale hosiery and underwear, with personal following, for city, suburbs, Middle West, or all; permanent connection and good salary; splendid opportunity for right man. Stieglitz, 475 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced with specialty advertising line, to sell advertising leather novelties in N. Y. C., preferably one acquainted with large buyers; commission basis; write, giving full particulars. Address Novelties, 500-437 Marbridge Bldg.

SALESMAN.—Large manufacturing concern of cloaks and suits wishes to engage experienced salesman for Middle West and one for Coast; must have good following and successful record; commission and drawing account. Y 257 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to carry music rolls for leading manufacturer as a side line; small samples, quick sales, and good commission. Write or call Standard Music Roll Co., 29 Central Av., Orange, N. J.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 860, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted in the notion line; must have trade; only experienced should apply; very good opportunity for the right man. Joseph H. Binder, 54 Orchard St. Tel. Orchard 2071.

SALESMAN TO SELL COTTON WASTE WIPERS AND CHEESE CLOTHS IN GREATER NEW YORK; COMMISSION BASIS. APPLY BY LETTER. E. T. HALLOCK, 49 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN; familiar with hotel and restaurant or groceries, to sell our line, spices and groceries specialty; side line or exclusive; commission basis. Uwanta Spice Co., 188 Duane St.

SALESMAN for side line of brassieres; commission basis; corset salesman preferred; those having big followinf. A 623 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experience traveling and acquainted with leather goods buyers, to handle a first class side line of ladies' belts on commission. W 833 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in ladies' trimmed hats, to call on department stores and office trade; drawing account against commission. Classic Hat Co., 705 Broadway.

SALESMAN TO SELL NEW LIGHT UNIT ON COMMISSION; WE WANT HUSTLERS WHO NEED $50 WEEK. 220 WEST 42D, ROOM 403, 9 TO 11 MORNING.

SALESMAN, calling on millinery, dry goods trade city, to carry side line of veilings; liberal commission; established territory. National Veiling Works, 3 East 17th St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in retail cloak store. Samuel Blecher, 18 Division St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN
AND SALES MANAGERS,
LISTEN.

The men occupying the BIG POSITIONS today in any national sales organization are the men who connected with that organization at the right time.

This is the RIGHT TIME to make a connection with this Corporation—destined to be one of the largest office appliance corporations in the United States.

Our products, which are fully protected by patents, are manufactured for us under contract by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Colt's contract for delivering during 1919 and 1920 aggregates nearly $6,000,000 of merchandise. In order to finance this merchandise we are selling a limited amount of our Preferred Stock, accompanied by a substantial bonus of Common Stock.

We believe you can make more money this year selling this stock than you ever made before, and next year, if your work has been satisfactory, you can step into a permanent position as District Manager in our Merchandising Department, which will pay you from $10,000 to $30,000 annually the remainder of your active business life.

Stock selling experience helpful, but unnecessary. We instruct you. Many of our representatives, working through cards of introduction which we furnish, are earning over $500 a week in commissions.

If you think you can qualify, call Monday only, before 3:30 P. M., Suite 414, 50 East 42d St.

SHIRT FACTORY MANAGER.
OPEN TO CONNECT WITH PRODUCTION MANAGER AND FACTORY EXECUTIVE FOR MEN'S SILK SHIRT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; APPLICANT MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND ABLE TO ASSUME FULL CHARGE OF ALL MANUFACTURING DETAILS; SUITABLE COMPENSATION AND BONUS TO HIGH-GRADE MAN; UNLIMITED CAPITAL AT DISPOSAL. ADDRESS BOX 800, 1619 ST. JAMES BUILDING.

SELLING AGENTS.—A factory with capacity thousand bungalow aprons daily wants selling agents on commission basis. Box 804, Fall River.

SOLICITOR.
EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN TO SOLICIT TEXTILE MILL ACCOUNTS FOR A FACTORING AND COMMISSION HOUSE; LIBERAL SALARY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS WITH FULL DETAILS, B 321 TIMES.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CAN EARN GOOD MONEY DELIVERING TELEGRAMS. APPLY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 33 PARK PLACE.

STENOGRAPHERS, speedy, accurate, intelligent, who can operate switchboard; must be experienced and have good education; wonderful opportunity for live wire. A 586 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Former Sargent & Harmon men wanted; a very unusual offer, $50 a week and over commission for those who can qualify. Phone Rector 5295 for appointment. A 599 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.
Connecticut corporation, located in Connecticut, all Connecticut men, a permanent future for right man; have small amount of securities to place; salary and commission. Address W. L. Cunningham, Room 4, South Norwalk Trust Co., South Norwalk, Conn.

STOCK SALES MANAGER with A1 experience, who can take full charge of stock sales for large corporation and get large force of salesmen; commission basis only. Apply or write, R. W. Crawford, Hotel Navarre, New York City.

STOCK SALESMEN resident in Syracuse, Schenectady, Albany, Springfield, Hartford, Boston, Portland, Trenton; excellent proposition and an unusual money maker; commission basis. Write A 513 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK and buyer, automobile body business; salary, experience, and references required. Brooks Ostruk, 255 West 66th St.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Leading all-year resort hotel wants high-class superintendent of service; must be fully capable, beyond any doubt. Address, with complete details as to age, experience, ability, references, (confidential,) Box 639, The Dorland Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

TEACHER.—Head master for Summer camp wanted who is experienced in handling boys and organizing work of staff of counselors. Apply, giving full information and salary expected, K 617 Times Harlem.

TEACHERS for high and private school positions out of city, at once. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg.

TOOL DESIGNER wanted, with extensive experience on jig, fixture, and press work; give age, experience, and wages wanted in first letter. International Time Recording Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

TRUNK MAKERS for San Francisco; must be good workers; able to furnish reference; please state experience. Y 343 Times Annex.

TYPIST and general office assistant.—Japanese silk importing house has opening for an ambitious girl; state particulars and apply for appointment by letter. Yamanaka & Co., 680 Fifth Av., New York.

VIOLIN PLAYER wanted to learn how to teach school children in class work; steady work, good opportunity; Connecticut city. Apply for interview Wednesday, April 2, Baumann, 516 West 184th St., from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WALL PAPER MEN experienced in stock and shipping department; good wages; good chance for advancement. Robert Griffin Co., 157 West Side Av., Jersey City, N. J.

YOUNG MAN
take charge of Superintendent's office; must be an able stock clerk, receiving, and typist; accuracy and quickness must be an essential factor to fill position; married man preferred; first-class references required. Box A 622 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Old-established insurance office has opening for ambitious young man, about 18 years of age; opportunity for advancement exceptional; prefer high school graduate; state age, schooling, and experience. O 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, BY MANUFACTURER OF CELLULOID GOODS, FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITION; MUST BE ENERGETIC, POSSESS INITIATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. L. K. 802 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN in shipping office of large manufacturing concern for light clerical work and to run errands; state age and experience; salary to start $12. A 627 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG ARTISTS to study Grand Opera repertoire for long season engagement; good voice and good appearance required. Apply 10 A. M. to 12 M., Suite 314, 1,482 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted by a large cotton converting house to take entire charge of mail order department; state salary, experience, and references. B 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN, by large importer; must have push and ability to learn business from ground up; excellent chance for right applicant; write fully. A 632 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, office steel company; state age, experience, if any, and salary desired. A 582 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS over 16, as stock clerk, learn importing business. O 533 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

MEN.—Learn photography; good-paying positions in art, commercial, or motion-picture studios; experts instruct by actual practice in E. Brunel's 20 modern studios; enroll now. E. Brunel Training School of Photography, 1,269 Broadway, at 32d St.

$15
Monday, Day or Night, pays for Special 6 Weeks' Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th, near 5th Av.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

DO YOU WANT A BIGGER JOB?

You Need More Money.
Your Family Needs More.
YOU ARE THE ONE WHO
HAS TO GET IT!!
TRAIN FOR
EXECUTIVE,
PUBLIC (C. P. A.,)
INDUSTRIAL,
ACCOUNTANCY.

I can lay before you a very definite and attractive opportunity to employ a part of your LEISURE TIME in a way that will bring to you several times as much as the compensation you are now receiving.

I would like to talk with you about this matter SOLELY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF YOUR OWN INTERESTS.

If it develops that I cannot serve you in the way I have in mind, I will tell you so frankly.

Both individually and through my business associates I have helped many men and women to double or treble their incomes. PROBABLY I CAN DO AS MUCH FOR YOU.

A ten or fifteen minute interview will decide the matter one way or the other.

Address for interview, giving age, position, and telephone number, E. A. M., Post Office Box 93, Times Square Station.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
ATTEND FIRST TEACHING SESSION
of the new evening class in Business English on Thursday, April 3, from 6:05 to 7:55 P. M. No obligation to enroll as a student. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Your English" and for details of the class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

Employment Agencies.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. ROOM 1032.
Clerk, hardware experience, take charge billing, entry department, good salary; bookkeepers, $22-$25; stenographers, $20; dictaphone operators, $20.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, $50 month start; Christian firm. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
AUSTRIAN Daimler, 4-PASS., Latest Imp.
CADILLAC 4-PASS. 1917 SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC VICTORIA 1917 COUPE.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1918 TOURING.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1915 TOURING.
DISBROW SPECIAL 1918 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT, 1913 SPECIAL.
MERCER 4-PASS., 1918 SPORT MODEL.
MERCER 4-Pass., 1917, Nickel Trimmings.
PACKARD 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 4-PASS., 1917, VICTORIA TOP.
STUTZ 2-PASS., 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 6-PASS. 1917, Double Windshield.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.
1,700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1582.

BUICK 1918—7-Passenger Touring.
BUICK 1917—Roadster.
CADILLAC 1918—7-Passenger Touring.
CADILLAC 1917—7-Passenger Touring.
CADILLAC 1917—Victoria; practically new.
CADILLAC 1917—Roadster.
CADILLAC 1917—4-Pass. Chummy.
HUDSON 1917—4-Pass. Sport.
LOCOMOBILE 1917—7-Pass. Touring.
LANCIA 1915—4-Pass. Sport.
MERCER 1917—4-Pass. Touring.
MERCER 1917—5-Pass. Touring.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood; 5-pass. Phaeton.
STUTZ 1917—Bearcat Speedster.
STUTZ 1917—4-Pass. Touring.
STUDEBAKER 1918—7-Pass. Touring.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., Est. 1902.
1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open evenings.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS.
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
LANCIA 4-PASS. SPECIAL. Brand-new.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
MERCER 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
MARMON 1917 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD SPECIAL.
KISSEL 1918 SPECIAL COUPE.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING 4.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
ROAMER 1918 TOWN BROUGHAM.
HUPMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM
S. G. V., 1915 FLEETWOOD SPORTING—4.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT CABROILET, LATEST Importation.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
D. C. BURRELLE.
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 153.
After April 1, 1,680 Broadway (Formerly Iceland.)

CADILLAC 1918 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1918 4-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CUNNINGHAM 1919 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
COLE 1918 ROADSTER.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
HUPMOBILE 1918 TOURING.
LIBERTY 1917 TOWN CAR.
MARMON "34" SEDAN.
MERCER 1918 RUNABOUT.
MECER 1917 4-Pass. Touring.
MURRAY 1918 ROADSTER.
McFARLAN 1918 4-Pass. Sport.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Runabout.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING, 7-PASS.
PACKARD 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, 7-PASS.
CADILLAC 1917 Club Roadster, 4-Pass.
CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR, 7-PASS.
MERCER 1916 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1917 SPORT MODEL, 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING, 7-PASS.
PACKARD 1915 548 7-PASS. TOURING.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "48" Limousine.
CADILLAC 1915 TOURING, 7-PASS.
PACKARD 1918 TOURING BODIES.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1917, ALL TYPES.
PEERLESS 1918 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 TOURING, 3-35.
MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
NATIONAL 1917 CHUMMY.
CHALMERS 1918, ALL TYPES.
McFARLANE 1917 TOURING.
CHALMERS 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL, ABORN, 239 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLACS.
1917 4-passenger Sport Touring.
1917 7-passenger Touring.
1918 7-passenger Touring.
1916 Suburban Sedan.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, INC.
1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

CADILLAC "8" TOURING CAR.
Run few thousand miles; equal to new; painted blue, natural wood wheels, spotlight, bumper, &c; perfect tires; will sacrifice for $2,250. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC COUPE.—4 cylinder; inside drive; electric lights; just the car for a doctor. Losier Motor Co., 601 West 47th St. Bryant 3688.

CADILLAC 1917 Amesbury Suburban Sedan car, particularly smart in appearance. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

CADILLAC 1918 Touring, 1918 Coupe, 1916 Cabriolet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, 1916 touring, exceptionally reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST [illegible] ST.

CADILLAC 1917, 4-passenger sport touring; excellent. Oberweger, 136 West 52d.

CHEVROLET late 1917 Baby Grand, five-passenger. Smith, 154 West 124th St. Morningside 151.

FORDS.
Chassis 1917, demountable wheels, windshield $175
Commercial 1916 panel body; rear axle just overhauled $185
Touring 1917, brand new one-man convertible top, recently painted, thoroughly overhauled $375
Runabout 1917, thoroughly overhauled, brand new body, radiator and fenders..$325
Chain drive 1917, with brand new unit, body, cab and windshield..............$695
MANY OTHER BARGAINS.
All cars guaranteed as represented.
Bronx County Auto Co., Ford Agents.
607 Bergen Av., (152d.) Melrose 8081.

FORD.—We have 30 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also ½, 1, and 1½ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on new cars; time payment and trades if desired. Morris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers, 1,995-2,003 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 3200.

FORD cars on an easy-payment plan; small amount down; balance $10 week; prompt delivery. F 1229 Times Bronx.

FRANKLIN SEDAN; WIRE WHEELS; LATEST SERIES; INTERIOR AND MOTOR LIKE NEW; EXCEPTIONAL CAR; DEMONSTRATION GIVEN; SACRIFICE. PHILLIPS, 1,790 BROADWAY, ROOM 502. PHONE 4832 CIRCLE.

FRANKLIN 1916; in splendid condition; car has Summer and Winter bodies. De Lamater Motors Corp., 1,677 Broadway. Circle [illegible].

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ABRAham Bennett has withdrawn from the firm of Berman & Bennett and Reuben Berman has taken over the business, receiving all the assets and assuming all the liabilities.
Yours very truly,
BERMAN & BENNETT.

WANTED.—NATHAN SACKELL, 83 EAST 110th St., for claim collected. Emanuel S. Klausner, Lawyer, 80 Delancey St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUDSON, late 1918 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles; cannot tell from new car; exceptionally good buy. Lincoln Square Tire Co., 1,900 Broadway. Columbus 9693.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL, 1919.
Four passenger, run 1,900 miles, immediate delivery; opportunity; $2,000. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON 1918 Touring, 1917 Touring, 1918 Cabriolet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1918, 4-passenger sport touring; slip covers, 2 shoes, original paint, mileage 2,700. Oberweger, 136 West 52d.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan, beautiful condition. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE ROADSTER, LATE 1917. Gray, red wheels, slip covers; guaranteed; will sacrifice. 2,720 Circle, Room 605.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, late model; $850. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

KING 8, town car, finest Miller body, (needs painting;) nobbiest lady's car in New York. Can be seen Monday from 2 to 5 at Armory Garage, 51 West 66th St. (No dealers.)

MERCEDES Limousine, 1914, shaft drive; cost $10,000. 2899 Vanderbilt.

MERCER 1918 Touring; wire wheels, victoria top, slip covers, completely equipped; car is entirely new. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

MERCER 1918 Touring; 1917 Mercer Runabout; prices reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 1917 roadster. Mr. Davis, 2899 Vanderbilt.

NATIONAL Sedan 6-cylinder; absolutely perfect condition; many extras; special body; one of the snappiest looking cars in N. Y.; price $2,200; will consider an exchange Cadillac or Packard 4-passenger roadster. Address C. E., 246 Times Downtown.

OVERLANDS
AND WILLYS KNIGHTS;
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

PACKARD 1917 twin six, seven-passenger limousine; mechanically perfect, repainted; has been in dead storage with Packard Motor Car Co., L. I.; car must be seen to be appreciated; owner has car at Hotchkiss Machine Co., 20 West 60th St., N. Y.

PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 5-pass. phaeton; practically new; beautifully equipped; new tires. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 B'way.

PACKARD, 1917; 2-35 Fleetwood 6-passenger touring; practically new. Circle 5692.

PEUGEOT.—Four passenger; latest importation; good tires and full equipment; no dealers. Phone Flatbush 9145.

PIERCE-ARROW—Lady wishes to sell touring car; motor in good condition; also new top; reasonable price. Ask for Victor Couay, chauffeur, 15 East 58th St., Monday morning or 6 P. M.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, 48, 7-passenger touring; condition practically new. Circle 5692.

RENAULT small town car, exceptionally smart; bargain. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car, $1,500. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

ROLLS-ROYCE Touring, sport type; latest importation; absolutely perfect. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2667.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 REO 7-PASSENGER.
1913 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY.
1916 MERCER 4-PASS. TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

SIMPLEX, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; Holbrook; first class condition. Circle 3747.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED. GUARANTEED.
CLOSED AND OPEN MODELS.
4 AND 8 CYLINDER
VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 WEST 55TH ST. COLUMBUS 7600.

STUTZ 1918 RUNABOUT; PERFECT.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING; EXCEPTIONAL.
MERCER 1917 FOUR PASSENGER.
CADILLAC 1916; SPECIAL BODIES.
STEARNS 1917 LANDAULET; 4 CYL.
SPECIAL SPEEDSTER, FOREIGN TYPE.
Above cars fully equipped and guaranteed. Park Plaza Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ TOURING, LATE 1918.
Almost new; maroon, brown, Spanish upholstery; wire wheels, two extra cord tires, bumper, spotlight, &c.; immediate delivery; will sacrifice; unusual opportunity. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ, model S, speedster. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

1917 WINTON
Little Six, limousine,
Recently overhauled and painted.
Reasonably priced.
Exchange Car Department,
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA,
61st St., West of Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD TRUCK, 1918—3½-ton chassis; sacrifice. 411 East 151st. Melrose 4630.

Automobiles for Rent.

Automobile busses for hire; capacity twelve to sixteen passengers; also Packard twin six limousines; inquiries solicited. Naughton Mulgrew, 153 East 53d. Phone Plaza 2100.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK roadster, 1918 model preferred. S. Schwartz, 20 West 33d St.

CADILLAC, Pierce, Mercer, or Stutz. Room 201, 527 5th Av.

CADILLAC 1916 landaulet wanted. Gombert, 303 East 84th St. Phone Lenox 8948.

Automobile Bodies.

AUTOMOBILE BODIES.—A few landaulet, limousine, and touring bodies left; no reasonable offer refused. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES, ALL SIZES UP TO
37x5, PRICE $5.50 EACH.
Factory rebuilt and extra heavy secondhand; car men, dealers and car owners better see these attractive bargains; thousands of tires to choose from; an opportunity in a lifetime; think of it; $5.50 each for all sizes. See M. J. Tisdale, 214 West 101st St., near Broadway. Phone River. 1693.

Automobile Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Great opportunities for men with ambition. Get out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the BEST automobile school in N. Y. You will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course $45, with Driving $65. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat. I. Phone Circle 5270.
THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving short time; private ladies' driving and mechanical course. 'American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4016.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE. DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Envelope and two side curtains for 1914 Cadillac; in good condition. Y 286 Times Annex.

Factory with 100 machines to be sold; light loft; cheap rent; Italian section. L 512 Times Downtown.

Selling out entire stock of novelties, pennants, toys; quick action. 950 Broadway.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, [illegible] Broadway.

ABANDONED OFFICE FURNITURE,
Slightly Used—Bought and Sold—Cheap.
60 Cortland St., Phone Cortland 4096.

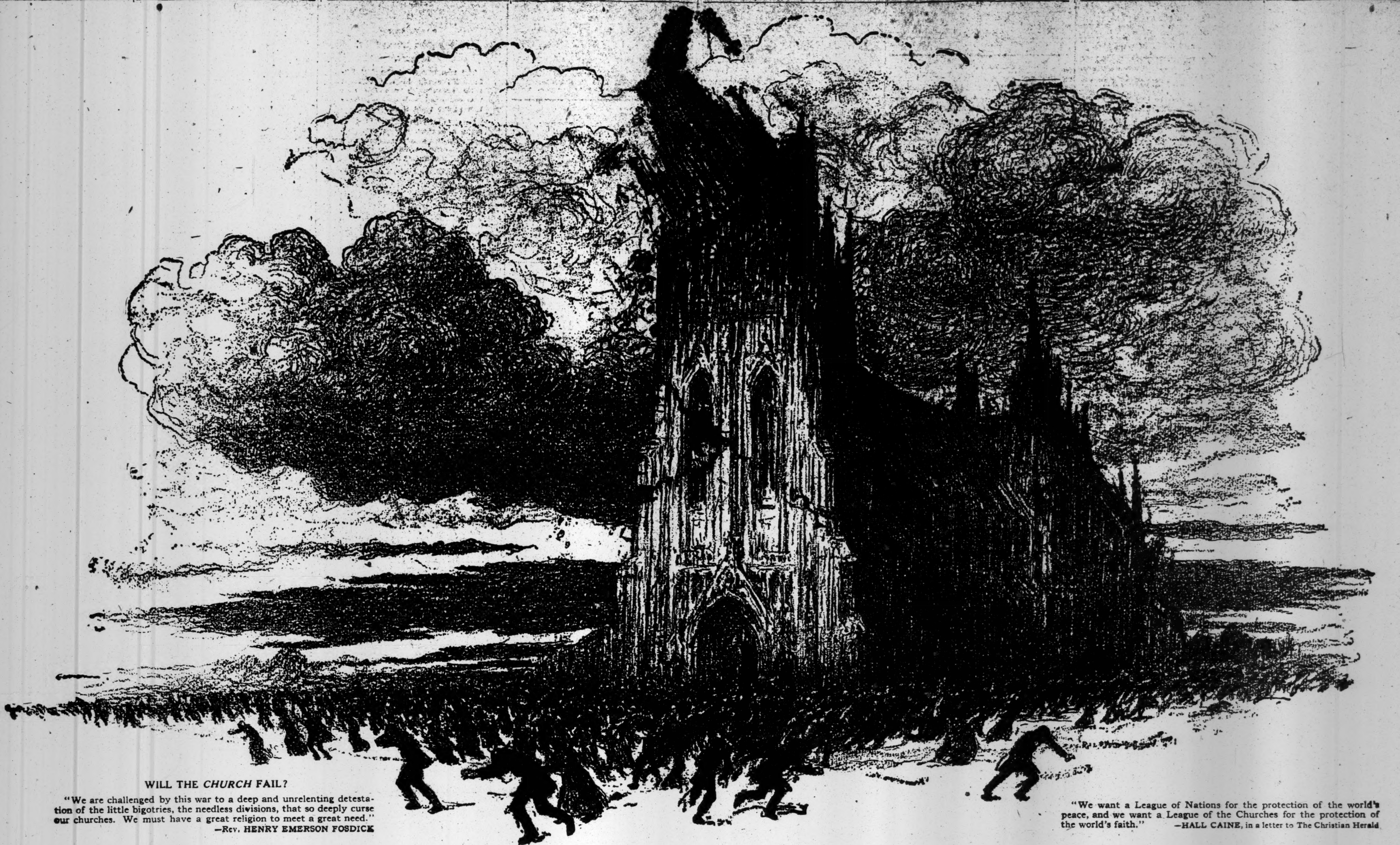
Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $6.
Visible, three months, $7.50 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4789.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Comptometer, Burroughs, Monroe, Calculating and Adding Machines. I offer for sale and rent, Comptometer, Calculating and other Adding Machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground floor.

Furniture wanted; pay full value, contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, [illegible] University Place. Stuyv. 3782.



WILL THE *CHURCH* FAIL?

"We are challenged by this war to a deep and unrelenting detestation of the little bigotries, the needless divisions, that so deeply curse our churches. We must have a great religion to meet a great need."
—REV. HENRY EMERSON FOSDICK

"We want a League of Nations for the protection of the world's peace, and we want a League of the Churches for the protection of the world's faith." —HALL CAINE, in a letter to The Christian Herald

Next—a League of Churches!

Unity of command won the war. Will not the churches now unite to meet the even greater problems of Peace?

What is being done to gain unity

A FEW days ago a small group of Americans arrived in Europe. They were not business men seeking after-the-war markets. They were a delegation of church leaders to make definite plans for a worldwide conference of *all Christian churches in all countries.*

This effort is one of many in the direction of church unity. What will be the result?

Will the churches be merged, as has been proposed in Canada for the Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians?

Will the churches unite on certain *general principles*, without interfering in any way with the right of each man to worship as he chooses?

Will there be *community federations*, such as that in Indianapolis, where 200 churches, by combining their efforts, gained 34,000 new members in five years?

Some form of unity there must be. Yet not until we universally recognize the need, can the right plan be formed and successfully carried out.

Week by week the Christian Herald is explaining this movement, and is bringing to bear on it the thought of leaders in every walk of life.

PEACE is bringing the world its greatest problems, its greatest dangers.

Bolshevism is sweeping Central Europe.

Opposing aims of individual states, now that the war is over, are making a realization of the League of Nations, for which all have fought, difficult to attain.

Labor in every country of the old world is demanding an entire change in the present attitude toward industry, toward government, toward private property.

The world is yearning for a peace of freedom and justice. Yet not until we have settled the problems that face us today, can freedom and justice be made the *rights* of all.

These problems cannot be solved independently. They are all one problem—a problem which can be solved only by unity of action.

Unity of the Allied forces won the war. The French, British, and American armies were all individually strong. They had a common aim—to beat Germany. Yet not until they gained unity of command, unity of *action*, were they able to win.

Unity is *now* needed to make the victory of democracy secure, to make peace worth the fight.

The churches are individually strong. Minor differences they have, but all are united in a *common Christian aim*. The time has come when they must openly recognize that common purpose. The time has come when they must not merely *think* together, but *work together*.

Can we make Christianity count?

Just as Christianity counts in everyday personal morality, so must it be made to count in education, in business, in politics, in national and international life. The League of Nations has cost the world 7,354,000 lives and $200,000,000,000. To make The League of Nations an effective and permanent force for peace, our individual Christianity must take some definite concrete form.

There are in the United States 41,000,000 church members, 143,000 church buildings. Let us not waste these tremendous forces in the petty conflicts of 170 separate denominations.

Let us rather emphasize the one thing which is common to all denominations—brotherhood. Let us *unite* the denominations in a League of Churches, not for the spread of particular doctrines, in which everyone must have liberty of belief, but for *inspired public service*, in which we all *agree*.

Church unity of this sort is no longer an idle question. It is the only means of safeguarding the future. Without it, the churches cannot meet what has become a world problem. Without it, in a time of great need, they are individually so inadequate that it is a real question whether the church itself will not fall.

One great force for unity

For 300,000 homes in this country the Christian Herald is the means of transforming the *desire* for Christian brotherhood into *action*. The Christian Herald is leading in the fight for a united church. Week by week the Christian Herald shows how the new spiritual awakening that is now sweeping the world must become, and is in fact fast becoming, a worldwide spirit of Christian unity.

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"DEMOCRACY must control in religion as in every other department of organized life. In religion we have been too content to accept either autocracy or anarchy."—Dr. J. E. MCAFEE.

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